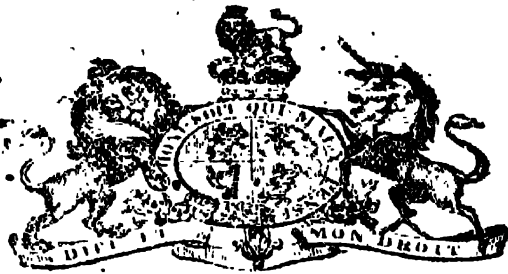


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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2111A.

GENERAL.—The 25th May 1886.—Dr. J. S. Hawkins, Honorary Surgeon, N. B. V. Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for six months on urgent private affairs, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant A. W. MacDonell, Commandant, "Serajgunge Volunteer Rifles," is allowed leave for six months, with effect from the 1st June 1886.

Lieutenant Andrew Hannah is appointed to act as Commandant of the "Serajgunge Volunteer Rifles" during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant A. W. MacDonell, or until further orders.

Captain F. Wyer, Commandant, "Dacca Volunteer Rifles," is allowed leave of absence for four months and twenty-four days, with effect from the 25th instant.

The 26th May 1886.—Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under sections 72 and 74, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Rungpore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

The 27th May 1886.—Baboo Jogendra Nath Bandopadhyay, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is transferred to Dinagepore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

This cancels the order of the 4th instant transferring Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, to Dinagepore.

Baboo Komul Chunder Dutt, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to Rungpore.

The 28th May 1886.—Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pargunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VI (B.C.) of 1876 in that district.

Baboo Lolit Mohan Pal, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca, was on leave under rule 1, section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 7th to the 14th March 1886, both days inclusive.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, in that district.

The 29th May 1886.—Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore and as Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment.

Mr. Carnduff is also appointed temporarily to have charge of the inapore sub-division.

Mr. E. H. O. Walsh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to Mozufferpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Hajipore sub-division of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

In modification of the order dated the 9th March last, it is notified that aboo Girish Chandra Das Gupta acted as Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, from the forenoon of the 11th January to the forenoon of the 1st April 1886.

In modification of the order dated the 9th March last, it is notified that aboo Purna Chandra Nag acted as Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, from the 1st December 1885 to the 10th January 1886, both days inclusive.

POLICE.—*The 25th May 1886.*—Mr. W. F. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Officiating Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railways Police, Eastern and Northern Bengal lines, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. F. Smith or until further orders.

In modification of the order dated the 24th April 1886, Mr. C. M. Wint, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is transferred to Tipperah, and is appointed to have charge of the police of that district.

The 27th May 1886.—Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Temporary District Superintendent of Police, fifth grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 10th April last, *vice* Mr. F. A. Dawson, deceased.

Mr. W. T. Moore, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Mymensingh.

Mr. R. N. W. Pritchard, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Nuddea.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 11th May 1886.*—The Revd. Percival Edwin Ieberlet, a Missionary of the General Baptist Missionary Society at Pipli, is granted a license, under clause 5, section 3, Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the district of Pooree.

The 25th May 1886.—The Revd. G. Billing is appointed to act as Chaplain of Kidderpore and of the Presidency Jail, with effect from the 13th instant, during the absence, on leave, of the Revd. A. S. Dyer, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.—*The 26th May 1886.*—Dr. A. F. R. Hearnle, Principal, Calcutta Madrasa, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—*The 28th May 1886.*—Mr. C. E. Buckland is appointed to be Secretary to the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens at Aipore; with effect from the 16th instant, *vice* Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, resigned.

JAILS.—*The 28th May 1886.*—Mr. F. L. Halliday, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Jail, third grade, and is attached to the Buxar Central Jail.

OPIMUM.—*The 25th May 1886.*—Mr. W. Young, an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 3rd instant.

The 27th May 1886.—Mr. J. S. Porter, C.S., is appointed to act as Opium Agent, Benares, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

MEDICAL.—*The 25th May 1886.*—Surgeon-Major C. McD. Caffe held medical charge of the Lock Hospital and civil station of Dum-Dum, in addition to his other duties, from the 28th January to the 28th February 1886, both days inclusive.

Surgeon J. Osburne is appointed to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital and civil station of Dum-Dum, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st March 1886.

This cancels the order of the 6th February last, appointing Surgeon H. J. Peard to the above charges.

The 25th May 1886.—The services of Apothecary W. H. Harding, House Surgeon, Howrah General Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th. May 1886.—The following rules for the importation into Bengal of spirits manufactured at Shajehanpore in the North-Western Provinces have been framed by the Government of Bengal in communication with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and are hereby published for general information. The rules will have effect from the 2nd June 1886.

Rules for the Importation into Bengal of Spirits manufactured at Shajehanpore.

1. Rum and other spirits manufactured at Shajehanpore may be imported into Bengal, under a license and a pass granted by the Collector of Shajehanpore, either on payment of duty at Shajehanpore, or under bond for payment of duty to the Collector of the district in the Lower Provinces into which the liquor is imported.
2. The Collector of Shajehanpore will forward by post a letter of advice to the Collector of the importing district of all spirits exported from Shajehanpore for the Lower Provinces, giving full particulars of each consignment, by specifying the number and date of the pass granted under the preceding rule in respect of the consignment, the description, quantity and strength of spirit contained in each cask or other vessel, and whether full duty has been levied, or the liquor has been cleared without prepayment of duty.
3. Spirits manufactured at Shajehanpore may be imported into Bengal by licensed dealers and persons requiring the spirit for consumption and not for sale, without the execution of a bond, and without a special license from the Collector of the importing district, provided—
 - (1) That duty be prepaid at Shajehanpore.
 - (2) That the consignors (Messrs. Carew and Company) obtain a pass from the Collector of Shajehanpore in respect of each consignment; such pass to contain the name and address of the consignee, and all of the particulars required by rule 2; and that they forward the same by post (not later than the date of despatch of the consignment) to the Collector of the importing district, sending at the same time a copy of the pass to the address of the consignee.
4. Except as provided in rule 3, every person removing spirits from Shajehanpore for exportation into the Lower Provinces must execute a bond binding himself and his heirs, successors and assigns to produce to the Collector of Shajehanpore, within a reasonable time (to be fixed by the Collector of that district), a certificate signed by the Collector of the importing district of the due arrival of the spirit at its destination, or to pay the Collector of Shajehanpore a sum equal, in the case of liquor removed without payment of duty, to double the amount of duty chargeable thereon, and in the case of liquor removed after payment of duty, to the amount of duty already so paid. The bond will also provide for the payment of penalty duty at the above rates on any deficiency in volume or strength on the arrival of the liquor at its destination in excess of 5 per cent, i.e., of double duty on such excess deficiency in the case of spirit removed without prepayment of duty, and of single duty on the excess deficiency in the case of spirit removed from Shajehanpore after payment of duty.
5. On a written application being made to the Collector of Shajehanpore, stating the causes, accidents, &c., which necessitate an extension of time, it shall be competent for that officer, if he thinks fit, to extend the time named in the bond under rule 4 for the due arrival of the spirit at its destination.
6. Should any delay arise in granting the certificate at the place of destination, which, in the opinion of the Collector of that place, would be a good and sufficient reason for extending the currency of the bond, he shall grant a certificate to that effect, and the Collector of Shajehanpore on receipt thereof may grant the certified necessary extension.
7. Collectors of district in the Lower Provinces will fix places for the reception, storage and examination of all spirits imported from Shajehanpore, subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue, who are authorised to refuse permission to import such spirits without prepayment of duty into any place or district within the Lower Provinces as may seem to them advisable.
8. Places fixed under the preceding rule for the reception and storage of spirits will in all respects be considered excise godowns, and will remain in charge of an excise establishment to be fixed by the Board of Revenue, and to be entertained at the expense of the holder or owner of the spirits so long as any spirit remains there. No spirits shall be removed from such godowns, except under a pass signed by the Collector or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Revenue, and until full duty of excise has been paid. Any spirit removed from such godown, except as above, will be liable under the terms of the importer's or holder's license to confiscation, and the person removing the liquor to the penalties provided by the excise law. It will always be competent to the Board to permit the removal of non-duty paid spirit from one warehouse to another under bond.
9. The owner or his agents will be required to give intimation in writing to the Collector of the district of the arrival of each consignment, and will convey all the spirits at their expense direct to the place fixed for its reception under rule 8.
10. If any spirit arriving from Shajehanpore is not taken direct to the place appointed for its reception, or is found out of the ordinary route of transit, it will be liable to confiscation.

11. On spirit being stored in the place appointed under rule 7, it shall be gauged and tested by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Collector of the district, care being taken to allow sufficient time for the spirit to cool. Due notice of such examination shall be given to the owners thereof.

12. Where any excess in strength or quantity is found in the case of duty-paid spirit, the duty ordinally leviable on such spirit will be levied forthwith on such excess, and before the duty order necessary certificate for cancellation of the bond.

13. The Collector of the importing district will, after examination of the spirit, grant a certificate certifying the arrival of the consignment and realization of duty or penalty duty on excess or deficiency found in quantity or quality, as the case may be.

14. The following marks are to be legibly painted or cut on all the casks or other vessels containing the spirit, viz., the name of the distillery, the known mark of the proprietor, the number of the casks or other vessels, and the quantity and strength of contents. The above particulars should correspond with those in the letter of advice.

15. All spirits imported into Calcutta from Shajehanpore will be carried and stored in the excise godown at the expense of the owners or agents, and will only be issued for local consumption or exportation to other districts in Bengal or for exportation by sea under passes granted by the Collector of Calcutta.

16. Rule 3, under section 7, chapter XV of the Board's rules, is applicable to all spirits manufactured at Shajehanpore and imported into Bengal under bond, and stored in places fixed for its reception.

17. Spirits manufactured at Shajehanpore and imported into Bengal under the above rules may, after payment of full duty of excise, either at the place of manufacture or in the district into which the spirit is imported, be sold by persons holding licenses for the sale of imported liquor.

18. The provisions of sections 61 and 75 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1878 shall apply to all Shajehanpore spirits imported into Lower Bengal in excess of the quantity shown in the pass or bond prescribed in rules 3 and 4 respectively, or otherwise in contravention of these rules.

Form of Bond for Exportation to the Lower Provinces of Spirits manufactured at the Distillery in Shajehanpore without payment of duty.

Collector of Shajehanpore.

KNOW all men by these presents that we

of
of

and

of

are

jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors in office or assigns, in the sum of Rs.

to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors in office or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, and any two of us, and each of us binds himself, and each and every one of our respective heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, dated this

day of

188 .

Whereas the above bounden

are justly and truly indebted to the Secretary of State for India in the sum of Rs.

being the full amount of duty payable to the Secretary of State for India at the rate of Rs. per gallon, London

proof, for gallon of spirits of the strength of

per cent. London proof, manufactured at the

distillery, in Shajehanpore, which the said

have been allowed to remove without prepayment of duty: And

whereas the said

produce before the Collector of Shajehanpore within

have agreed to

certificate signed by the Collector of

days

at of the abovementioned

of the due arrival

of spirits of the aforesaid strength, or in default thereof to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council at the treasury at Rs.

being a sum equal to double the amount of duty payable on the said spirits: And whereas the said

have also agreed to pay a further duty at the abovementioned rate on any excess or deficiency in quantity or strength which may be found on examination of such spirits at

an allowance of 5 per cent. being made in case of deficiency for dryage, wastage, leakage or evaporation: And whereas the said

agreed to become a surety for the due performance by the said

has

of the said agreement. Now the condition of the above-written obligation is such that, if the above bounden

their or his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives or some or one of them do and shall within

days from the date of this.

obligation, produce before the Collector of Shajehanpore the said certificate signed by the Collector of _____, and do, and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all duty already due on the said spirit, and all duty agreed to be paid by the said _____ to the said Secretary of State, then this bond shall be null and void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered.

Signed, sealed, and delivered.

Signed, sealed, and delivered.

Form of Bond for Exportation to the Lower Provinces of Spirits manufactured at the Distilleries in Shajehanpore on payment of duty.

KNOW all men by these presents that we _____ of _____

and _____

of _____ are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors in office or assigns, in the sum of Rs. _____ to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors in office or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves and any two of us, and each of us binds himself, and each and every one of our respective heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this _____ day of _____ 188 _____.

Whereas the above bounden _____ have been allowed to export to the district of _____ of spirits of the strength of _____ per cent. _____ gallons of proof, manufactured at the _____ distillery in Shajehanpore on payment of Rs. _____ being the amount of duty payable thereon at Rs. _____ per imperial London proof gallon: And whereas the said _____ days, a

have agreed to produce before the Collector of Shajehanpore, within _____ of the due arrival at _____ certificate signed by the Collector of _____ gallons of spirits

of the aforesaid strength, or in default thereof to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council at the Treasury at _____ Rs. _____ being a sum equal to the amount of duty already paid on the said spirits: And whereas the said _____ have also agreed to pay further duty at the above-

mentioned rate on any excess or deficiency in quantity or strength which may be found on examination of such spirits at _____ an allowance of 5 per cent. being made in cases of deficiency on account of dryage, wastage, leakage or evaporation. And whereas the said _____ has agreed to become a surety for the due performance by the said _____ of the said agreement

Now the condition of the above-written obligation is such that if the above bounden _____ their or his heirs, executors, administrators or representatives, or some or one of them do and shall within _____ days from the date of this obligation produce before the Collector of Shajehanpore the said certificate signed by the Collector of _____ and do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India in Council the full duty agreed to be paid by the said _____ to the said Secretary of State, then this bond shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of

R. H. WILSON,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1886.—In the notifications, dated the 1st, 6th, 16th, 19th and 30th March, and the 1st and 6th April 1886, published at pages 191 and 192, 259, 277, 393, and 411 and 412 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st March, and the 7th April 1886, respectively, fixing the limits of the Sudder-distillery areas in certain districts in Bengal, for the word "and" between the words "introduced" and "sold" read "or."

R. H. WILSON,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th May, 1886.—The following correspondence, received from the Government of Bombay, is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1520, dated Bombay Castle, the 29th April 1886.

From—The Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

IN continuation of my telegram of the 23rd instant, I am directed to forward herewith, the information of the Government of Bengal, copy of a Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 1519, dated 29th idem, and of the notification issued thereunder regarding the enforcement of the B Quarantine Rules at Aden and Perim against arrivals from Bassein.

Quarantine. Imposition of—at Aden and Perim against vessels arriving from Bassein.

No. 1519.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1886.

Telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, dated 28th April 1886—

“Imposition of quarantine at Aden and Perim against arrivals from Bassein sanctioned.”

RESOLUTION—A notification should be published in a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* bringing the B Quarantine Rules into operation at Aden and Perim against arrivals from Bassein.

2. Copies of the notification should be forwarded to the Political Resident, Aden and the other officers and Departments concerned for information, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1498, dated 23rd instant. Copies should also be forwarded to the Governments of India, Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon, and the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

H. T. OMMANNEY,

Acting Under-Secy. to Govt. of Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, the 29th April 1886.

No. 1519.—In exercise of the power conferred by Act I of 1870, the following Rules for Quarantine against Cholera have been made by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council: they will take effect from the 2nd instant in the Port of Aden and at Perim as a temporary measure:—

- I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from Bassein shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.
- II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.
- III.—Immediately on arrival the Commander shall cause the letter R of the Commercial Signal Code to be hoisted, and shall keep the said flag flying during his stay in port, or until authorized by the Health Officer to haul it down. If communication with the shore is not desired, the vessel shall anchor at such place as may be pointed out by the Port authorities, having regard to the season of the year. If communication with the shore is desired, the Health Officer shall go alongside the vessel, and, after all necessary enquiries, shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival, or for the shorter period prescribed in Rule IV, and undergo disinfection, which should apply as well to crew, passengers, effects, and susceptible goods.
- IV.—If the Health Officer of the Port has sufficient evidence that no cases of a suspicious nature have taken place on board during the voyage, and if the vessel is besides in good hygienic condition, the duration of the quarantine will be diminished according to the following scale:—

After eight days of voyage	...	...	Six days of quarantine.
Do. nine ditto	...	...	Five ditto.
Do. ten ditto	...	...	Four ditto.
Do. eleven ditto	...	...	Three ditto.
Do. twelve ditto	...	...	Two ditto.
Do. thirteen ditto and upwards	...	...	Twenty-four hours of quarantine.

- V.—If, during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of cholera should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of seven days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule III.
- VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days. If a case of cholera occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.
- VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.
- VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.
- IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden and Perim which may have communicated with vessels coming from Bassein shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden and Perim from that Port.
- X.—All vessels which have undergone quarantine in the manner above prescribed should have the fact clearly stated on their Bills of Health.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 28.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KATHIAWAR.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

Particulars of Khunbandar (Chilkari) Light.

THE following information has been received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty concerning the Khunbandar (now named Chilkari) light, Western side of the head of Gulf of Cambay:—

The light, *fixed white*, is visible between the bearings of about E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., through *West*, and about S. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.; it is elevated 45 feet above the level of high-water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles.

The light-house situated about one mile Southward of Chilkari Creek, and half a mile inland from the shore, is a *wooden structure, conical* in shape, with *two* small sheds at its base; the whole painted *black*.

Approximate present position on Admiralty Charts—latitude 22° 10' 15" N.; longitude 72° 20' 35" E.

Note.—From the falling away of the foreshore, the position of this light has of late years been several times altered.

The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No 29.)

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

GULF OF MARTABAN.

RANGOON RIVER.

Reported changes in the beacons and dangers of the river.

INFORMATION has been received from the Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India that the *Chokey Lumps*, in the Rangoon river, are joined to Chokey Point by small lumps of 12 and 14 feet at low-water, ordinary spring tides; the passage West of Chokey Lumps retain the depth shown on the charts of the Rangoon river surveyed in 1884.

Also, that the *South Beacon* is now opposite the Bassein Creek, 7 cables South of its old position, and is close to the high-water line.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,**Port Officer of Calcutta.*

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 30.)

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

FALSE POINT HARBOUR.

Removal of Wreck in Harbour.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 16, of the 15th March 1886, it is notified hereby that the cargo-boat which sunk in mid-channel has been entirely destroyed by explosives; and the *green* buoy which hitherto marked the wreck has been removed.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,**Port Officer of Calcutta.*

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 31.)

AFRICA—NORTH-EAST COAST.

GULF OF ADEN—SOUTH COAST.

PORT BERBERAH.

Intended alteration in Light.

INFORMATION has been received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty that it is no longer intended to maintain the light-house, which is situated on the mainland at the port of Berberah, but that a well-found ordinary light, elevated 20 feet above the level of the sea, would be exhibited in lieu of the former light (a *fixed white dioptric* light of the fourth order).

Note.—Further particulars concerning this light will be published in due course.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,**Port Officer of Calcutta.*

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 32).

INDIA—SOUTH COAST.

TRAVANCORE TERRITORY.

CADIAPATAM OR MUTTUM POINT.

Reported correct position of the Crocodile Rock.

THE Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India has reported that the Crocodile Rock, lying off Cadiapatam or Muttum Point, and about 16 miles West of Cape Comorin (on which the British barque *Natal* struck on the 14th March 1886 on her passage from Point deGalle to Cochin) lies about *half* a mile S. W. by S. of the position formerly assigned to it. From the rock the Cadiapatam or Muttum light-house bears N. 39° E., distant 3·6 miles.

Note.—Mariners should navigate this part of the coast with extreme caution.

The bearings are magnetic.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*

Port Officer of Calcutta

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 33.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KATHIAWAR.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

Exhibition of the Harbour Light at Whittlebandar.

INFORMATION has been received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty that a harbour light is now shown from a pole at Whittlebandar, Western side of the head of Gulf of Cambay.

The light is a *fixed white* light, elevated 20 feet above the level of high-water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 2 miles.

Approximate position on Admiralty Charts—latitude 22° 11' 20" N.; longitude 72° 19' 30" E.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 34)

BAY OF BENGAL.

GULF OF MARCABAN.

SOUTH PREPARIS CHANNEL.

Reported Extension of Rock off Preparis Group.

THE Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India has reported that the southernmost danger off the Preparis Group, South Channel, marked on the charts as an *Islet*, is a

mere rock, about 15 yards long and 6 feet above high-water, and is very dangerous in thick weather.

Note.—Vessels navigating in this locality are accordingly cautioned.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIEFF, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 28th May 1886.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1886—It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that the declaration, dated the 4th May 1886, published in Part I, page 507 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem, regarding the land required to be taken up for a Rifle Range for the detachment of the East Indian Railway Volunteers stationed at Burrakur, in the villages of Mahatadi, Chungari, and Boidi, is in supersession of the two declarations dated the 13th November 1884, which appeared at page 1147 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th of that month.

P. NOLAN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1886.—Under the authority vested in him by chapter I, section 3 (16) of the Bengal Tenancy Act. VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the Deputy Collector of Howrah with the powers of a Collector for the purpose of discharging the functions referred to in sections 69-71 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

P. NOLAN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th May 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 26.)

AFRICA—NORTH-EAST COAST.

GULF OF ADEN.

GULF OF TEJUREH.

PORT OF OBOKIL.

(1) *Buoys marking entrance to Port.*

THE Officer Commanding the French Gun-boat *Meteor*, through the French Consul at Aden, has given notice that the *two small* buoys, which hitherto marked the entrance to the port of Obokh, have been replaced by *two large nun* buoys, each surmounted by a *staff and ball*.

The *buoys*, which are easily discernible at a considerable distance, are moored about 12 feet from the edge of the Reefs; the *black* buoy on the port hand, entering the harbour, and the *red* buoy on the starboard hand.

GHUBBET KHARAB.

(2) *Reef in Large Pass.*

Also, that information has been received of the existence of a reef lying in the middle of the Large Pass, at the entrance to the Ghubbet Kharab, Gulf of Tejureh, on which the French despatch boat *Penguin* recently struck.

A depth of two feet, at low-water spring tides, was found over it.

As the precise limits of this reef have not yet been ascertained, vessels are, for the present, recommended to use due caution when proceeding in or out of the Large Pass.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIEFF, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 10th May 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th May 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 27).

AFRICA—NORTH-EAST COAST.

GULF OF ADEN.

GULF OF TEJUREH.

PORT OF OBOKH.

Intended Exhibition of Red Light.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 23, of the 15th April 1886, on the intended exhibition of a light from a tower at Port Obokh, the Officer Commanding the French Gun-boat *Meteor*, through the French Consul at Aden, has notified that the light-house will show a red light at an elevation of 174 feet above the level of high-water.

Note.—Due notice will be given of the date of exhibition of the new light.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 10th May 1886.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2112A.

The 25th May 1886.—The gentlemen named below are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Khagoul Bench, in the district of Patna, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Dr. J. Brough.

Mr. C. M. Pearce.

Baboo Jadab Kishore Acharjea Chaudhuri is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Nasirabad Bench, in the district of Mymensingh, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 26th May 1886—The following Honorary Magistrates of the First Bench at the Sudder station of the Hooghly district are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class:—

Baboo Lolit Mohun Singh.

Baboo Upendro Narain Nundy.

„ Sarat Chunder Chatterjee.

„ Mohendro Chunder Mitra.

„ Khetter Nath De

„ Chunder Shekhar Mookerjee.

Prince Mahomed Amiruddin.

„ Shib Chunder Chatterjee.

Mirza Mahomed Sheriff.

The 27th May 1886.—Baboo Pramatha Krishna Singha, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Kaligunge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hemango Chunder Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Manmatha Nath Chatterji, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dinagepore, to be ordinarily stationed at Raigunge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Akshoy Kumar Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Narsing Prashad Singh is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Muddehpurah Bench, in the district of Bhagulpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. H. H. Heard, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigorce, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Preonath Ghose of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate for the General Bench at Serampore, in the district of Hooghly.

The 28th May 1886.—Baboo Kanti Chunder Bhaduri, First Munsif of Satkhira, Jessore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, to be ordinarily stationed at Baraset.

Baboo Kanti Chunder Bhaduri is also appointed to be a Rent-suit Munsif, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the limits of the Baraset Munsifi.

Baboo Chandī Churn Sein, First Munsif of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira.

Baboo Chandi Churn Sein is also appointed to be a Rent-suit Munsif, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the limits of the Satkhira Munsifi.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Bose, First Munsif of Chikandi, Furreedpore, on deputation to Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the latter district, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station as First Munsif.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Bose is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50.

Baboo Khetter Nath Datta, Second Munsif of Jehanabad, Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Furreedpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Chikandi.

Baboo Joy Gopal Singha, Munsif of South Raojan, Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Jehanabad.

Baboo Lalit Kumar Bose, Second Munsif of Goalundo, Furreedpore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at South Raojan.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghosal, Second Munsif of Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is appointed to be Munsif in the district of Furreedpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Goalundo.

Baboo Harish Chunder Sein, Second Munsif of Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Brahmunberiah.

Baboo Atul Chunder Ghose, First Munsif of Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Brahmunberiah as First Munsif, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Subordinate Judge of Tipperah.

Baboo Atul Chunder Ghose is also appointed to be a Rent-suit Munsif, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the limits of the Brahmunberiah Munsifi.

Baboo Bipradas Chatterji, Officiating First Munsif of Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Bipradas Chatterji is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50.

Baboo Raj Narain Chuckerbutty, Second Munsif of Chikandi, Furreedpore, is appointed to be First Munsif of that chowkey.

Baboo Raj Narain Chuckerbutty is also appointed to be a Rent-suit Munsif, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mitra, Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month, viz., 13 days under section 73, rule 3, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and 17 days under rule 1 of the same section, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Anund Chunder Mullick, First Munsif of Rungpore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Dwarka Nath Mitra, or until further orders.

The 29th May 1886.—Baboo Ram Churn Lal, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Baboo Anund Chunder Mullick, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Rungpore Munsifi.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Moulvie Hamiduddin, Munsif of Ranchi, and Baboo Kristo Chunder Dass, Munsif of Loharduggah, who have been vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFES—*The 25th May 1886.*—Mr. A. C. Mitra, Barrister-at-Law, Third Munsif of Burrisal, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 27th May 1886.—Baboo Govind Chunder Bysack, Munsif of South Patiya, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th June 1886, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Tara Charan Sen, Munsif of Jamalpore, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for two months and six days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 29th May 1886.—Baboo Chandra Kumar Ray, First Munsif of Sudharam, in the district of Noakhally, is allowed leave for thirty days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd June 1886.

Baboo Biraj Krishna Ghose, First Munsif of Cutwa, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave for six months, under section 131, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him on the 4th March 1886.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under the powers vested in him by section 8, Regulation III of 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal directs that Act X of 1886 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts) shall have force and effect in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1886.—Under section 2, Act XII of 1880 (an Act for the appointment of persons as Qazis), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a sanad (license) to Moulvie Monwar Ali, appointing him Qazi of thannah Mirserai and outpost Zorwargunj, in the district of Chittagong, for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies when application is made to him to perform any such functions.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

The 28th May 1886.—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Moulvie Monwar Ali, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Mahomedan Registrar within the police-station of Mirserai and outpost Zorwargunj, in the district of Chittagong, with retrospective effect from the 22nd March 1886.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 1st June 1886.—In the notification, dated the 17th May 1886, published at page 607, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, appointing certain gentlemen to be Rural Sub-Registrars on probation for six months, for "Tajpore" entered opposite the name of Baboo Chundra Mani Patnaik, read "Jajpore."

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL.

The 31st May 1886.

No. 216.—*Leave.*—Mr. H. Joll, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Divisional Superintendent of Works, Patna, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 5th July 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 31st May 1886.

No. 217.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Road Cess Committee for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a road from the village of Dhulla to Baitha, in the villages of Dhulla, Shootkoora, Guzenda, Medulla, Jaigir, Bhoomdakhin, Bhakum, Nayadangi, Azimpore Augar, Singair, Sharoopore, Bymile, Byara, Roopshury, Bhikora, Rathura Betella, Shoorundi, Baitha, zillah Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of lands, measuring, more or less, 825 beegahs 12 cottahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the villages of Shootkoora, Guzenda, Bhakum, Jaymantab, Nayadangi, Singair, Sharoopore, Shanail, Byara, Bhikora, Rathura, Palora, Betella, Shoorundi, and Dassora, on the south by the villages of Shootkoora, Bhoomdakhin, Bhakum, Jaymantab, Nayadangi, Badda, Byara, Bhikora, Rathura, Bungura, Kushytek, and Baitha, on the east by the Dhulleshwary river, and on the west by the district road to Shealo, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 218.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Road Cess Committee of Gya for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a road through the villages of Bazidpore, Neori Silownga, Singhaul, Chiraila, Moosi, Bhari, Sawasin, Metai, Shabazpore, and Nepa Pallehpore, pergunnah Sonaut, zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land of a general width of 80 feet and nine miles in length, measuring, more or less, 180 beegahs 4 cottahs and 16 dhoors of local measurement, and equivalent to 81 acres 1 rood and 25 poles, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 1st June 1886.

No. 221.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Collectorate, Telegraph, and Post Offices, &c., in the village of Srikantapur, pergunnah Sonahut, zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 acres and 27 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the houses of Srikanto Kar, Bangsi Das, Amiruddin, Radharaman Das, Lakei Sethi, Purusottam Sahu and Jagu Patar; on the south by the cutocherry road; on the east by Mrs. Bond's house; and on the west by Bicharganj police out-post and the tank of Radharaman Das, is required within the aforesaid village of Srikantapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

RAILWAY.

The 1st June 1886.

No. 222.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for station purposes of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in the mouzahs of Moolajore, Shamnagar, and Nuparah, pergunnahs Habileeshahur and Arsah, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purposes seven plots of land measuring, more or less, 20 bighas 1 cottah 12 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded as follows, are required within the aforesaid mouzahs of Moolajore, Shamnagar, and Nuparah:—

Plot No. 1.—In mouzah Nuparah, pergunnah Habileeshahur, measuring, more or less, 5 bighas 14 cottahs 6 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Neemtola Ghât Road at No. 23, Level-crossing; east by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; west by land in the occupation of Beereshur Ghattack and Obhoy Churn Mullick; and on the south by land in the occupation of Obhoy Churn Mullick.

Plot No. 2.—In mouzah Shamnagar, pergunnah Arsah, measuring more or less, 4 cottahs 8 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north and east by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; west by Neemtola Ghât Road; and south by land in the occupation of Obhoy Churn Mullick.

Plot No. 3.—In mouzah Moolajore, pergunnah Habileeshahur, measuring more or less, 1 bigha 6 cottahs 3 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Shamnagar municipal road at No. 24, Level-crossing; east by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; south by the approach road to the Shamnagar station; and west by land in the occupation of Dwarka Nath Boireeghee, Romesh Chunder Ganguli, Attaram Chatterjee, Umbica Chûrn Banerjee, and Maharajah Sir Jotendromohun Tagore, K.C.S.I.

Plot No. 4.—In mouzah Moolajore, pergunnah Habileeshahur, measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 13 cottahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Shamnagar municipal road; south and west by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; and east by land in the occupation of Madhub Chunder Chatterjee and others, Shib Chunder Ganguli, Unundo Churn Mookerjee, and Nuffer Chunder Moirah.

Plot No. 5.—In mouzah Moolajore, pergunnah Habileeshahur, measuring, more or less, 4 bighas 4 cottahs and 12 chittacks of standard measurement bounded on the north and west by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, south by the Neemtola Ghât Road, and east by land in the occupation of Kaliprosanno Mookerjee, Gonesh Chunder Mookerjee, Dwarka Nath Boireeghee, and Bholanath Parah.

Plot No. 6.—In mouzah Shamnagar, pergunnah Arsah, measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs 8 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north and west by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; east by the Neemtola Ghât Road; and south by land in the occupation of Dookhi Bewa and Obhoy Churn Mullick.

Plot No. 7.—In mouzah Nuparah, pergunnah Arsah, measuring, more or less, 5 bighas 14 cottahs and 6 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Neemtola Ghât Road; west by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; east by land in the occupation of Dookhi Bewa, Kali Dass Chatterjee, Maharajah Sir Jotendromohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., Behari Bagdi, Denonath Bagdi, Beereshur Mullick and Obhoy Churn Mullick; and on the south by land in the occupation of Obhoy Churn Mullick.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 1st June 1886.

No. 223.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the expense of the Sarun Road Fund for a public purpose, viz., for constructing a feeder road from Moharajgunge to Dhorunda railway station, in the district of Sarun, villages Pupra, Sirsajon, Sadpore, Bojâi, Kothowa Nowalpore, Kothowa Surungpore, Surungpore Puchrookhey, Kothowa Surungpore, Kothowa Nowalpore, Nagur Pasnowley, Gangun Pasnowley, and Seehota, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose twelve plots of land measuring, more or less, 38 bighas 17 cottahs and 8 dhows of local measurement, bounded as noted below, are required within the aforesaid villages.

Plot No. 1.—In village Pupra, measuring, more or less, 3 bigahs 8 cottahs 6 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north by land owned by Baboo Sewdhar Sahee; on the south by Bengal and North-Western Railway land; on the east and west by land owned by Baboo Sewdhar Sahee.

Plot No. 2.—In the village Sirsaon, measuring, more or less, 6 bigahs 14 cottahs 5 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north by land owned by Moorlee Monohur and others; on the south, east, and west by land owned by Sewdhar Sahee.

Plot No. 3.—In the village Sadpore, measuring, more or less, 3 bigahs 5 cottahs 6 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north by land owned by Gangoo Roy and others; on the south by land owned by Baboo Sewdhar Sahee; on the east and west by land owned by Moorlee Monohur and others.

Plot No. 4.—In village Bojai, measuring, more or less, 2 bigahs 9 cottahs and 2 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north by land owned by Joy Gopal Roy and others; on the south by land owned by Moorlee Monohur and others; on the east and west by land owned by Gangoo Roy, Dhanu Roy, and others.

Plot No. 5.—In the village Kothowa Nowalpore, measuring, more or less, 1 bigah 13 cottahs 17 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north and south by land owned by Gangoo Roy and others; on the east by land owned by Joy Gopal Roy and others; on the west by land owned Joy Gopal Roy and others, and Birth of Deokee Misser and others.

Plot No. 6.—In the village Kothowa Surungpore, measuring, more or less, 14 cottahs 6 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north by land owned by Radha Mohun Sahee and others; on the south by land owned by Nuckched Roy and others, and Birth of Deokee Misser and Doorga Misser; on the east and west by land owned by Gangoo Roy and others.

Plot No. 7.—In the village Surungpore Puchrookee, measuring, more or less, 1 bigah 5 cottahs 3 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north and south by land owned by Gangoo Roy and others; on the east and west by land owned by Radha Mohun Sahee and others.

Plot No. 8.—In the village Kothowa Surungpore, measuring, more or less, 2 bigahs 10 cottahs 14 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north by land owned by Mahadeo Roy and others; on the south by land owned by Radha Mohun Sahee and others; on the east and west by land owned by Ganga Roy and others.

Plot No. 9.—In the village Kothowa Nowalpore, measuring, more or less, 4 bigahs 16 cottahs 5 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north by land owned by Raj Coomar Singh and others; on the south by land owned by Gangoo Roy and others; on the east by land owned by Mohadeo Roy and others, and Birth of Mussamath Goojra Cowar and Jota Doobay; on the west by land owned by Mohadeo Roy and others, and Birth of Mussamath Goojra Coowar and Jota Doobay.

Plot No. 10.—In the village Sagur Pasnowley, measuring, more or less, 5 bigahs 16 cottahs 5 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north by land owned by Kawal Roy and others; on the south by land owned by Mohadeo Roy and others; on the east by land owned by Moulvie Muckdoom Hossain and others and Birth of Jota Doobay; on the west by land owned by Raj Coomar Singh and others and Birth of Mussamat Goojra Coomar and Jota Doobay.

Plot No. 11.—In the village Gangun Pasnowley, measuring, more or less, 5 bigahs 10 cottahs 17 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north and south by land owned by Raj Coomar Singh and others; on the east and west by land owned by Kawal Roy and others.

Plot No. 12.—In the village Seehota, measuring, more or less, 13 cottahs 2 dhoors of local measurement, bounded on the north by bazar road and land owned by Raj Coomar Singh and others; on the south by nullah and land owned by Kawal Roy and others; on the east and west by land owned by Raj Coomar Singh and others.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 27th May 1886.

No. 213.—Notification.—The leave granted to Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, in Bengal Government No. 193, dated the 10th May 1886, will have effect from the 1st, instead of the 3rd, June 1886.

The 31st May 1886.

No. 215.—Leave.—Mr. M. H. Arnott, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 5th July 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

IRRIGATION.

The 1st June 1886.

No. 219.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken permanently by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of an inspection bungalow in mouzah Dhamnugger, pergunnah Dhamnugger, district Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1.01 acres of standard measurement, bounded on the north by paddy fields; on the east and west by waste land; and on the south by the village road from Dhamnugger to Dobal, is required within the aforesaid mouzah of Dhamnugger.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 220.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken permanently by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of an inspection bungalow in mouzah Kurooa, pergunnah Dhamnugger, district Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.86 acres of standard measurement, bounded on the north by mehal land; on the east by village Sontapore; on the west by Brahman Sasar; and on the south by mehal land, is required within the aforesaid village Kurooa.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. M. MCNEILE, Col., R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3684.—The 5th May 1886.—Assistant Surgeon B. N. Chowdhury made over charge of the Dinagepore Jail to Dr. U. C. Mookerjee on the afternoon of the 21st April 1886.

J. W. HANLON,
For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

No. 4383.—The 31st May 1886.—Assistant Surgeon G. C. Dey made over charge of the Beerbhoom Jail to Surgeon D. Bosu on the forenoon of the 24th May 1886.

A. D. LARMORE,
For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 3477.—The 28th May 1886.—Assistant Surgeon Asdar Ali Khan, of the subdivision and dispensary at Barh, now in temporary medical charge of the Patna City Dispensary, is appointed to be Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery, Temple Medical School, Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Nund Lall Ghosh, or until further orders.

No. 3174.—The 28th May 1886.—Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Dey, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is allowed leave for one month, under section 134, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he avails himself of it.

A. J. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Magoorah, Jhenidah, and Narail will, during the month of June 1886, sit in those Courts on the dates mentioned below—

Magoorah Small Cause Court	...	From 1st to 5th and from 16th to 19th June 1886.
Jhenidah Small Cause Court	...	From 6th to 15th June 1886.
Narail Small Cause Court	...	From 20th to 30th June 1886.

Travelling, Sundays, and holidays excepted.

MOHRNDR NATH BOSE, Judge.

NARAIL SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 25th May 1886.

TREASURY/NOTICES.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. T. J. MENDES has been placed in charge of the Darjeeling Treasury from 12th May 1886, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

HARI MOHAN CHANDRA, *Personal Assistant.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVISION, RAMPORE BEAULEAH, the 24th May 1886.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO GOPAL CHANDRA MITTRA is placed temporarily in charge of the Manbhoom Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

C. C. STEVENS,
Commissioner.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. R. HAND has been placed in charge of the Shahabad Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner of the Patna Division.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 22nd May 1886.—Baboo Chandra Madhab Banerjea, Second Master of the Cuttack Survey School, held temporarily the office of the Head Master of the same institution in class VI. from the 12th July to the 28th August 1885, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Umesh Chandra Bose.

The 25th May 1886.—Pundit Vishnu Shastri, Head Pundit, or Seventh Master of the Chupra Zillah School, is appointed to act as Fourth Master of the same institution, and in class VII, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Karali Charan Sarkar, or until further orders.

Baboo Durga Das Mukerjea, B.A., Head Master of the Purulia Zillah School (class IV), having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 3rd May 1886, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 24th March 1886 is cancelled.

Baboo Chandra Kumar Maitra, Head Master of the Barrackpore Government School (class IV), is appointed to be Head Master of the Barraset Government School, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment, *vice* Baboo Tarak Nath Sarkar, B.A., transferred.

Baboo Bono Mali Mullik, Fifth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (class V), is appointed to be Fourth Assistant in the same Office, with effect from the 25th April 1886, *vice* Baboo Bani Madhub Mukerjea, deceased.

Baboo Raj Krishna Gupta, Sixth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (class VI), is appointed to be Fifth Assistant in the same Office, with effect from the 25th April 1886, *vice* Baboo Bono Mali Mullik.

Baboo Adhar Chandra Mukerjea, Seventh Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (class VI), is appointed to be Sixth Assistant in the same Office, with effect from the 25th April 1886, *vice* Baboo Raj Krishna Gupta.

Mr. J. D'Silva, Eighth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (class VI), is appointed to be Seventh Assistant in the same Office, with effect from the 25th April 1886, *vice* Baboo Adhar Chandra Mukerjea.

Baboo Suresh Chandra Deb, Ninth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (class VII), is appointed to be Eighth Assistant in the same Office, with effect from the 25th April 1886, *vice* Mr. J. D'Silva.

Baboo Kali Kumar Ganguli, Tenth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (temporarily substantive in class VII), is appointed to be Ninth Assistant in the same Office, with effect from the 25th April 1886, *vice* Baboo Suresh Chandra Deb.

The 26th May 1886.—Baboo Deb Sankar Day, M.A., Lecturer in the Krishnagar College (class V), is allowed leave of absence for six months, under section 134, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 15th June 1885.

CHARLES. H. TAWNEY,
Offy. Director of Public Instruction.

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

THE Tagore Professor of Law will lecture on the Law relating to the Transfer of Immovable Property *inter vivos* at 9 A.M., on Saturday, the 19th June 1886, and on succeeding Saturdays, at the Presidency College at the same hour.

W. GRIFFITHS, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, the 31st May 1886.

BEHAR CIRCLE.

Results of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Examination of 1886.

A—PATNA DIVISION.

[N. B.—These scholarships are tenable in the Higher Class English Schools of the Behar Circle only.]

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
I.—PATNA DISTRICT.			
Baldeo Sahai ...	Barh Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Harbans Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	2
Monji Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	2
Ragho Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Tilakdhari Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Mohamad Waris ...	Fatuah Aided M. E. School	Ditto ...	2
Abdus Shukar ...	Lodikatra Aided M. E. School	Ditto ...	3
Abid Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Bidesi Lal ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	2
Jogmohan Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Sadruddin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	2
Mohamad Shafiuddin ..	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Syed Habibul Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	2
Ajodhya Prasad ...	Patna Government M. E. School	Minor scholarship ...	2
Bunwari Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Nandipat ...	Ditto ..	Vernacular certificate	3
Sheonandan Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Sita Ram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Govind Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Jawahir Lal ...	Babuagunj Private M. V. S. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jatru Mahaton ...	Hilsa Model School	Ditto ...	2
Jhari Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Mothura Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Budhan Rajjak ...	Islampur Model School	Ditto ...	3
Budhoo Ram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	3
Nund Kishore Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	2
Jagat Pati Sinha ...	Lai Model School	Ditto ...	2
Raghuandan Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	2
Supan Ali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	3
Raja Ram Pande ...	Munair Model School	Ditto	3
Ram Sarun ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ahmadullah ...	Private	Vernacular certificate	1
Ganesh Mahton ...	Do. ...	Ditto	3
Manir Ahmad ...	Do. ...	Ditto	3
Madho Prasad ...	Do. ...	Ditto	3
Abdul Halim ...	Do. ...	Ditto	2
Sunker Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto	2
Barat Ali ...	Do. ...	Ditto	2
Bhagawati Prasad ...	Do. ...	Ditto	3
Makuran Hussain ..	Do. ...	Ditto	3
Syed Zain-ul-Abad ...	Do. ...	Ditto	1
Mohamad Abdul Hadi ...	Do. ...	Ditto	2
Mir Kadir ...	Do. ...	Ditto	1
Mahamad Abu Sayeed ...	Do. ..	Ditto	1
Gajadhar Prasad ...	Do. ...	Ditto	3
Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad	Guru ...	Ditto	2
Raghubar Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto	2
II.—GYA DISTRICT.			
Mahabir Dulee ...	Aurangabad Aided M. E. School.	Minor certificate ...	2
Jadwani Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Ramdeo Misra ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Harbans Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Kishen Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
II.—GYA DISTRICT—concluded.			
Ram Anugrah Sinha ...	Gya Cheap Aided M. E. School.	Vernacular certificate	3
Ram Prosad Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Prokash Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Tara Mahton ...	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Darshan Tewary ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Ganga Bishun ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Oudh Behari Misra ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	1
Bochan Singh ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Jasodanand ...	Nawadab Aided M. E. School	Ditto	3
Churaman Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Chamman ...	Rafgunj Aided M. E. School	Ditto	2
Abdul Latif ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Mathura Prasad ...	Daudnagar Model School	Ditto	1
Bahawani Thakur ...	Ditto	Ditto	1
Ram Sarun ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Permeswar Deyal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sheo Barat Pathak ...	Deo Model School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Karu Mian ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rameshwar Ram ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Chaturbhuj ...	Dharant Model School	Ditto	3
Dhani Shah ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Radha Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Rup Narayan Sinha ...	Goh Aided M. V. School	Ditto	3
Rammian Ram ...	Hasnah Model School	Ditto	2
Nauratan Pande ...	Jamhor Aided M. V. School	Ditto	3
Mohadeo Ram ...	Nabinagar Model School	Ditto	3
Kesho Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Hira Lal ...	Obra Aided M. V. School	Ditto	3
Mohadeo Panday ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Joy. Prokash Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Kali Charan ...	Tehta Model School	Ditto	3
Bishun Singh ...	Tikari Model School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Maktab Roy ...	Private	Vernacular certificate	3
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT.			
Jagmohan Rama ...	Akhteyarpur Aided M. E. School.	Vernacular certificate	2
Askrit Rama ...	Arrah National M. E.	Ditto	2
Gopi Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rambhajan Prosad ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Krishna ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Mohadeo Pande ...	Buxar Aided M. E. School	Minor certificate	2
Nand Kishore ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Ram Prokash Pande ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Jadu Nandan Lal ...	Daloopur Aided M. E. School.	Ditto	2
Rajpati Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Sital Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Gobind Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Hara Lal ...	Dehri Workshop School	Vernacular scholarship	1
Jugal Kishore Lal ...	Jagadispur M. E.	Vernacular certificate	2
Ram Khelawan ...	Kari, Aided M. E. School	Ditto	2
Suraj Narayan ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Bhisham Lal ...	Kolodehri Aided M. E. School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Haripat Prosad ...	Ditto	Minor certificate	2
Ram Saran Lal ...	Kolodehri Aided M. E.	Ditto	2
Shyam Sunder Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular Scholarship	2
Ramanter Ojha ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Baboo Ram Sinha ...	Basauli Model School	Ditto	3
Bansdhari Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Gya Ojha ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT— concluded.			
Joy Karan Dube	Basauli Model School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Prithipal Lal	Gehuan Model School	Ditto	2
Ram Chundra Roy	Jitouna P. M. V. School	Vernacular certificate	2
Ramlagan Lal	Keath Model School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Boni Prosad	Kulharya	Vernacular certificate	2
Kedar Ram	Mataupur Aided M. E.	Ditto	3
Jung Bahadur Lal	Narayanpur ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Briksha Lal	Ditto ditto	Ditto	3
Joygobind Lal	Nasrigunj ditto	Ditto	3
Parmanund	Tilathu Model School	Ditto	3
Abdul Huq	Chief guru	Ditto	3
Aziz Ahmad	Private	Ditto	2
Deonarayan	Private guru	Ditto	3
Rambarai Tewari	Chief guru	Ditto	2
Ram Prokash Pando	Third Master, Kulharya M. S.	Ditto	3
IV.—SARUN DISTRICT.			
Gopalji	Amnour Aided M. E.	Vernacular certificate	3
Mohabir Singh	Ditto	Ditto	2
Siva Prokash Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	3
Bechu Lal	Sewan Aided M. E.	Ditto	3
Keshab Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Brahmdeo Sinha	Chuprah Model School	Ditto	2
Durga Prosad	Ditto	Ditto	2
Josoda Nund	Ditto	Ditto	1
Lakshmi Sinha	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	1
Mahadev Prasad	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Ramlagan Prasad	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	1
Rampratap Sinha	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	1
Rudra Nath	Ditto	Ditto	2
Ramdhari Singh	Ditto	Ditto	2
Abhiram Singh	Dighwara Model School	Ditto	2
Ganeshi Lal	Ditto	Ditto	2
Ramdoni Lal	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	1
Ramkaran Das	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Ram Saroop Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sita Lal	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	1
Brahmdeo Sinha	Hariharpur Model School	Ditto	2
Ganga Prosad	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Nundgopal Lal	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Mohamad Usman	Harpur Model School	Ditto	1
Shivanandan Prosad	Kateya ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Jugal Kishore	Do. ditto	Ditto	3
Binda Prosad	Manjhi Model School	Ditto	2
Harshwar Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ramkholawan Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ramlakhan Pando	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Udit Prosad	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Ramphal Roy	Mirgunj Raj M. V.	Ditto	2
Bal Kishore	Ditto	Ditto	2
Juthi Lal	Pursa Model School	Ditto	2
Ramdhan Tewary	Apher Model School	Vernacular certificate	3
Mathura Prosad	Private	Ditto	3
Pandev Narayan	Do.	Ditto	3
Suraj Protap	Guru	Ditto	3
Narsingha Narayan	Do.	Ditto	3
V.—CHUMPARUN DISTRICT.			
Ram Narayan Sahai	Barharwa Aided M. E.	Minor certificate	2
Luchmi Narayan	Ditto	Ditto	1
Darichan Lal	Ditto	Ditto	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
V.—CHUMPARUM DISTRICT— <i>concluded.</i>			
Haribans Narayan	Barharwa Aided M. E.	Vernacular scholarship	2
Dolgovind Shukul	Bettiah Raj School	Minor certificate	2
Raghunandan Prosad	Ditto	Minor scholarship	1
Sahadeo Lal	Ditto	Minor certificate	2
Harihar Prosad	Bettiah Municipal M. V.	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jokeen	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Shib Saroop	Ditto	Ditto	2
Ram Jiwan	Mehsi Model School	Vernacular scholarship	1
Shiva Gopal	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Harnarayan Kumar	Motihari Normal School	Ditto	2
Ramtahal Ram	Songrapur Model School	Ditto	2
Rajdeo Lal	Turcoulia Aided M. E.	Vernacular scholarship	1
Mohabir Prosad	Private	Vernacular certificate	3
Debi Prosad	Do.	Ditto	1
Jagdutt Tewary	Guru of Sirowna	Ditto	3
VI.—MOZUFERPORE DISTRICT.			
Ramdhari Mahton	Hajepur Aided M. E.	Vernacular certificate	1
Darbari Kumar	Jointpur Aided M. E.	Minor certificate	3
Raj Kumar Misra	Ditto	Ditto	3
Raghunath Sahai	Jandaha M. E. P.	Vernacular certificate	3
Bansi Lal	Sheohar Aided M. E.	Ditto	3
Tirath Nath	Ditto	Ditto	3
Brahmdeo Narayan	Sitamarhee Aided M. E.	Ditto	3
Shivraj Nandan	Ditto	Minor scholarship	2
Deoki Nandan	Society's Aided M. E.	Minor certificate	3
Nizamuddin	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Abdul Majid	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Dund Bahadur	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Keshwar Singh	Private	Vernacular certificate	2
Kailas Bohari	Bakhra Model M. E.	Ditto	3
Natlami Lal	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ram Prosad	Ditto	Ditto	2
Badri Narayan	Dharam Somaj Aided M. V.	Vernacular certificate	2
Gopi Sahai	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ram Bahadur Sahai	Ditto	Ditto	2
Uman Doyal Singh	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Brahmdeo Singh	Tipri Raj M. V.	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jagdeo Singh	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Bajrangji Sinha	Private	Ditto	3
Binda Prosad	Do.	Ditto	3
Bindeswari Prosad	Do.	Ditto	3
Beer Prosad	Do.	Ditto	2
Dwarka Prosad	Do.	Ditto	1
Gulzar Sahai	Do.	Ditto	3
Krishna Gopal	Do.	Ditto	3
Maenul-haq	Do.	Ditto	1
Ram Auter Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Bhagwan Das	Guru	Ditto	3
Dindoyal Singh	Do.	Ditto	2
VII.—DURBHUNGA DISTRICT			
Golam Yahia	Durbhunga Town M. E.	Vernacular certificate	2
Mohamad Mobin	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Raj Kumar Lal	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Basdeo Narayan	Madhubani Aided M. E.	Minor certificate	2
Fakir Chand	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Hefazuddin	Ditto	Ditto	2
Nurul Nabi	Ditto	Minor certificate	2
Raghunandan Singh	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
VII.—DURBHUNGA DISTRICT— concluded.			
Ram Bhajju Sah ...	Tajpur Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Murat Lal ...	Tajpur Mohamedan Academy ...	Ditto ...	3
Chakradhar Singh ...	Chief guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Shubrati Shah ...	Bilaspur Raj M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Baldeo Mahton ...	Jalleh M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ramji Thakur ...	Do. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Ram Nath Sah ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Gita Shahu ...	Kamtoul M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Sri Chand Sahu ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ajunath Jha ...	Kishunpur M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Palabhadra Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Nand Kishore Jha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Kuldip Choudhuri ...	Mukarrampur M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Koilas Jha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Mahip Singh ...	Simri Raj M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Brij Mohan Khawas ...	Ujjan M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Bhajan Jha ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohan Lal Khawas ...	Do. ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Sital Shahu ...	Do. ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Abdul Kadir ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	3
Badri Nath ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Golam Mahiuddin ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Jadubans Sahai ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Ahmad Abdul Rashid ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Mohamad Fazal Karim ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Hussain ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Anugrah Tewary ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Jamaluddin ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Suknandan Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

I.—BHAGULPORE DISTRICT.			
Gulam Ahmad ...	Banka Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Nogendra Nath Gosain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Tarini Prosad Mukherjee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Kailu Gope ...	Colgong Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Lal Choudhuri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Singheswar Prosad Sarkhali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Hassan ...	Madhepura Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Nandkishore Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Abdul Huq ...	Supole Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Amir Ali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Haibans Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Kaladhar Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Syed Abul Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Minor scholarship	2
Syed Ali Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Chhattar Dhari Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Qudrat Rohim ...	Bhagulpore Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ulfat Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Chunni Lal Ganguli ...	Mansurgunj Bongali Boys' M. V. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Satish Chundra Mazumdar ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Keshwar Roy ...	Pachgachya Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Suraj Narain Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Ahsan-ul-haq ...	Purani Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Mohamad Makdum Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Arjun Jha ...	Shahpur Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jamuna Prosad Singh, I ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Dyball Singh ...	Sultangunj Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Chaitto Lami Mahton ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed
I.—BHAGULPORE DISTRICT—concluded.			
Kartik Choudhury ...	Sultangunj Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Raghu Nath Misra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Biswa Nath Jha ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Hari Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Jhemak Misra ...	Teacher ...	Ditto ...	3
Punchbandan Jha ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Uchit Sahu ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
II.—MONGHYR DISTRICT.			
Digamber Sahai ...	Jamui Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jharkhandi Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Deoki Lal ...	Shaikhpara Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto	2
Lalji Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Shah Qudrat Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Mohamad Ishaq ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Balbir Prosad ...	Begu-erai Aided M. E. School ...	Minor certificate	2
Shamsher Bahadur ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Jib Lal Singh ...	Basdeopur Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Dahao Lal ...	Kharagpur Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Narsing Narayan ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Kokil Ram ...	Muzaffergunj Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Shaikh Bikkoo ...	Chowarah Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Abdur Rashid ...	Baro Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Gopi Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Khoda Buksh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Rubamat Ali ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Bambhdeo Narayan ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Chandi Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Jai Nath Sahai ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
III.—PURNEAH DISTRICT.			
Muni Lal ...	Kasbah Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Anund Gopal Singh ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	2
Jaglu Shah ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	2
IV.—SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.			
Dharanidhar Mitra ...	Amjora Aided M. E. ...	Minor scholarship ...	2
Khudi Ram Ghose ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ashutosh Chakrabarty ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Baldeo Sahu ...	Godda Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	2
Kuldip Sahu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Maruki Sahu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Rash Behari Bishnu ...	Nanihat Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Amrita Lal Mandal ...	Rajmehal Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Girindra Nath Roy ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Sashi Bhusan Singh ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Sita Ram Joti ...	Afzalpur Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Bajrang Lal Fatehdar ...	Danre Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Lachmi Prosad Fatehdar ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Padarath Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Beni Madhob Das ...	Goalkhore School ...	Ditto ...	2
Indra Narayan Mandal ...	Jamtara Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Ranjan Chakrabarty ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Raja Bhita Kumar Manjhi ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
V.—MALDAH DISTRICT.			
Hardoyal Singh ...	Harish Chundrapur Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Gopal Govind Sanyal ...	Kansat Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Kshetra Nath Ghosal ...	Kansat Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Tarak Nath Sanyal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION—*concluded.*

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
MALDAH DISTRICT <i>concl'd.</i>			
Lalit Mohan Chatterjee ...	Kansat Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Krishna Kinkar Chowdhury ...	Alumpur Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Madhu Sudan Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Ramani Kanta Chondar ..	Kaligram Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Adhar Chundra Karmakar ...	Kasimpur Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Sahabu Biswas ...	Mahadipur Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Harish Chundra Sahu ..	Moharajpur Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Beni Madhob Das ..	Maldah Model School ..	Ditto ...	1
Makund Lal Saha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Sashi Bhusan Banerjee ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Trailakyanath Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Madanur Nadaf ...	Milki Aided M. V. ..	Vernacular certificate	2
Jagadishwar Misra ...	Nangharia Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Kishori Mohan Saha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Punchanun Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Sashi Bhusan Mazumdar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Raman Das Mukherjee ...	Nawabgunj Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	2
Rajendra Nath Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Kamala Kanta Saha ...	Pukhuria Aided M. V. ..	Vernacular certificate	2
Sashi Bhusan Mukherjee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Shaikh Ertezza Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Anadi Charan Thokedar ..	Rampur Kusidah Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Gobind Chundra Das ...	Sarbari Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Hris i Kesh Chatterjee ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Rajani Kanta Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Sachchidanund Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Sateyendra Nath Chakraberty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhawani Nath Bhaumik ...	Sivagunj Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Mohendra Nath Nath ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Tribhanga Murari Nath ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3

BANKIPORE,
The 25th May 1886.

JOHN VANSOMEREN POPE, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle.

BEHAR CIRCLE.

Results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination, 1886.

A—PATNA DIVISION.

[N.B.—These scholarships are tenable in the Middle Schools of the Behar Circle only.]

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
I.—PATNA DISTRICT.			
Sadagar Singh	Bargaon U. P. School	Certificate	3
Bishnu Dutt Dube	Bihra U. P. School	Ditto	2
Ram Prit	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ajudhya Prosad	Harseni U. P. School	Ditto	2
Ganga Bishnu	Ditto	Ditto	2
Isra Nand Pattiak	Jamunitola U. P. School	Ditto	2
Nand Gopal Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rajpati Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	2
Lachman Mahton	Mosallapur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Punit Shahu	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sobrai Mahton	Ditto	Ditto	3
Chamari Lal	Subjibagh U. P. School	Ditto	2
Amrit Singh	Guru	Ditto	2
Blugwan Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Ram Bheeros Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Badhi Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Budh Prokash Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
II.—GYA DISTRICT.			
Madhuri Singh	Aroura U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Padarath Ram	Ditto	Certificate	2
Kishun Chand Pande	Akberpur U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Chamman Ram	Ditto	Certificate	2
Chamar Ram	Belagunj U. P. School	Ditto	2
Kanhai Lal	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Sakul Chand Ram	Barhua U. P. School	Certificate	2
Mohan Ram	Dhamal U. P. School	Ditto	3
Gopi Lal	Gobindpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Aklu Mahton	Ditto	Ditto	2
Jang Bahadur Singh	Hussainpur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Nand Kumar Singh	Jamunawan U. P. School	Ditto	2
Chundra Gope Singh	Ditto	Ditto	2
Lalit Ram	Ketaki U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Manta Raksh	Ditto	Certificate	2
Bhowani Prosad	Kach U. P. School	Ditto	3
Barhundeo Narayan Singh	Karap U. P. School	Ditto	2
Tribeni Lal	Moharajgunj U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Hermeshwar Ram	Ditto	Certificate	2
Mohan Singh	Nurhat U. P. School	Ditto	3
Harihar Nath Sinha	Panthu U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Jagar Nath Sinha	Ditto	Certificate	2
Bansi Lal	Rah U. P. School	Ditto	3
Durga Prasad	Shahpur U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Mathura Ram	Ditto	Certificate	2
Laloo Mahto	Shakurabad U. P. School	Ditto	2
Akloo Ram	Worsligunj U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Protap Narayan Singh	Ur-Bishunpur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Bhikari Lal	Guru	Certificate	3
Harihar Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Sita Ram Dube	Do.	Ditto	3
Tufani Lal	Do.	Ditto	1
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT.			
Raj Behari Lal	Amaon U. P. School	Certificate	3
Chabillah	Bhaluhipur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Sita Ram	Buxar U. P. School	Ditto	3

A.—PATNA DIVISION—*continued*.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT—<i>concluded</i>.			
Nanku Pande ...	Imadpur U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Deo Prosad ...	Jalpura U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Hira Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Kripal Singh ...	Kaemnagar U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	1
Lalji Ram ...	Kuron Serai U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Langtu Ram ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Rambaran Misra ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	3
Baldeo Sahai ...	Mahdah U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Saroop Lal ...	Mahilah U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Narayan Dutt Misra ...	Misirtola U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Ram Saran Ram ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	1
Ramphal ...	Pakri U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Bishundoyal Lal ...	Chief Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Chandu Ram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ganga Ram ...	Private Guru ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramlochan Upadhyay ...	Chief Guru ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramlochan Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Saroop Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Sita Ram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
IV.—SARUN DISTRICT.			
Chuni Lal ...	Ami U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Durga Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Roop Lal ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Gya Singh ...	Atouli U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Ram Lakhan Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Mahendra Singh ...	Arowa U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Ramdhari Singh ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Sadhu Saran ...	Bishunpura U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Harihar Tewary ...	Bareja U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Ram Lochan ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Ram Rekha Sonar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Shiva Pande ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Raghubans Sahai ...	Baghwar U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	1
Udit Narayan ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Yusuf ...	Balbhadrapur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Baldevabehar ...	Bhahe U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	1
Ramjhalloo Singh ...	Bheldi U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Satya Narayan Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Phulbas Prosad ...	Chakea U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Abas Ali ...	Kumna U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Narayan ...	Marhowra U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Ajayab Singh ...	Mohamed Ali Chak U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Audh Behari ...	Mircha U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	1
Jagpat Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Ramkhelawan Singh ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	1
Ramkhelawan Shakul ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Chaturbhuj Nath ...	Nayagaon U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Durga Singh ...	Phulwaria U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Phul Chand ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Dutt ...	Repura U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Ramji Lal ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Rabhu Ali ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Ambica Pande ...	Rampur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Jang Bahadur ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Uttam Singh ...	Saria U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Baldeva Tewary ...	Sonepur U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	1
Jirva Nandan Pande ...	Sawari U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Devaki Prosad ...	Sahulee U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Bhabhuti Lal ...	Guru ...	Certificate ...	3
Dipa Sinha ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Raj Pande ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1
Rang Bahadur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Shiradhar Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3

A.—PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed
V.—CHUMPARUN DISTRICT.			
Keshwar Prosad	Bahadurpur U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Lakhan Lal	Baharwa	Certificate	3
Juidhar Ram	Bettiah	Scholarship	2
Ramlakhan Ram	Ditto	Certificate	3
Nijamat	Motihari Municipal	Ditto	2
Makhan Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Brij Behari Tewary	Nagdaha Municipal	Ditto	3
Ram Surat Ram	Nanoura	Ditto	3
Daodhari Lal	Guru of Motihari Normal School	Ditto	2
Amrit Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Rama Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	2
Banamali Pande	Guru Tunia	Ditto	2
Sham Sunder Lal	Guru of Manlania	Ditto	3
Brojo Bhukhan Ojha	Do. of Bankatwa	Ditto	3
Ramlal	Do. of Parsawni	Ditto	3
Anent Tewary	Do. of Motihari	Ditto	3
VI.—MUZUFFERPORE DISTRICT.			
Ramphal Misra	Basrah U. P. School	Certificate	3
Mukh Lal Singh	Bhusra U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Auter Singh	Ditto	Certificate	3
Ram Prosad Singh	Ditto	Ditto	3
Jagdeo Narayan Singh	Chahanta U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Mahj Narayan Singh	Jarang U. P. School	Certificate	2
Janakdhari Mahton	Mahua U. P. School	Ditto	3
Jang Bahadur Singh	Mursand U. P. School	Ditto	3
Raja Sinha	Narghi U. P. School	Ditto	1
Sheo Ram Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	2
Ramphal Singh	Narwara U. P. School	Ditto	3
Mahipal Narayan	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Rup Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	2
Gouri Sankar	Sahebganj U. P. School	Ditto	3
Aklu Sinha	Sain U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Parmeshwar Singh	Silatn U. P. School	Ditto	1
Sital Prosad Sinha	Sukki U. P. School	Certificate	3
Dobi Pando	Guru	Ditto	3
Manhgu Bhagat	Do.	Ditto	2
VII.—DURBIUNGA DISTRICT.			
Chitan	Arni U. P. School	Certificate	3
Abdool Rahim	Babhangon	Ditto	3
Ahmad Ismail, alias Manha	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Kishore Pando	Burhi	Ditto	3
Qyam Uddin	Basantpur	Ditto	2
Mohabir Sahu	Bagarganj	Ditto	3
Bhaji Lal Jha	Bhawnipur Raj	Ditto	2
Nirsin Thakur	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Ram Ruch Singh	Khalespur	Certificate	2
Babne Chowdhuri	Marojairam	Ditto	3
Ram Saran Lal	Pakharia	Ditto	3
Biseswar Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Dargopal Singh	Private	Ditto	3
Ajudhya Prosad	Guru	Ditto	3
Babne Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Dilawar Ali	Do.	Ditto	3
Mahat Singh	Do.	Ditto	3
Nalak Singh	Do.	Ditto	2

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Name.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
I.—BHAGULPORE DISTRICT.			
Lashkari Pundit	Aligunj U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Shiva Prosad Sinha	Ditto	Certificate	1
Maharaj Sahu	Amarpur U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Balaram Sahu	Babhangau U. P. School	Certificate	3
Sumrit Sahu	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sarabjit Jha	Banka U. P. School	Ditto	2
Yawar Hussain	Barapura U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Lachmi Singh	Barail U. P. School	Certificate	2
Sorojini Mukherjee	Bhagulpore Girls' School	Ditto	3
Manulal Misra	Bisawni U. P. School	Ditto	2
Anundmohon Jha	Chowki Nyamatpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Biseswar Mandar	Ditto	Ditto	3
Mohadeo Mandar	Ditto	Ditto	3
Janki Ram	Dhaprah U. P. School	Ditto	3
Sashikumar Sen	Jagsar U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Uchit Lal Jha	Kunaitha U. P. School	Certificate	2
Budhu Ali Khan	Nauhutta U. P. School	Ditto	3
Jagdish Prosad	Pachpararia U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Lal Sahu	Ditto	Certificate	2
Damadur Sinha	Sinyabuthan U. P. School	Ditto	3
Mohamad Abid	Tatarpore U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Sarban Lal Dube	Tardaha U. P. School	Certificate	3
Hazari Das	Tintanga U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Bansi Lal	Guru	Certificate	3
Bansi Mandal	Do.	Ditto	3
Biswanath Potdar	Do.	Ditto	3
Ganadal Das	Do.	Ditto	2
Ganpat Nath Choube	Do.	Ditto	1
Hirdya Nath Jha	Do.	Ditto	2
Jai Ram Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Jawahir Singh	Do.	Ditto	3
Kartik Misra	Do.	Ditto	2
Lakhi Prosad Pande	Do.	Ditto	3
Moti Lal Das	Do.	Ditto	2
Nand Kumar Tewary	Do.	Ditto	2
Pyari Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Raghunath Lal Das	Do.	Ditto	3
Rameshwar Dube	Do.	Ditto	3
Ramgolam Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Sadasukh Misra	Do.	Ditto	3
Srilal Mallik	Do.	Ditto	1
II.—MONGHYR DISTRICT.			
Dodraj Lal	Amari U. P. School	Certificate	2
Ram Saroop Singh	Burhea (North) U. P. School	Ditto	3
Gopal Chandra Chakraborty	Janalpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Manindra Nath Rai	Laldarwaja U. P. School	Ditto	3
Bisnath Sinha	Maheshpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Hazari Lal	Sadipur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Parmeswari Prosad	Beguserai U. P. School	Ditto	2
Lalji Lal	Hannumanagar U. P. School	Ditto	1
Pitamber Dhar	Nurpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Jagadamb Sahai	Phulwaria U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Bachu Prosad Sinha	Sadanundpu U. P. School	Certificate	2
Dip Narayan Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	3
Baiji Roy	Guru	Ditto	3
Bajrang Sahai	Do.	Ditto	3
Cheddu Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Chhattar Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Fakir Chaud Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Genda Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Gora Chand	Do.	Ditto	2
Harsahai Lal	Do.	Ditto	3

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—*continued.*

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
II.—MONGHYR DISTRICT— <i>concl'd.</i>			
Kamaleswar Sahai	Guru	Certificate	3
Mangal Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Mouji Singh	Do.	Ditto	3
Palakdhari Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Ramsuhai Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Tikami Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Bhati Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Firingi Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Gajadhar Prosad	Do.	Ditto	3
Jaijai Ram	Do.	Ditto	3
Junki Prosad	Do.	Ditto	2
Neranti Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
III.—PURNEAH DISTRICT.			
Kunja Behari Sahu	Batia U. P. School	Certificate	3
Ismail	Duba U. P. School	Ditto	3
Masudan Misra	Ekamba U. P. School	Ditto	3
Madanlal Jha	Kamulpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Isharat Hussain	Madanpur U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Gulhi Sardar	Ditto	Certificate	3
Bahu Nath	Ditto	Ditto	3
Shikamlal	Nandanpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Shaikh Gouhar Ali	Purungunj U. P. School	Ditto	3
Sukh Lal	Ranganj U. P. School	Ditto	2
Metaru Das	Guru	Ditto	2
Biswarath Ali (<i>son of Azmat Ali</i>)	Do.	Ditto	3
Mohachand Biswas	Do.	Ditto	3
Pyari Biswas	Do.	Ditto	2
Azhar Ali	Do.	Ditto	2
Shaikh Khanter	Do.	Ditto	3
Biswarath Ali (<i>son of Pir Baksh</i>)	Do.	Ditto	3
Babu Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Gulam Ali	Do.	Ditto	3
IV.—SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.			
Biswa Nath Mandal	Babupur U. P. School	Certificate	2
Muchi Ram Mondal	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Kadu Marma	Bhageya Mission U. P. School	Ditto	3
Iswar Dutt Dubo	Bandeclair U. P. School	Certificate	3
Manbharan Dubo	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Durga Charan Das	Chandpur U. P. School	Certificate	2
Jhaitan Biswas	Ditto	Ditto	3
Johardi Biswas	Ditto	Ditto	1
Monohar Das	Ditto	Ditto	3
Rasuraj Das	Ditto	Ditto	2
Ishan Chundra Dutt	Chelkara U. P. School	Ditto	3
Parmeshwar Dutt	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Dole Govind Bhattacharjee	Debjore U. P. School	Certificate	2
Nimai Chundra Teori	Ditto	Ditto	2
Pulin Behari Teori	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Sashi Bhusan Bhattacharjee	Ditto	Certificate	2
Brojo Mohan Jha	Derma U. P. School	Ditto	3
Mohan Jha	Ditto	Ditto	3
Jugal Chundra Chakraborty	Fattolpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Basunt Kumar Das	Geria U. P. School	Ditto	2
Jotindra Narayan Ghose	Ditto	Ditto	1
Mohindra Narayan Ghose	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Brojo Mohan Dutt	Gorainala U. P. School	Certificate	2
Makund Murari Rakhit	Ditto	Ditto	2
Shaikh Nyamat Mian	Ditto	Ditto	3

BIIAGULPORE DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
IV.—SONTHAL PERGANNATHS— concl'd.			
Jatto Hembrom ...	Hiranpur Mission U. P. School	Certificate	3
Lazar Baskey ...	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Upendra Narayan Das ...	Jikharhati U. P. School	Certificate	2
Sashi Bhusan Dutt ...	Kalikapur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Protap Chundra Das ...	Koron U. P. School	Ditto	3
Nukari Chundra Mudi ..	Katikunda U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Gobind Das ...	Laehmipur U. P. School	Ditto	1
Idu Khan ...	Ditto	Certificate	2
Bhupati Nath Mukhorjee	Moharu U. P. School	Ditto	3
Uma Nath Pande ...	Madhupur U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Gopi Nath Mandal ...	Moharajpur U. P. School	Certificate	1
Mohini Kant Chakraborty	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Rajani Kanta Das ...	Ditto	Certificate	1
Sashi Bhusan Brahmochary	Ditto	Ditto	1
Shaikh Ismail Momin ..	Ditto	Ditto	1
Nityanund Ghose ...	Palajuri U. P. School	Certificate	2
Rakhal Chundra Das ...	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Ramgopal Sinha ...	Ditto	Certificate	2
Rakhal Chundra Chakra- berty ...	Patharghata U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Doma Saha ...	Sarat U. P. School	Certificate	3
Lal Behari Mirdha ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Asan Ali Khan ...	Sukhjora U. P. School	Ditto	2
Dharanidhar Dutt ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Kirti Chundra Ghorui ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rakhal Chundra Patar ...	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Sarada Prosad Ghosal ...	Guru	Certificate	2
Chundra Badan Lal ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Hari Manjhi ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Sarhan Manjhi ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Bhagwan Chundra Singh...	Do.	Ditto	1
Padarath Misra ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Damu Manjhi ...	Do.	Ditto	2
Mahund Mian ...	Do.	Ditto	1
Gya Ram Dutt ...	Do.	Ditto	2
V.—MALDAH DISTRICT.			
Jhajut Mandal ...	Amriti U. P. School	Certificate	3
Khadiruddin Biswas ...	Anupnagar U. P. School	Ditto	3
Faiziruddin ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Bonomali Das ...	Bazoratek U. P. School	Ditto	2
Baneswar Kunar ...	Bakra U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Mir Harimat Ali ...	Ditto	Certificate	3
Tukan Subji Faras ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rajani Kanta Mistri ...	Baragharia U. P. School	Ditto	2
Sashi Bhusan Saha ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Kalimuddin Mandal ...	Bhandar U. P. School	Ditto	2
Subedar Mandal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Umesh Chundra Sarkar ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Yasuf Biswas ...	Binodipur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Pulin Chundra Das ...	Birampur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Amir Mahalat ...	Chandipur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Ramani Mohan Chatterjee	Ditto	Ditto	1
Rajani Kant Chatterjee ...	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Amiruddin Mandal ...	Chandpur U. P. School	Certificate	3
Kalimuddin Mandal ...	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Kanti Chundra Ghose ...	Ditto	Certificate	3
Karunamoy Das ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Amrita Lal Mohara ...	Jainabadhul U. P. School	Ditto	3
Madhusudan Ghose ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Nanda Lal Mandal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Nadiar Chand Saha ...	Kanput (Night) U. P. School	Ditto	2

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—*concluded.*

NAME	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed
V.—MALDAH DISTRICT— <i>conclcd.</i>			
Rasgovind Mandal ...	Khurlia U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Fazlihaq Chowdhury ...	Madhobpara U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Ghisu Mohan Saha ...	Malatipur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhaja Govind Shaha ...	Paharpur U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Debedra Nath Swarnokar ...	Pukharia U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Durjodhan Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Mobarak Mian ...	Rajarampur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	1
Nurulhaq Mian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Tamizuddin Mian ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	1
Shaikh Moula Baksh ...	Ratanbazar U. P. School ..	Ditto ..	2
Nayan Chundra Sarkar ...	Rohazpur U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Panchanun Panjiara ...	Sahebpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Chundra Mohan Das ...	Samundi U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Krishna Charan Shaha ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Radha Raman Chaki ...	Salimpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhagwan Chundra Das ...	Shershahi U. P. School ..	Ditto ...	2
Kumar Chundra Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhabendra Narayan Chowdhury ...	Sirsi U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	1
Jogindra Narayan Talukdar ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Chabilal Gosain ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Hedat Ulla Khan ...	Do: ...	Ditto ...	1

BANKIPORE,

The 25th May 1886.

JOHN VAN SOMEREN POPK, M.A.,

Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle.

List of Candidates who have obtained Middle English, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary Scholarships in the Presidency Circle for the year 1886.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Calcutta.</i>			<i>Nuddea—concluded.</i>		
1	Hrisikes Chakravarti	Calcutta Model, English Department	4	Lalitmohan Pramanik	Harinarayanpur M. E.
2	Surendrakumar Datta	Ditto.	5	Nikunjabihari Ray	Katdaha M. E.
3	Ratanlal Pasak	Ditto.			
<i>24-Pergunnahs.</i>			<i>Jessore.</i>		
1	Dasarathi Bhattacharya	Bhatpara M. E.	1	Gopalchandra Ghosh	Itna M. E.
2	Rakhaldas Chakravarti	Gopaluagar M. E.	2	Manilal Patra	Shankur M. E.
			3	Bhushanchandra Biswas	Ditto.
<i>Nuddea.</i>			<i>Khulna.</i>		
1	Brajagopal Gosvami	Amla Sadarpur M. E.	1	Kunjabihari Basu	Khararia M. E.
2	Sivchandra Basu	Katdaha M. E.	2	Durgadas Chaturji	Ghatbhog M. V.
3	Ramtaran Mukhurji	Juniadaha M. E.			
			<i>Murshedabad.</i>		
			1	Tariniprasad Ray	Belia M. E.
			2	Nagendranarayan Basu	Choa M. E.
			3	Chandrabbushan Ray	Talibpur M. E.

MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Calcutta.</i>			<i>24-Pergunnahs—concluded.</i>		
1	Apurvakrishna Datta*	Calcutta Model, Vernacular Department.	8	Sailaprasad Mukhurji*	Khurda M. V.
2	Nalinbihari Nag Chaudhuri	Ahiritola Bangala Pathshala	9	Mohitmohan Chaturji*	Dakhinesvar M. V.
3	Rampada Chaturji	Calcutta Model, Vernacular Department.			
4	Kumarkrishna Datta	Ahiritola Bangala Pathshala.	<i>Nuddea.</i>		
5	Nandalal Chaturji†	Calcutta Model, Vernacular Department.	1	Jatindranath Basu	Haripur M. V.
6	Srinibas Das†	Ditto.	2	Jugokishor Pal	Santipur Hindu.
7	Asutosh Gupta†	Bowbazar Vernacular.	3	Kalidas Ghosh	Barua Model.
8	Manindranath Chaturji†	Ditto.			
9	Satischandra Silt†	Ahiritola Banga Vidyalyaya	<i>Jessore.</i>		
0	Satischandra Banurji†	City Institution.	1	Haribilas Banurji	Jessore Zilla.*
			2	Jajnesvar Ghosh	Ditto.
			3	Jagannath De	Narail M. V.
			4	Sanatkumar Banurji	Ichapur M. V.
			5	Parbaticharan Mistri	Mathurapur M. V.
<i>24-Pergunnahs.</i>			<i>Khulna.</i>		
1	Nirodechandra Basu	Kansaripara M. V.	1	Pratapchandra Sen Gupta	Khararia M. E.
2	Susthirlal Chakravarti	Taki Government.	2	Nakulesvar Banurji	Madhavkati M. V.
3	Haranchandra Mukhurji	Kidderpore M. V.	3	Rajendrakumar Ray Chaudhuri	Maghia M. V.
4	Hridaynath Banurji	Khurda M. V.			
5	Priyanath Das	Kidderpore M. V.	<i>Murshedabad.</i>		
6	Asutosh Kabase	Dhankuria M. V.	1	Ramanath Mukhurji	Kandi Model.
7	Bankimchandra Mukhurji	Dakhinesvar M. V.	2	Rabiram Pande	Jangipur H. E.
			3	Maheshchandra Sarkar	Ditto.
			4	Jagadishchandra Ray Chaudhuri	Jemo M. V.
			5	Gaurimohan Mandal	Panchthubi M. V.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>24-Pergunnahs.</i>			<i>Jessore—concluded.</i>		
1	Haridhan Chaturji	Futigoda U. P.	4	Basantakumar Ray Chaudhuri	Chokdah U. P.
2	Chunilal Ghosh (1st)	Sarheria U. P.	5	Basantakumar Majumdar	Palasberia U. P.
3	Haranchandra Nandi	Banamalipur U. P.	6	Nepalchandra Das	Belabana U. P.
4	Nagendranath Chaturji	Jaynagar U. P.			
<i>Nuddea.</i>			<i>Khulna.</i>		
1	Gopalchandra Biswas	Saheb nagar U. P.	1	Gopalchandra Bhattacharya	Mahesvarpasa U. P.
2	Niskalanka Chaturji	Hridaypur U. P.	2	Satischandra Mitra	Nandanpur U. P.
3	Nagendranath Bhattacharya	Kamalpur Circle.			
4	Mahunchandra Saha	Dharampur Circle.	<i>Murshedabad.</i>		
5	Unmeshchandra Chaudhuri	Kalabari U. P.	1	Abhayakali Banurji	Teghari U. P.
<i>Jessore.</i>			2	Krishnaballav Sen	Jitpur (Mollapara) U. P.
1	Charuchandra Basu	Ujalpur U. P.	3	Raghobchandra Mukhurji	Amlai U. P.
2	Basantakumar Das	Narendrapur U. P.	4	Nisaruddin Sheik	Mahula I., U. P.
3	Kailashchandra Chakravarti	Rajpat U. P.			

* These candidates have obtained scholarships transferred from other districts.

† These candidates are free-students, that is, they receive no stipends, but are allowed the privilege of free tuition either in the Hindu or in the Hare School.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Hazaribagh.</i>		<i>Manbhum.</i>	
1	Hariharnath Gupta ...	1	Brajajal Biswas ...
2	Moshaheb Lal ...		Barabazar M. E.

MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Hazaribagh.</i>		<i>Singbhum.</i>	
1	Jaynandan Misra ...	1	Thakur Prasad ...
2	Sital Ram ...	2	Navadvipachandra Set ...
3	Haridas Ram ...	3	Sridhar Ho ...
4	Ramnath Sahay ...	4	Bagoon Ho ...
			Chaibassa Zilla.
			Haldipukur Model.
			Chitnaiti Model.
			Chaibassa Zilla.
<i>Lohardugga.</i>		<i>Manbhum.</i>	
1	Dwarka Das ...	1	Akinchan Banurji ...
2	Haribhanjan Ram ...	2	Prankrishna Chaudhuri ...
3	Narmada Ram ...	3	Rameswar Chakravarti ...
4	Ghuja Ram ...	4	Jadabchandra Banurji ...
5	Ramnandan Ram ...	5	Janakiprasad Lala ...
			Purulia M. V.
			Ludhurka Model.
			Jhoria M. V.
			Ludhurka Model.
			Jhoria M. V.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Hazaribagh.</i>		<i>Singbhum.</i>	
1	Kissen Lal ...	1	Sonda Ho ...
2	Sona Majhi ...	2	David Ho ...
3	Jharkhandi Lal ...	3	Kolay Ho ...
4	Prayag ...	4	Sibcharan Ho ...
			Purulia U. P.
			Chaibassa Zilla.
			Asura U. P.
			Lota U. P.
<i>Lohardugga.</i>		<i>Manbhum.</i>	
1	Jadu Ghosi ...	1	Bholanath Das ...
2	Asutosh Ray ...	2	Sristidhar Ray ...
3	Tilakdhari Ram ...	3	Bankubihari Majumdar ...
4	Digambar Sing ...		
			Chelama U. P.
			Baunia U. P.
			Sammancpur U. P.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th May 1886.

RADHIKA PRASANNA MUKHERJI,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

List of Passed Students of the Patna Survey School for the Session ending May 1886.
(Arranged in order of merit.)

Names of students.		In what division passed.	
1	Jag Narain ...	...	First Division.
2	E. Ollenbach ...	...	Ditto.
3	Nagendra Nath Baverjee ...	...	Second Division.
4	Rajendra Lal Ghosh ...	...	Ditto.
5	Abdul Huque ...	...	Ditto.
6	Dwarka Nath Mukherjee ...	...	Ditto.
7	Ramadehin Singh ...	...	Ditto.
8	Kishen Prasad ...	...	Ditto.
9	Mazhar Hossain ...	...	Ditto.
10	Ashutosh Ghosh ...	...	Ditto.
11	Lyakot Hossain ...	...	Third Division.
12	Ram-Deni Singh ...	...	Ditto.
13	Noot-Bettar Ghosh ...	...	Ditto.
14	Fazlarrahman ...	...	Ditto.
15	Ram Prasad ...	...	Ditto.
16	Fazlat Hossain ...	...	Ditto.
17	Ibrahim Khan ...	...	Ditto.
18	Mohammad Abdulla ...	...	Ditto.

MICHAEL PROTHERO,
Professor, for Principal.

Dated Patna College, the 17th May 1886.

THE undermentioned female candidates have passed the Examination for admission to the Certificate Class of the Medical College held on the 27th April 1886, and following days :—

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. H. Fox. | 8. M. Dissent. |
| 2. M. Price. | 9. J. Dissent. |
| 3. M. Musserwanjee. | 10. A. E. Wells. |
| 4. J. Wise. | 11. E. Harvey. |
| 5. A. Niebel. | 12. J. Kensley. |
| 6. J. Kennedy. | 13. J. Browne. |
| 7. Rose Power. | |

DARJEELING, the 7th May 1886.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

Educational Prospectus.

THE Calcutta Medical College Session, 1886-87, will commence on the 23rd June next. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on or before that date.

2. Ten (10) free presentations will then be awarded. These are given to students according to their relative position in the University, B.A., B.L. and F.A. Examinations, preference being given to those who have passed the highest examination.

3. No person shall be enrolled as a matriculated student of the College who has not previously passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, or some one of the preliminary Arts Examination of the United Kingdom recognised by the British General Medical Council.

4. All matriculated students of the College are required to pay Rs 15 on entrance, Rs. 30 for the summer session on the 23rd June, and Rs 30 for the winter session on 1st November of each year.

5. Students who have failed to pass their final examination, and who, under the regulations of the University, are required to attend a further course of lectures and of hospital practice before being allowed to present themselves again for examination, will pay for such further course an annual fee of Rs. 45 in two instalments of Rs. 30 and Rs. 15, payable at the beginning of the summer and winter sessions respectively.

6. Any matriculated student of the College may, with the permission of the Principal and the Professors of the subject, attend courses of lectures or departments of hospital practice in addition to the full curriculum for the year, and shall be entitled to certificates of attendance at such extra lectures, if the Professor is satisfied that he or she has really studied the subject. The fees payable in advance for such additional courses are the following :—

	Rs
For a single course of lectures on each subject	40
For six months' attendance in each department of hospital practice	60

7. Any matriculated student who leaves the College before completing his University course, with the object of continuing his studies at a Medical School in Europe, may receive certificates of attendance at lectures on payment of fees at the rate fixed in the foregoing rule. But in calculating the sum to be so paid, the amount of the fees already paid by him as a regular student, or in the case of a free student, the amount which would have been paid by him had he been a paying student shall be deducted.

8. Any person not being a matriculated student of the College, who may be desirous of attending any course of lectures, or any department of hospital practice, may do so with the permission of the Principal and Professor of the subject, on payment, in advance, of fees at the rates fixed in rule 6.

If such student has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, he may receive certificates of attendance at lectures, provided the Professors are satisfied that he has attended the full course of lectures, and has mastered the subjects taught.

A student who has not passed the Entrance Examination will be entitled to no certificates of any kind.

9. College scholarships, prizes, and certificates of honour are open for competition only to matriculated students of the College, Hospital Apprentice and Female Certificate class.

A gold medal and certificates of honour are awarded to the best students in each subject.

Goodeve and Macnamara silver medals are given to 1st-year student in Anatomy and Chemistry.

10. College scholars, who receive less than Rs. 20 per mensem, are not required to pay Rs. 30 per session.

The holders of the Doorga Charan Laha and all other scholarships will be required to pay fees as a matriculated student. These scholars may pay their fees in advance, or have their scholarship money deducted till the full amount is received.

11. Any student holding a Medical College scholarship will be permitted to draw the stipend of the said scholarship at any recognized Medical School in the United Kingdom

provided he furnishes from the head of such school a certificate of good conduct and diligent prosecution of his studies.

12. The class assistants of Pathology, Physiology and Comparative Anatomy can be held only by matriculated students of the College.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Dissections.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Botany. Dissections. Pharmacy—three months.	Comp. Anatomy and Zoology. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry Dissections. Physiology. Hospital practice—one year
1st M.B. or L.M.S. Examination.		
4th year.	5th year.	
Medicine. Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations. Hospital practice—twelve months.	Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Midwifery and six labour cases. Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations. Pathology with demonstrations. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Hygiene. Dentistry. Post-mortem records. Hospital practice—six months. Out-door three Eye infirmary three	

Final M.B. or L.M.S. Examination.

13. A lady student who has passed the University F.A. Examination shall be enrolled and pay fees as a matriculated student. She will get a special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem.

14. Lady students who have not passed the F.A., but have passed the University Entrance Examination or a special preliminary examination in the following subjects, will get their tuition and residence free:—

English.—A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words which will not be counted) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned for defective handwriting.

A practical paper in grammar and composition.

History.—The leading facts of the histories of England and India.

Geography.—General Geography and the Geography of India in particular.

Arithmetic.—The first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions and proportion.

These students will commence their medical studies on 1st of March each year.

15. Eleven (11) scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 a month will be awarded to candidates—*first*, who are selected by Sir Walter deSouza; *second*, according to their position in the University Entrance and preliminary examinations, preference being given to those who have passed the Entrance Examination.

16. The following is the curriculum of study for this class:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
Anatomy. Dissections. Materia Medica. Chemistry. Pharmacy—four months. Four months' medical, and Four months' surgical dispensary.	Practical Chemistry. Materia Medica. Physiology. Dissections with six post-mortem demonstrations. Medicine with three months' clinical and three months' dispensary instruction. Surgery ditto ditto. Dentistry with dental dispensary practice.	Medicine and three months' clinical medicine in hospital. Surgery and three months' clinical surgery in hospital. Midwifery and clinical instruction with attendance on thirty labour cases. Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations as cases occur. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery with three months' in-door instruction. Hygiene. Out-door dispensary practice—three months.

17. These lady students on passing the final Test and Honour Examination of their classes will receive College certificates qualifying them for employment as Licentiates in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

18. Female students who have not passed the Entrance or a special test examination, but who read and write Bengali, can be admitted into the Eden Hospital as pupil dhais.

19. Of these eight will receive Rs. 6 per mensem and the rest will be taught free.

20. After 12 months' tuition and bed-side practice, if found proficient, they will obtain a certificate qualifying them to practise midwifery.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,

Calcutta, the 2nd April 1886.

J. M. COATES, M.D.,

Principal, Medical College.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 525B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Thursday, the 3rd June 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz. :—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory ...	2,350
Do. do. at the Ghazepore Factory ...	2,150
Total ...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th June 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 8th June 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 18th June 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests
On or about Monday, 5th July 1886	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 4th August "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December "	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	14,100	12,900	27,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., Fort William, the 27th April 1886.

No. 652B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 5th July 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz. —

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory ...	2,350
Ditto at the Ghazepore Factory ...	2,150
Total ...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th July 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory

Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th July 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th July 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazee-pore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazee-pore Factory, about chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th August 1886 ...	2 350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September „ ...	2 350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd „ „ ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November „ „ ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December „ „ ...	2 350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	11,750	10,750	22,500

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 1st June 1886.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. David W. Ferrier to be a Commissioner of the Howrah Municipality, *vice* Mr. D. McL. Morrison, resigned.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Hills to be a Commissioner of the Ranecgunge Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, *vice* Mr. J. J. Doyle, resigned.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Moonshi Abdus Salam to be a Commissioner of the Rampore Beaulah Municipality, *vice* Baboo Kasee Kinkar Sen, transferred.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Baboo Bhoobaneswar Parshad to be a Commissioner of the Colgong Municipality, in the district of Bhagulpore, *vice* Moulvie Syed Hasein Qully Khan, transferred.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Baboo Bhyrab Chandra Sen, Rural Sub-Registrar, to be a Commissioner of the Chattra Municipality, *vice* Baboo Joy Narayan Sarkar, resigned.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. C. Roy to be a Commissioner of the Burdwan Municipality, *vice* Dr. J. O'Brien, transferred.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th May 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Commissioners of the Kurseong Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling, having, at a meeting, under section 23, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, requested the Local Government to appoint a Chairman for that Municipality, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in accordance with the request of the Commissioners, to appoint Mr. O'Donnell to be their Chairman, *vice* Mr. D. Norton, resigned.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Baboo Kashi Chandra Dutt, Civil Medical Officer, to be a Commissioner of the Old Maldah Municipality, *vice* Baboo Purno Chundra Singh, transferred.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th May 1886.—In supersession of the notification, dated the 3rd April 1886, published at page 96, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to fix the 30th August 1886, as the date for holding an election in Ward No. VI of the Pooree Municipality to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Baboo Nadia Behari Das.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th May 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 221 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Rungpore Municipality, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of Part IX of the above Act to the said Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th May 1886.—It hereby notified for general information that an election will be held, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, on the 15th July 1886, in Ward No. 1 of the Madhubani Municipality, in the district of Durbhunga, for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused in that Ward by the resignation of Baboo Sham Chunder Narain.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 22 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to re-appoint Syed Abdulla to be a Commissioner of the Kishoregunge Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh.

Under section 27 of the above Act, the Lieutenant-Governor has also been pleased to appoint Syud Abdool Rezzak to be a Commissioner of the said Municipality, *vice* Moulvie Abdool Rahim, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th May 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that Baboo Surja Kumar Bose has been elected, under section 27, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, to be a Commissioner for Ward No. IV of the Ghattal Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, *vice* Baboo Raj Kumar Das, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1886.—Whereas a notification, dated the 10th March 1886, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to sanction the imposition, under section 85 (a), Act III (B.C.) of 1884, by the Commissioners of the Daudnagar Municipality, in the district of Gya, of a tax upon persons occupying holdings within the Municipality according to their circumstances and property within the Municipality, was published at page 75, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, and whereas no objection has been raised to the proposed measure, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 85 of the said Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Daudnagar Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the imposition by the said Commissioners of the said tax within the limits of the Daudnagar Municipality.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. D. Whiffin to be a Commissioner of the Bankoora Municipality, *vice* Mr. J. O'B. Sceales, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Baboo Hara Dhan Nag to be a Commissioner of the Berhampore Municipality, *vice* Baboo Deno Nath Gangooly, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

Under section 22 of the above Act, the Lieutenant-Governor also re-appoints Mr. P. B. Roberts to be a Commissioner of the said Municipality.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that an election will be held, under section 27, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, on the 28th July 1886, in Ward No. I of the Goalundo Municipality, in the district of Furreedpore, for filling the vacancy caused in that Ward by Baboo Jadub Chandra Sirkar having ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th May 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that an election will be held, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, on the 28th July 1886 in Ward No. V of the Baraset Municipality, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, for filling the vacancy caused by the death of Baboo Jadu Nath Mukerjee.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 28th May 1886.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a new road between Sovaram Bysack's Street and Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land Nos. 16, 17, 19 and 15, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street and No. 5, Ganguly's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, district 24-Pergunnahs, measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs and 11½ square feet only, are required. The boundaries of the land are as follow:—On the north Rutton Sircar's Garden Street; on the south partly a portion of premises No. 13, Sovaram Bysack's Street, and partly a portion of premises No. 4, Ganguly's Lane; on the east portions of premises Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street; and on the west partly a portion of premises No. 15, Rutton Sircar's Garden Lane, and partly a portion of premises No. 5, Ganguly's Lane.

Plans and specifications of the land required are filed in the office of the Commissioners for public inspection.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th May 1886.—Mr. E. G. Stonewigg, of Jhapaha Indigo Factory, is appointed to be a member of the District Road Committee of Mozufferpore, *vice* Mr. J. Grant.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886.

PART II.

Advertisements.

N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

NOTIFICATION No. 212.

The 26th May 1886.

THE following annual accounts and reports of the Road Committees of the districts of Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Sarun, and Chumparun for the cess year 1884-85, together with the remarks thereon of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, are published for general information.

D. B. HORN,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

No. 102, dated Bankipore, the 4th January 1886.

From—C. C. QUINN, Esq., Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Patna,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith two copies of the detailed accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Road Fund of this district for the cess year ending on the 30th September 1885, together with the following report (in duplicate) on the administration of the fund during the year.

2. The accounts were examined by the standing Sub-Committee of Audit, and passed by the District Committee at a special meeting held on the 4th instant in accordance with the provisions of section 179 of the Cess Act IX (B.C.) of 1880. A copy of the resolution of the special meeting of the Committee at which the accounts were passed is enclosed herewith.

3. *Original works.*—The principal original works executed during the year are—

- (a) Bakhtearpur to Behar road, section III.
- (b) Masaudhi to Pabhera road.
- (c) Masaudhi to Palegunj road.
- (d) Fatwa to Hilsah road.
- (e) Behar to Ekangar Serai road.
- (f) Fatwa to Behar road; and
- (g) Extension of the Road Cess office.

4. But little was left from the previous year to complete the Bakhtearpur to Behar road, and this was done during the year under report, the outlay being Rs. 2,036. This brings to a close what was called the *magnus opus* of the Patna district when it was started in 1879. The road is a first class one, 20 miles in length, and is bridged and metalled throughout, the bridges aggregating 1,446 running feet, and providing 17,574 superficial feet area for waterway. The total cost of the road has been Rs. 2,18,784.

5. The road from Masaudhi to Fabhara was almost completed in the previous year as far as the roadway is concerned, and the expenditure this year (Rs. 9,828) was almost entirely on the construction of culverts. The only considerable work was a bridge with four openings of 20 feet span across the Kararwa river. A sum of a little over Rs. 18,000 is still required to complete the work.

6. The Masaudhi to Palegunj road is a third class road, 15 miles long. It was also practically completed in the previous year, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 960 out of a total outlay of Rs. 9,477.

7. The metalling of the Fatwa to Hilsah road was finished during the year under report. The accounts, however, could not be closed within the year, and a sum of Rs. 1,600 was left to be accounted for this year out of an estimate of Rs. 30,149.

8. Rupees 17,858, being outlay for the year on the Behar to Ekangar Serai road, was chiefly spent on culverts and bridges across the Sansi and Etwan rivers, the expenditure to date being Rs. 54,800 out of an estimate of Rs. 1,84,620.

9. On the Fatwa to Behar road also the expenditure during the past year, amounting to Rs. 15,361, was chiefly on culverts and bridges across the Narhana and Mohana rivers, the expenditure to date being Rs. 42,829 out of an estimate of Rs. 75,389.

10. The extension of the Road Cess Office building was nearly completed during the year; the expenditure being Rs. 10,728 out of an estimate of Rs. 11,828.

11. The total outlay on original works amounted to Rs. 67,168, against Rs. 73,926 in the previous year.

12. *Repairs.*—The only large works under the head of "Repairs" were those of the Bukhtearpur to Behar road and Fatwa to Bagjafar Khan road, the total expenditure on them amounting to Rs. 8,259 and Rs. 6,969 respectively.

13. On the first class roads, of which there was 108 miles in the district, the expenditure was Rs. 22,150, giving an average of a little over Rs. 200 per mile.

14. On the second class roads, of which there are 222 miles, the expenditure was Rs. 8,070, or about Rs. 36 per mile.

15. On the third class roads, of which there are 141 miles, the outlay was Rs. 4,594, or about Rs. 32 per mile; and on the fourth class roads, of which there are 121 miles, it was Rs. 4,875, or about Rs. 40 per mile.

16. The total outlay on repair works was Rs. 48,064, against Rs. 50,300 of the previous year.

17. *Union roads.*—With the exception of one road in the Khagaul Union, all the union roads in the Dinapur sub-division are reported by the Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee at Dinapur, to be in a state of complete repair and in excellent order. A sum of Rs. 41-4 was expended on the repair of Khagaul Union roads from the Union Funds, but a large expenditure will be necessary this year, as one of the roads requires thorough re-metalling.

18. None of the union roads in the Barh sub-division was repaired last year, nor is it known whether they require repair or whether they are going to be taken up this year. The report of the Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Barh, is silent on these points.

19. The total expenditure on union roads amounted to Rs. 876, against Rs. 1,498 of the preceding year.

20. *Village roads.*—The village roads in the sudder sub-division were under the charge of the District Engineer, and those in the Barh, Behar, and Dinapur sub-divisions under that of the Chairmen of the Branch Committees at those places. These communications are reported to be in a fairly good condition, but this is not borne out by my personal observations in the case of the Behar sub-division, where one of the principal village roads has been allowed to fall out of repair.

21. With a view to help the people of the distressed portions of the Behar sub-division, the repairs of some village roads were undertaken as relief works, and were carried out under the supervision of the sub-divisional officer at a total cost of Rs. 1,825.

22. As reported last year, steps are being taken to obtain the land required for the Mahubagh to Baragaon village road, which will be taken in hand as soon as an arrangement can be arrived at.

23. The total outlay on village roads amounted to Rs. 7,306, against Rs. 7,819 of the previous year.

24. *Arboriculture.*—A sum of Rs. 1,067 was expended on arboriculture with very poor results. Before going on leave on the 31st of August last, the District Engineer had inspected many of the roads where the young trees were planted out last year, and found them looking most healthy, but the floods of September destroyed most of them; and though in places seedlings were again planted out after the subsidence of the floods, it was too late in the season, especially as little or no rain has since fallen, and but few of them have survived.

26. *Working of the Road Cess Act.*—The Act continued to work satisfactorily. The gross demand for the year under report was Rs. 2,06,399, of which Rs. 1,64,606 was collected within the year, and Rs. 3,883 was previously paid in advance on account of this year, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,960 at the close of the year, or 18.3 per cent. on the gross demand. A sum of Rs. 3,827 was also collected in advance on account of future years.

27. The percentage of balance on the demand compares unfavourably with that of the year before last when it was only 14.1, but this is attributable partly to the increase in

the demand owing to the re-valuation and partly to bad harvest, the rice crops having failed in many parts of the district, and the *bhadoi* crops being also much below the average.

28. Two thousand five hundred and ten certificates were filed during the year, and 785 were pending from last year, making a total of 3,295 cases. Of these, 2,128 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,167 cases pending at the close of the year under report. The weakness of the staff at head-quarters and changes of officers entrusted with the disposal of certificate cases retarded very much the progress in this department, but the greater part of the balance should be recovered as soon as the pending certificate cases are disposed of.

29. *Working of the District and Branch Committees.*—The District Committees worked well, and the members displayed a considerable amount of interest in the matters that were laid before them. For the first time since the introduction of the Road Cess Act in this district a non-official gentleman (Moulvi Khuda Bukhsh Khan Bahadoor) was elected as Vice-Chairman of the Committee in June last, and the manner in which the work of the Committee's office has been carried on under him augurs well for the future of the Local Self-Government scheme.

30. All the Branch Committees in the district are stated to have worked satisfactorily. Even the Branch Committee at Barh, which was reported to have done almost nothing in the previous year, is said to have evinced an intelligent interest in the maintenance of village communications in that sub-division.

31.—*Working of the Establishments.*—The District Engineer has, as hitherto, efficiently superintended the works under his control, and has never been deterred by the weather from travelling over the roads in all seasons of the year.

32. The working of the engineering and collection establishments was throughout the year satisfactory.

33. The Committee's Office has only one accountant and two peons. The accountant does the whole work of the office. He keeps the accounts and does everything which an accountant should do. In addition to his work as accountant, he is the Committee's clerk, and has performed the duties of that office efficiently. The office work is carried on most satisfactorily, and there has never been any defect found either in accounts or in the ordinary office work.

* * * * *

• *Extract from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the District Road Cess Committee, Patna, held on the 4th January 1886.*

1. Put up report and accounts of the District Road Fund for the cess year 1884-85.

Resolved—That the report be adopted, and the accounts as audited by the standing Sub-Committee be passed. . .

No. 6. - Part II.

PATNA DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885, to accompany the annual accounts for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial Rates.	1,80,117 0 0	INCOME.	1,68,427 11 10	
		Cess on lands		
		„ on mines and railways		
		One per cent. road cess		1,68,427 11 10
Public Works		Roads tolls		
		Ferry „		
Irrigation		Canal tolls		
		Rents of serais and bungalows.		
Miscellaneous	900 0 0	Bankipore dak bungalow	1,212 8 0	
	100 0 0	„ ditto	106 0 0	
	150 0 0	„ ditto	169 0 0	
	250 0 0	„ ditto	159 0 0	
	60 0 0	„ ditto	167 8 0	
	150 0 0	„ ditto	132 11 0	
		Poonpoo inspection bungalow	21 0 0	1,967 11 0
		Fees, fines, and forfeitures.		
	100 0 0	Process fees	145 13 3	
		Searchings „	35 0 0	
		Fines for not submitting jamabandi papers, &c.	25 8 0	
		Fees for separation of road cess	305 11 4	612 0 7
		Copying fees		
		Miscellaneous.		
		Fees for Deputy Collector and ministerial officers for local enquiry	3 1 0	
		Salary of road cess employees summoned as witnesses	19 8 0	
	400 0 0	Sale of produce and stores—		
		Sale proceeds of agreement forms	2 8 0	
		„ of stationery and form boxes	2 4 3	
		„ of materials of old Alanca serai building	10 14 0	
		„ of glass, &c.	8 0 0	
		Rent of land	32 9 0	
		Other miscellaneous	22 0 0	100 12 3
	1,167 0 0	Interest under section 45 of the Road Cess Act	1,791 15 5	1,501 15 5
Grant from Government.	1,300 0 0	Contribution from Provincial revenue towards the joint establishment for the collection of the road and public works cesses	1,950 0 0	1,950 0 0
		Total revenue		1,74,650 3 1
		Suspense Accounts.		
Advances	4,037 0 0	Recovered from the Cess Deputy Collector	2,054 8 0	
		„ Chairman, Road Cess Committee, Barrh	2,120 9 3	
		„ ditto ditto ditto Behar	3,555 0 0	
		„ ditto ditto ditto Dinapore	1,305 14 0	12,611 14 3
Deposits		Contribution towards pay, &c., of Divisional Superintendent of Works, Patna Division, and his establishment	23,041 1 6	23,041 1 6
Miscellaneous		Miscellaneous	10,377 11 11	10,377 11 11
		Total Receipts		2,21,480 14 9
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refund.		Refund of cess		
		Do. of other receipts		
		Establishment and contingencies, office of collection.		
Provincial Rates.	840 0 0	Head Clerk at Rs. 70 for 11 months	770 0 0	
	420 0 0	Second Clerk „ 35 ditto	385 0 0	
	300 0 0	Head Mohurrir „ 25 ditto	275 0 0	
	300 0 0	Road Cess Towzech Navis „ 25 ditto	274 15 9	
	210 0 0	„ Mohurrir „ 20 ditto	219 15 11	
	100 0 0	„ Mohurrir „ 15 ditto	825 0 0	
	90 0 0	1 Duffry „ 8 ditto	88 0 0	
	72 0 0	1 Orderly peon „ 6 ditto	66 0 0	
	60 0 0	1 Office peon „ 5 ditto	55 0 0	
	3,000 0 0	Cost of service of notices and processes under section 97	1,550 0 0	
	480 0 0	Contingencies	103 0 0	
	100 0 0	Binding charges of registers	111 0 0	
	+ 11 0 0			
		Revaluation Office.		
	297 0 0	4 Clerks at Rs. 20 each for 3 months and 22 days	296 12 0	
	223 0 0	4 Mohurrirs at „ 15 ditto ditto	222 9 0	
		Pay of copyists	215 14 3	5,458 3 3
		Carried over		5,458 3 3

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	5,459 3 5
		<i>Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.</i>		
Administration	2,500 0 0	Assistant Vice-Chairman at Rs. 250 for 8 months and 21 days ...	2,160 5 9	
	900 0 0	Head Clerk and Accountant for 2 months and 19 days at Rs. 70, and for 9 months and 11 days at Rs. 75 ...	886 13 3	
	60 0 0	Peon for 12 months at Rs. 5 per month ...	60 0 0	
	98 0 0	Contingencies ...	69 15 3	
	2,823 0 0	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control ...	2,736 11 4	3,186 2 3
				2,736 11 4
		<i>Stationery and Printing.</i>		
Stationery	200 0 0	Stationery for the office of collection ...	113 15 3	
	-11 0 0	Ditto for the Committee's office ...	56 11 3	
	100 0 0	Ditto for the District Engineer's office ...	80 11 6	
	250 0 0	Printed forms for the office of collection ...	68 4 9	251 6 0
	1,600 0 0	Ditto for the Committee's office ...	315 1 9	
	+250 0 0	Ditto for the District Engineer's Office ...	314 1 1	
	250 0 0			695 10 7
	+64 1 1			
		<i>Public Works.</i>		
Original works	900 0 0	Survey ...	1,000	976 4 6
	3,068 0 0	4 Buckhtearpore-Bihar road, section III—		
		Earthwork ...	3,283 9 0	
		Turfing ...	241 4 0	
		Metalling ...	7,065 8 0	1,461 4 0
		Rubble masonry ...	480 0 0	480 0 0
		Land ...	4,249 15 7	
		House ...		
		Trees ...		
		Contingencies ...	650 10 0	91 14 0
		Piping ...	210 11 0	
		Bridge across nulla in 3rd mile ...	2,043 3 5	
			18,263 4 0	2,036 2 0
	18,902 0 0	43 Massaudhee-Pubhera road—		
		Earthwork ...	6,705 5 9	173 12 0
		Turfing ...	537 8 0	
		Arboriculture ...	510 7 0	58 14 0
		Contingencies ...	602 2 6	
		Culverts ...	2,708 0 0	509 0 0
		Pipes ...	1,372 1 0	1,361 0 0
		Bridge over Dardha river ...	7,731 7 0	7,723 7 0
		Ditto Kararua ...		
		Ditto Kestepore pyno ...		
			20,256 15 3	9,828 1 0
	58 0 0	44 Massaudhee-Paleegunge road—		
		Earthwork ...	6,201 4 0	620 8 0
		Turfing ...	293 12 0	203 12 0
		Arboriculture ...	214 11 8	118 11 6
		Culverts ...	1,702 0 0	
		Contingencies ...	415 4 3	
		Coal ...	590 6 6	16 8 8
			9,477 6 3	959 8 0
	7,236 0 0	10 Metalling Futwa-Hulsa road—		
		Earthwork ...	1,493 0 0	1,352 0 0
		Turfing ...		
		Soling bricks ...	6,990 9 9	
		Metalling 1st layer ...	5,000 15 0	3,047 3 0
		Ditto 2nd ...	11,861 5 9	
		Bridges (masonry) ...	381 8 0	314 5 0
		Culverts ...	870 10 0	879 10 0
		Contingencies ...	970 14 6	264 3 3
			28,485 15 0	5,857 5 3
	17,811 0 0	37 Behar-Ekkangerseral road—		
	+2,500 0 0	Earthwork ...	18,924 11 0	2,094 8 0
		Turfing ...	1,765 6 0	922 11 0
		Contingencies ...	1,080 2 3	373 11 9
		Materials at site ...	6,521 4 6	1,011 6 5
		Bridge across Magulkona pyno ...		
		Do. .. Punchana river ...		
		Do. .. Aghara pyno ...	1,532 5 5	
		Do. .. Samsi river ...	3,640 12 6	2,980 12 0
		Do. .. Etwan river ...	4,344 8 6	3,714 8 6
		Do. .. Mohana river ...	33 4 0	33 4 0
		Do. .. Pilchani river ...		
		Do. .. Nupai river ...	904 0 0	904 0 0
		Culverts and drains ...	15,415 3 0	5,804 3 0
			54,709 9 2	17,859 3 2
		Carried over ...		
			37,515 7 5	12,328 1 7

4 Bengal Government No. 1062 of 23rd March 1882.

† Ditto No. 318LC of 24th January 1883.

‡ Commissioner's No. 7226 of 27th November 1882.

§ Bengal Government No. 3610LC of 9th December 1882.

¶ Bengal Government No. 2141LC of 6th July 1882.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	...	37,515 7 5	12,328 1 7
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original Works—concluded	10,400 0 0	38	Futwa-Behar road—				
			Earthwork		13,768 4 10	1,202 0 0	
			Turfing		1,781 2 0	634 2 0	
			Arboriculture		81 4 0	81 4 0	
			Contingencies		1,338 2 0	574 5 0	
			Coal		770 3 6	239 10 0	
			Culverts		13,064 0 6	2,903 6 3	
			Do. over floril Begha pyne		774 0 0	...	
			Bridge .. Barhona pyne ...	* 75,389	1,004 4 0	...	
			Do. .. Bharath pyne ...		814 15 0	104 7 0	
			Do. in mile 11		91 7 0	91 7 0	
			Do. over Roha pyne ...		...	...
			Do. .. Nunai river ...		1 9 0	1 0 0	
			Do. .. Cherain river ...		595 10 0	525 10 0	
			Do. .. Mohana river ...		3,909 12 0	3,909 12 0	
			Do. .. Nurhana river ...		4,881 8 6	4,494 8 6	
					42,829 5 4	15,301 0 0	
	3,534 0 0		Bucktearpore-Behar road—				
			Culverts and lowering of Bridges				
			Kunkur		140 0 0	...	
			Masonry for culverts ...		3,000 8 0	1,710 8 0	
			Do. for bridges		913 10 0	343 10 0	
			Centerings		200 0 0	200 0 0	
			Earthwork	† 7,334	262 0 0	262 0 0	
			Removing and relaying metal-				
			ling		84 0 0	84 0 0	
			Contingencies		60 11 0	60 11 0	
			Bricks		1,052 0 0	—117 0 0	
			Coal ... ..		...	—271 3 0	
					6,342 13 0	2,572 10 0	
	11,928 0 0		Extension of Road-cess office—				
			Pucca masonry		4,180 0 0	4,180 0 0	
			Cornice		406 8 0	406 8 0	
			Roofing		823 4 0	823 4 0	
			Plastering		508 12 0	508 12 0	
			White-washing		32 6 0	32 6 0	
			Panel doors		45 8 0	45 8 0	
			Venetian doors		646 14 0	646 14 0	
			Glass doors		503 2 0	503 2 0	
			Chowkuts		201 0 0	201 0 0	
			Beams, &c.	‡ 11,823	1,200 11 7	1,100 6 7	
			White paint		31 14 0	31 14 0	
			Green paint		47 4 0	47 4 0	
			Varnish		2 0 0	2 0 0	
			Earthwork		25 10 0	25 10 0	
			Stone floor		1,320 0 0	1,320 0 0	
			Dismantling roofs and walls ...				
			Contingencies		32 2 6	32 2 6	
			Concrete work		135 0 0	135 0 0	
			Shelf and punkhas		520 14 0	520 14 0	
					10,728 14 1	10,508 9 1	
	670 0 0	46	Islampore-Jehanabad—				
			Earthwork		242 0 0	242 0 0	
			Turfing		20 0 0	20 0 0	
			Drain	670	203 12 9	203 12 9	
			Culvert				
			Contingencies				
					405 12 9	405 12 9	
	404 3 3	7	Barh-Thana road—				
			Earthwork		119 14 0	...	
			Turfing		95 8 0	...	
			Brick metal spread and con-	§ 53,341	2,645 14 0	404 3 3	
			solidated		17 0 0	...	
			Contingencies ... ..			...
					2,679 4 0	404 3 3	
	190 1 9		Pahgunge inspection bungalow—				
			Kutch-pucca masonry		342 14 9	...	
			Pucca masonry		124 0 6	1 0 0	
			Flooring		110 12 9	...	
			Plastering		146 2 6	0 0 3	
			White and colour washing ...		10 10 0	...	
			Woodwork		588 0 0	15 0 0	
			Tiled roofing		161 5 6	1 5 6	
			Venetian doors and windows ...	¶ 12,360	325 4 0	21 8 0	
			Panel do.		168 0 0	77 0 0	
			Semi-circular doors		26 0 0	2 0 0	
			Punkhas		30 0 0	30 0 0	
			Ceiling cloth		42 8 0	36 8 0	
			Out-office		200 0 0	...	
			Contingencies		78 14 3	5 12 0	
			Furniture		68 0 0	...	
					2,410 7 9	190 1 9	
	2,500 0 0	47	Poonpoo Railway station—Nouba-				
	—2,500 0 0		pore road				
	1,312 0 0		Parwalpore inspection bungalow ...	2,300	220 1 0	...	
	1,018 0 0		Islampore ditto ditto ...	2,300	221 5 6	...	
	1,129 0 0		Ditto Rancebagh road ...	3,480	2,080 8 0	...	
	+400 0 0		Culvert on Futwa-Hilaa road ...	400	...	...
			Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	67 163 13 0
							79 405 14 7

• Bengal Government No. 1606LC of 21st June 1883.

† Commissioner's No. 220G of 22nd April 1884.

‡ Bengal Government No. 484B of 22nd February 1884.

§ Commissioner's No. 510G of 27th October 1881.

¶ Commissioner's No. 677G of 1st November 1883.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	79,485 14 7
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
Repairs ...	1,078 0 0	1	Dinapore-Sadikpore railway crossing road ...	1,360 4 0	
	+ 300 3 2	2	Dinapore-Munair road* ...	2,119 8 0	
	2,857 0 0	3	Bag Jaffar Khan-Futwa road ...	6,960 8 6	
	9,949 0 0†	4	Buckhtepore-Bihar road ...	8,259 15 6	
	- 2,939 0 0	5	Behar-Girrick road ...	659 4 0	
	9,950 0 0†	6	Barrh railway station-kitchenery road ...	0 12 0	
	903 0 0	7	Ditto thana road ...	0 7 0	
	140 0 0	8	Mokameh Ghat road ...	45 8 9	
	224 0 0	9	Bihra railway station-Kunair road ...	269 15 0	
	75 0 0	10	Futwa-Hilsa road ...	1,405 11 0	
	653 0 0	11	Deekha Ghat road ...	6 0 0	
	1,986 0 0	12	Dinapore Union roads ...	847 15 3	
	+ 54 11 3			24 14 6	
	96 0 0	13	Khagoul ditto ...	125 0 0	
	771 0 0	14	Futwa ditto ...		
	+ 78 2 6	15	Munair ditto ...		
	62 0 0	16	Nowada ditto ...	49 8 0	
	220 0 0	17	Mokameh ditto ...	103 10 0	
	80 0 0	18	Munair-Sone Railway bridge road ...	659 11 9	
	40 0 0	19	Behra-Mohabulpore road ...	514 11 6	
	50 0 0	20	Behra-Silorebagh road ...	51 10 0	
	188 0 0	21	Phoolwary canal bridge road ...	487 7 0	
	940 0 0	22	Khagoul-Kunpa (et al Bukram road) ...	353 5 0	
	921 0 0	23	Hilsa Lat road ...	1,615 5 3	
	90 0 0	24	Futwa-Borhea road ...	553 3 3	
	1,594 0 0	25	Bihar-Rajgarh ...	127 0 0	
	1,582 0 0	26	Girrick-Rajgarh ...		
	1,940 0 0	27	Barrh, Kocra, Nawada Banarseshat road ...	148 0 0	
	637 0 0	28	Durveshpore-Bihra railway station ...	773 6 6	
	184 0 0	29	Khagoul-Sarowda ghat road ...	1,169 10 3	
	150 0 0	30	Rampore-Mohabulpore road ...	114 6 6	
	148 0 0	31	Churathpura-Bhadsara road ...	39 12 0	
	840 0 0	32	Khagoul-Quasoo road ...	661 12 0	
	1,478 0 0	33	Dinapore-Naubatpore road ...	10 0 0	
	168 0 0	34	Dumree-Poonpooon railway station ...	257 0 0	
	50 0 0	35	Alwalpore-Poonpooon railway station ...	561 0 6	
	1,123 0 0	36	Naubatpore-Massoudhee road ...	1,401 13 0	
	20 0 0	37	Behar ditto ...	407 9 0	
	270 0 0	38	Futwa-Bihar ditto ...	363 11 3	
	840 0 0	39	Islampore-Rancebagh ditto ...	24 8 0	
	2,284 0 0	40	Khagoul-Badgaon ditto ...	36 5 0	
	1,543 0 0	41	Ramanpara-Rajghat ditto ...	172 1 3	
	690 0 0	42	Behar-Asthanwan ditto ...	129 0 0	
	60 0 0	43	Massoudhee-Pubhera ditto ...	1,078 5 0	
	100 0 0	44	Ditto Palegungo ditto ...	330 8 0	
	189 0 0	45	Hilsa-Noorserai ditto ...		
	225 0 0	46	Islampore-Jahanabad ditto ...		
	825 0 0	47	Poonpooon-Naubatpore ditto ...		
	+ 300 0 0	48	Buckram-Sone Railway Bridge ditto ...		
	917 0 0	49	Dehree-Syadabad ditto ...		
		50	Keenjur-Rani Talao Lock ditto ...	106 0 0	
	310 0 0	51	Girrick-Parbutty ditto ...	354 12 0	
	60 0 0	52	Mokameh-Surmeyra ditto ...	675 6 6	
	950 0 0	53	Munair-Rampore Patela ghat ditto ...	40 0 0	
	391 0 0	54	Ditto Hurdcechupra ditto ...	30 0 0†	
	325 0 0	55	Sherpore ghat ditto ...	16 0 0	
	+ 614 0 0	56	Kurji do. ditto ...	15 0 0	
	100 0 0	57	Nasrizunge ghat ditto ...	6 8 0	
	100 0 0	58	Barrh-Surmeyra ditto ...	1,119 7 9	
	+ 1,056 0 0	59	Ditto Suksobra ditto ...	2,221 4 0	
	1,826 0 0	60	Andron-Sukurdoo ditto ...	55 0 0	
	+ 545 0 0	61	Baukipore-Nadowl ditto ...	186 0 0	
	60 0 0				
	760 0 0				
			VILLAGE ROADS.		
	2,306 0 0		Sudder Sub-division.		
	+ 65 0 0				
	+ 77 0 0				
	+ 150 0 0				
			Rs. A. P.		
		Establishment ...	544 10 6		
		Mohamudpore-Kurji village road ...	6 2 0		
		Jam epore-Sarungpore ditto ...	3 4 4		
		Akbarpore-Nizamapore ditto ...	3 1 6		
		Bamunpura-Saharchak ditto ...	5 11 0		
		Dossheat-Mukdunpore ditto ...	188 0 0		
		Lyeo ditto ...	2 8 0		
		Newree ditto ...	2 8 0		
		Bihra-Maharajgunge ditto ...	9 0 0		
		Ajwan ditto ...	2 8 0		
		Ginapore-Georgawan ditto ...	19 3 9		
		Mozufferpore Azim-Duryapore ditto ...	11 0 0		
		Phoolwary-Deocha ditto ...	45 6 0		
		Ditto Ahnulpore ditto ...	4 8 0		
		Rumchuk Bevar ditto ...	2 14 0		
		Phoolwary-Koorkooreo ditto ...	7 12 0		
		Teret-Khajuri ditto ...	52 8 0		
		Do, Cherora ditto ...	19 8 0		
		Alipore-Futwa ditto ...	33 13 0		
		Futwa-Bhagwangunge ditto ...	59 7 0		
		Seehoo-Moorka ditto ...	20 15 0		
		Olar-Pypoorah ditto ...	25 0 0		
		Ramitalao-Bhadsara ditto ...	34 0 0		
		Bhadsara-Silource ditto ...	2 0 0		
		Carried over ...	1 109 7 3	39,690 6 0	79,485 14 7

* The Committee resolved on the 13th November 1885 to make the excess expenditure on this work from savings under the head of "Repairs."

† Sanctioned by the Commissioner in his No. 5810, dated 23th November 1884.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward...	1,102 7 3	39,690 6 6
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		79,495 14 7
		PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
		VILLAGE ROADS—continued.		
		Sudder Sub-division—continued.		
		Biadara-Saydabad village road ...	3 11 6	
		Kurji-Shaikhpara ditto ...	6 0 0	
		Aspura-Tilochhak ditto ...	6 2 0	
		Rairpore-Sikharish ditto ...	3 8 0	
		Bickram-Daniarsh ditto ...	4 8 0	
		Kurji-Alipore ditto ...	1 5 0	
		Alipore-Peprawan ditto ...	2 8 0	
		Bickram-Tilpa ditto ...	1 5 0	
		Moharajpore-Garakhri ditto ...	35 4 0	
		Durrynpore-Rampore ditto ...	28 6 0	
		Bickram-Bahari ditto ...	3 1 0	
		Doomru-Nima ditto ...	13 10 0	
		Nima-Govindpore ditto ...	27 8 0	
		Kewra-Bazar-Saraya ditto ...	3 1 0	
		Parsa-Sakraicha ditto ...	46 2 0	
		Poonpoo-Kansari ditto ...	105 12 0	
		Chhota-Burra Nawada ditto ...	199 10 3	
			1,600 11 0	
		Behar Sub-division.		
		Garour Rajgeor ...	667 10 4	
		Makdumkund-Bahram Kund village road ...	2 0 0	
		Silga-Girrick ditto ...	603 0 0	
		Rajgeor-Bangunga ditto ...	375 0 0	
		Asthawan-Juna ditto ...	1 3 1 8	
		Well at Munger Bigha ditto ...	100 0 0	
		Jeon-Jear ditto ...	450 0 0	
		Well at Khunpura ditto ...	100 0 0	
		Puri-Girrick ditto ...	100 0 0	
		Well at Tehra ditto ...	100 0 0	
		Dipnagar-Baragawan ditto ...	100 0 0	
			2,779 15 0	
		Dinapore Sub-division.		
		Tajpur-Dostnagar village road ...	27 0 0	
		Bahpura-Munair ditto ...	26 0 0	
		Chhutur-Durveshpore ditto ...	27 0 0	
		Bhagoolah-Chhutur ditto ...	17 0 0	
		Sherpore-Ramnagar ditto ...	50 0 0	
		Bahpura-Doochra ditto ...	17 0 0	
		Intubpore-Deokali ditto ...	20 0 0	
		Kates-Deokali ditto ...	16 0 0	
		Nulkanthola-Ganges river ditto ...	13 0 0	
		Bahpura-Gopalpur ditto ...	15 0 0	
		Gopalpur-Palm ditto ...	17 0 0	
		Serai-Shoohak ditto ...	10 0 0	
		Shoohak-Shahpur ditto ...	13 0 0	
		Duluchak-Ghullichak ditto ...	11 0 0	
		Bihla-Sikunderpore ditto ...	12 0 0	
		Bihla-Doomri ditto ...	12 0 0	
		Palsa ditto ...	12 0 0	
		Bishunpur-Bishumberpore ditto ...	11 0 0	
		Moharakpore-Osri ditto ...	11 0 0	
		Ashopur ditto ...	22 0 0	
		Neara-Noori ditto ...	12 0 0	
		Bihla-Bishunpura ditto ...	10 0 0	
		Bhagwatipore-Mohamedpore ditto ...	25 0 0	
		Mohamedpore-Sarai ditto ...	10 0 0	
		Sarai-Hathia Khaid ditto ...	10 0 0	
		Baloon-Sarai ditto ...	16 0 0	
		Mussapur-Bisumbhurpur ditto ...	16 0 0	
		Lodipore-Gungatala ditto ...	11 1 0	
		Drains in the Sone river ditto ...	8 14 0	
		Doochra-Bishunpur ditto ...	5 0 0	
		Jamnagar-Katesar ditto ...	9 0 0	
		Searbhoka-Harduchupra ditto ...	8 0 0	
		Jamnai tolah ditto ...	1 0 0	
		Barrain ditto ...	2 0 0	
		Nakhoo ditto ...	4 0 0	
		Nulkanth ditto ...	3 8 0	
		Lunga ditto ...	5 0 0	
		Bhugoo ditto ...	5 0 0	
		Gunga tolah-Galges river ditto ...	7 0 0	
		Dodhania ditto ...	3 0 0	
		Neara ditto ...	0 0 0	
		Neoragunge-Tikathpur ditto ...	7 0 0	
		Tikathpur-Sarai ditto ...	9 0 0	
		Dulloohak-Mustafapur ditto ...	6 0 0	
		Rampur ditto ...	2 0 0	
		Doomri ditto ...	5 0 0	
		Rajpore-Dilawarpore ditto ...	2 0 0	
		Dilawarpore ditto ...	5 0 0	
		Jamal ditto ...	3 0 0	
		Sikunderpur-Jamunapur ditto ...	7 0 0	
		Raghurampur ditto ...	4 0 0	
		Makdumpur-Sarai ditto ...	7 0 0	
		Gorgawan ditto ...	4 0 0	
		Bishunpura-Bhagwatipore ditto ...	6 0 0	
		Medhawan ditto ...	5 0 0	
		Sadma-pore-Baswara ditto ...	8 0 0	
		Baswara-Bhagwatipore ditto ...	3 0 0	
		Kathwan ditto ...	3 0 0	
		Roopspore-Dhanoul ditto ...	15 0 0	
		Dhanoul ditto ...	3 0 0	
		Sazidpore ditto ...	3 0 0	
		Dhakanpur ditto ...	6 0 0	
		Mohabber tolah ditto ...	5 0 0	
		Bullua-Golluchuk ditto ...	7 0 0	
		Glyaspore ditto ...	2 0 0	
		Mohunpore ditto ...	3 0 0	
		Carried over	695 10 0	41,071 0 6
				79,495 14 7

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	695 10 0	44 071 0 6
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
		VILLAGE ROADS—concluded.		
		Dinapore Sub-division—concluded.		
Repairs—concluded.		Nagwan Village road ...	1 0 0	
		Deokali ditto ...	2 0 0	
		Munapore ditto ...	2 0 0	
		Sadikpore ditto ...	5 0 0	
		Raghupur ditto ...	2 8 0	
		Baragan ditto ...	0 2 0	
		Madhopore ditto ...	2 8 0	
		Ditto Munair Durgah ditto ...	5 0 0	
		Maner ditto ...	3 8 0	
		Anudpore ditto ...	0 15 0	
		Bihra ditto ...	3 12 0	
		Sherpore ditto ...	1 15 0	
		Sheochak-Hathakhand ditto ...	6 8 0	
		Lachumonpur ditto ...	2 0 0	
		Hardichupra-Narbhoka ditto ...	1 4 0	
		Bhuinder tolah ditto ...	1 10 0	
		Nilkantli Mohabir tolah ditto ...	3 8 0	
		Sea-bhoka ghat ditto ...	0 2 0	
		Munair Sarai ditto ...	167 15 3	
		Two bridges—one at Chora Gopalpur and other at Shahpur ...	837 2 6	
		Establishment ...	360 0 0	
		Contingencies ...	2 10 0	
			2,108 9 9	
		Barrh Sub-Division.		
		Barrh dak bungalow-Thanna village road ...	108 6 0	
		Hussan Chuk-Harnath ditto ...	234 12 9	
		Jalghund-Meora via Dahour ditto ...	50 0 0	
		Mallahi-Bhatgawn and Akharpore ditto ...	38 0 0	
		Jhandoo Bharti's garden-district road ...	49 9 0	
		Mohamed Ry Ghat-Durgah village road ...	16 6 3	
		Sasaur-Sahari ditto ...	161 0 0	
		Futwa-Burhea road, Hassanachak ditto ...	58 3 3	
		Pay of additional clerk from September 1884 to August 1885 ...	100 0 0	
			816 8 3	
		Arboriculture.		
		Bucktearpore nursery ...	49 0 0	
		Behar ditto ...	48 0 0	
		Futwa Inspection Bungalow nursery ...	52 0 0	
		Hilsa ditto ...	52 0 0	
		Ekkangorsera ditto ...	62 0 0	
		Parwalpore ditto ...	57 14 0	
		Isanpore ditto ...	48 0 0	
		Bihra ditto ...	52 0 0	
		Munair ditto ...	52 0 0	
		Palgunge ditto ...	52 0 0	
		Massaudhee ditto ...	40 3 0	
		Nima ditto ...	4 0 0	
		Mokameh dak bungalow ditto ...	48 0 0	
		Bankipore nursery ...	4 0 0	
		Ditto encamping ground ...	70 7 9	
		Futwa-Hilsa road ...	50 6 9	
		Massaudhee-Naubatpore ...	5 5 0	
		Dinapore-Sadikpore ...	74 4 6	
		Khagoul-Sarowlinghat ...	6 1 9	
		Dinapore-Naubatpore ...	8 12 3	
		Bihra-Duryeshpore ...	19 7 0	
		Do. Mohaulpore ...	13 4 6	
		Massaudhee-Palgunge ...	125 9 6	
		Behar-Massaudhee ...	25 0 9	
		Bak Jaffer Khan-Futwa ...	13 10 6	
		Futwa-Burhea ...	16 0 0	
		Dinapore-Munair ...	10 8 0	
		Reserve ...	...
	6,583		1,067 15 3	43,064 9
	+ 3,493 0 0			
	- 6,980 0 0			
	- 494 3 3			
	+ 2,939 0 0			
	- 400 0 0			
	- 65 0 0			
	- 77 0 0			
	- 300 0 0			
	- 614 0 0			
	- 645 0 0			
	- 1,056 0 0			
	- 300 0 0			
	- 68 0 0			
	721 0 0			
	- 6 9 6			
	- 150 0 0			
	- 190 1 9			
	- 250 0 0			
	- 64 1 1			
	- 143 12 7			
	- 62 14 9			
	- 204 13 9			
Establishment	11,409 0 0	District Engineer for 11 months at Rs. 800 0 0 ...	8,800 0 0	
		Travelling all-wance at Rs. 150 0 0 ...	1,486 7 0	
	1,560 0 0	1 Overseer, 1st grade, at Rs. 130 0 0 for 11 months ...	1,430 0 0	
	2,160 0 0	2 Overseers, 3rd do. Rs. 90 0 0 each ditto ...	1,110 0 0	
	780 0 0	1 Sub-Overseer, 1st do. Rs. 65 0 0 ditto ...	715 0 0	
	1,722 0 0	1 Accountant, 4th do. Rs. 143 8 0 ditto ...	1,578 8 0	
	360 0 0	1 Clerk at Rs. 30 for 11 months ...	330 0 0	
	180 0 0	1 Do. at Rs. 15 ditto ...	165 0 0	
	300 0 0	1 Estimator at Rs. 25 ditto ...	275 0 0	
	480 0 0	1 Draftsman at Rs. 40 ditto ...	440 0 0	
	493 0 0	1 Duffy at Rs. 8 ditto ...	88 0 0	
	288 0 0	4 Peons at Rs. 6 each ditto ...	264 0 0	
	240 0 0	4 Do. ditto ...	220 0 0	
	300 0 0	Contingencies ditto ...	328 9 6	
	100 0 0	Postage ...	47 4 6	
	4,619 0 0	Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works, Patna Division ...	...	18,147 13 0
		Carried over ...	...	3,493 4 0
				1,40,172 1 4

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	1,49,173 1 4
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		•PUBLIC WORKS—concluded.		
Tools and Plant	1,225 0 0	Repairs to Tools ...	201 13 0	
	+724 0 0	100 Iron Hammers ...	150 0 0	
		500 Iron hammers for stone breaking ...	285 5 0	
		12 chairs for Committee-room ...	42 0 0	
		Furniture for dak bungalows (too numerous to be detailed) ...	557 8 3	
		Almirah for the Committee's office ...	25 0 0	
		Table for the Vice-Chairman ...	15 4 0	
		Drawing table for the District Engineer's office ...	30 0 0	1,304 14 3
		Staging bungalows and serais, establishment and contingencies.		
Miscellaneous	156 0 0	Bankipore dak bungalow ...	168 0 0	
	156 0 0	Khagoul ditto ...	169 0 0	
	156 0 0	Barh ditto ...	169 0 0	
	156 0 0	Bucktearpore ditto ...	169 0 0	
	156 0 0	Behar ditto ...	168 10 3	
	156 0 0	Mokameh ditto ...	169 0 0	
	48 0 0	Girrick inspection bungalow ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Ekkangarsrai ditto ...	51 8 0	
	48 0 0	Poonpoo ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Moormy ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Surmeysa ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Futwa ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Hilsa ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Bihta ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Rajkeer ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Chandeebagh ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Parwalpore ditto ...	50 0 0	
	48 0 0	Islampore ditto ...	51 8 0	
	48 0 0	Massaudhee ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Palgunge ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Munair ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Bucktearpore godown ...	52 0 0	
	24 0 0	Ditto serai ...	24 0 0	
	48 0 0	Barh godown ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Behar ditto ...	48 0 0	
	48 0 0	Bihta ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Futwa ditto ...	52 0 0	
	48 0 0	Ekkangarsrai ditto ...	52 9 0	
	48 0 0	Mokameh ditto ...	4 0 0	2,125 10 3
		Staging bungalows and serais, petty construction and repairs.		
	120 0 0	Bankipore dak bungalow ...	139 8 0	
	100 0 0	Khagoul ...	20 8 0	
	100 0 0	Barh ...	23 6 0	
	148 0 0	Mokameh ...	1,481 4 0	
	+68 0 0			
	+1,074 1 6			
	+62 13 9			
	+204 13 9			
	140 0 0	Bucktearpore ...	276 0 4	
	+143 12 7			
	150 0 0	Behar ...	83 8 6	
	50 0 0	Hilsa inspection bungalow ...	40 14 0	
	50 0 0	Chandeebagh ditto ...	3 0 0	
	50 0 0	Rajkeer ditto ...	48 4 0	
	50 0 0	Girrick ditto ...	49 15 9	
	50 0 0	Moormy ditto ...	42 14 0	
	50 0 0	Bihta ditto ...	44 9 6	
	75 0 0	Munair ditto ...	44 8 0	
	50 0 0	Palgunge ditto ...	12 3 0	
	75 0 0	Massaudhee ditto ...	74 2 0	
	50 0 0	Poonpoo ditto ...	49 9 0	
	50 0 0	Surmeysa ditto ...	27 0 0	
	100 0 0	Futwa ditto ...	65 0 0	
	50 0 0	Parwalpore ditto ...	39 9 0	
	50 0 0	Ekkangarsrai ditto ...	50 0 0	
	50 0 0	Islampore ditto ...	37 9 0	
	128 0 0	Bucktearpore serai ...	40 6 0	
	50 0 0	Mokameh godown ...	44 8 3	
	50 0 0	Barh ditto ...	41 8 0	
	50 0 0	Bihta ditto ...	54 0 0	
	50 0 0	Bucktearpore ditto ...	47 2 0	
	71 0 0	Behar ditto ...	34 12 0	
	50 0 0	Futwa ditto ...		
	50 0 0	Ekkangarsrai ditto ...		
	+17 0 0			2,927 8 1
		Suspense Accounts.		
Advances	4,637 0 0	Advanced to the Cess Deputy Collector for payment of the cost of court-fee stamps to be affixed on notices, &c. ...	2,539 12 0	
		Advanced to the Chairman, Branch Road Committee, Barh, for village road works ...	2,126 8 3	
		Advanced to the Chairman, Branch Road Committee, Behar, for village road works ...	2,270 1 0	
		Advanced to the Chairman, Branch Road Committee, Dinapore, for village road works ...	3,490 0 0	
		Advanced to Government Pleader for meeting charges in connection with the case of Messrs. Jadoo Roy & Co. vs. Road Cess Committee ...	40 0 0	10,456 6
Deposits	.....	Refunded security deposit of Lukhi Narian Ghose, contractor ...	60 0 0	
		Refunded contribution towards pay, &c., of Divisional Superintendent of Works and his establishment ...	19,214 11 9	
		Refunded security deposit of Baharan Singh, contractor ...	40 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Jaffer Mistry, contractor ...	100 0 0	19,974 11 9
		TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,85,963 2 11

* The excess over the amount provided for under this head is due to the payments of establishments' salaries being made for 13 months, while the provision was made for 12 months only.

Memorandum showing in detail the actual Cash Balance on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at credit of Patna District Road Fund in the treasury as per pass-book	50,134	15	2			
Less amount of unpaid cheques	1,176	10	9			
	48,958	4	5			
Add amount of imprest cash in the hands of the District Engineer	600	0	0	49,558	4	5

Memorandum showing in detail the amount of Outstanding Advances on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cess Deputy Collector, Patna	452	4	0			
Chairman, Branch Road Committee, Dinapore	23	11	6			
Government Pleader, Patna	40	0	0	515	15	6

Memorandum showing in detail the balance at credit of Deposits on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Security Deposit.</i>						
Cost of work done by Baynath Chowdhry, contractor	33	8	0			
Cost of work done by Gopee Mahton, contractor	49	4	8			
Cost of work done by Nitrogopal Shaw, contractor	13	12	9			
Contribution towards pay, &c., of Divisional Superintendent of Works and his establishment	4,464	0	6	4,560	9	11

KHUDA BUKHSI,

Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee, Patna.

No. 192, dated Gya, the 21st January 1886.

From—C. W. BOLTON, Esq., Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Gya,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual account and report of the Road Cess Department for the year 1884-85, under section 179 of Act IX of 1880. A preliminary report was submitted on the 12th August last.

2. *Annual Account.*—The account was duly audited and passed by the Audit Sub-Committee on the 21st December.

3. *Inspection of Offices.*—The Committee's and District Engineer's offices were inspected by the Examiner of Local Funds Accounts on the 11th August 1885. He pointed out various irregularities, and an explanation has been called for from the District Engineer, on receipt of which the Committee will deal finally with the report. In the meantime such of his suggestions as can be at once followed have been adopted.

4. *Working of the Act.*—The road cess being now a well-known and long-standing tax, questions are no longer raised as to its necessity or the principles on which it is assessed. It is paid without murmur as an acknowledged and regular contribution to the public revenues. There is still, however, much impunctuality in payment, proceeding not from any feeling of opposition to the cess, but from negligence and the general disposition, observable in all countries, to postpone payment of taxes as long as it can be avoided. The obligation to pay in the cess with the land revenue is seldom recognized by a considerable proportion of the landlords, and the issue of a large number of certificates thus becomes necessary after every "kist." I have lately published a notice throughout the district drawing the attention of the zemindars to this obligation, and to the great inconvenience caused to my office, and the expense and trouble caused to themselves, by the necessity of issuing hundreds of certificates several times during the year imposed upon us by their want of punctuality, and I trust that this will result in some improvement. The bigger zemindars, when short,

of funds, default, I understand, because the interest charged on arrears of road cess is only 12½ per cent. per annum, whereas they would have to pay a far higher rate if they borrowed from mahajans in order to pay on the kist day. Postponement of payment for some weeks or months is thus a distinct gain to them. The smaller landlords when holding shares of estates purposely omit to pay, in the hope that their co-sharers will deposit the amount due for the whole estate, and that no demand will, in consequence, be made on them for some time, if they do not even altogether escape their liability.

5. *Working of the District Committee.*—Six meetings were held by the Committee during the year. The members residing at Gya are fairly regular in their attendance, but infusill members, with one or two exceptions, seldom attend. I shall endeavour by consulting the members more as to the wants of their own neighbourhoods and by utilizing their services, if possible, for local enquiries and petty works to create among them a greater interest than they appear at present to take in the work of the Committee.

6. *Working of the Branch Committees.*—The Jehanabad Committee held three and the Aurungabad Committee four meetings during the year; while only one meeting was held at Nowada. There should have been at least quarterly meetings, and the Sub-divisional Officers will be reminded of this. Some of the members of these Committees attended fairly well and took interest in the proceedings, but the majority appear to have shown a good deal of indifference. This is, I think, partly due to the fact that the Branch Committees have not hitherto had sufficient funds entrusted to them. I shall see that in future they, or their successors under the Local Self-Government Act, get a larger share of the road cess income for expenditure in their sub-divisions, and that they receive more advice and assistance from the District Engineer than they have hitherto done.

7. *Working of the Finance Sub-Committee.*—The Sub-Committee met regularly every month and audited and passed the accounts.

8. *Collection and Assessment.*—The maximum rate of cess was levied during the year. The collection was above 82 per cent. of the gross demand. A separate report has been submitted on the subject (No. 26R.C., dated 11th December 1885).

9. *Original Works.*—The following works have been undertaken during the year:—

(a).—A timber bridge over the Falgou river at Gya, with a total length 1,450 feet, and a clear width of 16 feet. This is a most important work, costing over a lakh of rupees, which will facilitate traffic between Gya and the eastern portions of the district. It is nearly completed.

(b).—A bridge of 2 spans of 20 feet each over the Golanuddee on the Gya to Gopalgunge road. The work is finished.

(c).—Road from Gya to Budh-Gya, metalled throughout. Five miles were completed within the year. A bridge over the Mansarwa nulla just outside the town is, however, still under construction. The road is a useful one for pilgrims and visitors to Budh-Gya.

(d).—Road from Bela to Futehpore on the Tecari to Gya Road.—The earthwork was almost completed. This is a road intended to bring Tecari into direct communication with the Bela station of the Patna-Gya line.

10. *Repair Works.*—The following were the more important works carried out:—The metal on the Kharhat to Rojowli road was put into sound and smooth order; the metalled miles of the Gya to Daudnagar road, left in disorder by the contractor in the previous year, were properly repaired departmentally; and two-and-a-half miles of the metalling of the Gya to Dohi road were completed. The inspection-bungalows were repaired according to the provision made for each in the budget.

11. *Village Roads.*—These roads received somewhat more attention than in the previous year, but the allotments made for them in the several sub-divisions were, in my opinion, much too small. More money should, and I hope will, be allowed for them in future. Work on these roads is the best evidence to the ryots that they are getting some equivalent for their contributions to the Road Cess Committee's funds, and it is due to them that we should keep up as many roads of this class as we can afford to do without neglecting the main lines of communication. I have, in the present year, placed a portion of our allotment for village roads in the hands of the Manager of the Tecari Estate for expenditure on the estate, and shall also entrust a portion to Mr. Solano of Arwal and any other gentleman who can be relied upon to spend the money properly. I shall also propose to the Committee that the allotment be increased. My cold weather tour so far has satisfied me that a great deal more attention should be given to the village roads than they have hitherto received.

12. *Union Roads.*—These were attended to during the year as far as the funds of the Committee would permit. It will be necessary for the Committee to give some assistance to the municipalities of Daudnagar and Tecari, which have taken the place of the unions that formerly existed in those towns.

13. *Arboriculture.*—The maintenance of trees along the roads is a work of considerable difficulty in this very dry district, but much is being done under this head. It will probably be the best plan to place the trees in charge of contractors, and this system will be adopted experimentally for the roads lying at a distance from the head-quarters of the sub-divisions. Maps are in preparation showing the trees and their condition on the different roads, and when they are ready the Committee will have before it full information as to the extent to which arboriculture has been carried and the necessity for its further development.

14. The Engineering staff has worked well during the year on the roads which have been taken up. The collection and Committee's offices are also in fair order.

No. 6.—Part II.

GYA DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Detail of Income and Expenditure for the Cess Year 1884-85.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates	1,97,169 61	INCOME.		
		Cess on land	2,01,021 5 10	
		Cess on mines	62 1 6	
		One per cent. road cess	32 0 0	2,04,115 13
Miscellaneous	1,982	Rent of Aurangabad inspection bungalow on road No. 17	R. A. P. 6 0 0	
		Do. Wodegungoo ditto ditto .. 4	26 8 0	
		Do. Nowada ditto ditto .. 4	13 8 0	
		Do. Kawaon ditto ditto .. 34	2 0 0	
		Do. Imangungoo ditto ditto .. 44	2 0 0	
		Do. Bela ditto ditto .. 65	1 0 0	61 0 0
		Talbahh	94 12 0	
		Searching fee	163 13 5	
		Copying fee	24 7 0	
		Fine	404 13 0	491 13 5
		Forfeiture of deposit money for non-fulfilment of contract		2,977 14 4
		Interest		
		Sale proceeds of trees of roadside	24 14 0	
		Ditto of grass	7 0 0	
		Ditto of an old beam and planks of a bridge on the district road	4 0 0	
		Ditto of blank agreement forms	7 6 0	
		Ditto of gunny cloth	23 0 0	
		Ditto of produce of trees on roadside	18 1 0	
		Ditto of I. B. at Moakdampur	220 0 0	
		Value of missing and proceeds from sale of tools recovered from contractors	285 8 0	
		Amount written back, being a fractional pie disallowed by the treasury	0 0 0	
		Pay of establishment for giving evidence in court	15 2 0	
		Rent of tar and other trees on the road side	20 6 0	
		Refund of imprest cash remitted in the treasury	57 6 6	
		Realized from a sub-overseer, being the amount due towards pension fund	56 13 6	
		Refund for excess payment	20 0 0	
		Contribution from a private party for construction of a culvert on district road	50 0 0	813 10 31
	2,000			4,544 6 1
	2,02,112	Grant from Government for improvement of Government estate	1,552 5 7	1,552 5
		Total Revenue		2,10,212 8 1
Advances	1,000	Tender forms	27 14 0	
		Vice-Chairman, Nowada	16,246 11 7	
		Ditto, Jehanabad	11 65 5 3	
		Ditto, Aurangabad	6,018 13 3	
		Deputy Collector, Road Cess	4,112 8 0	
		Valuet Hossen	137 2 0	
		Kishen Mistry	1,580 15 11	
		Behari Mistry	0 2 0	
		Magistrate of Gya	4 0 0	
		Shama Churn Chatterjee	24 12 0	
		Chuttoo Lall	98 10 6	
		Mr. Byres, Overseer	100 0 0	
		Bricks at Ticean near school	372 0 0	
		Amir Mistry	1,328 5 6	
		Harry Dass Chatterjee, Overseer	100 0 0	
		Baker Mistry	11 14 0	
		Gopal Lall (2nd)	62 6 0	
		Dashai Mistry	10 0 0	42,623 8 9
Deposits		Chuttoo Lall and Company	214 0 0	
		Jeeoo Mistry	112 0 0	
		Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department	4 0 0	
		Jummon Mistry	121 0 0	
		Shama Churn Chatterjee	112 8 0	
		Emdad Khan	10 0 0	
		Behari Mistry	9 0 0	
		Soorut Ali	19 0 0	
		Chandi Mistry	352 0 0	
		Amir Mistry and Company	1,001 0 0	
		Kinkhun Mistry	57 0 0	
		Rosun Mistry	102 0 0	
		Sam Churn	8 0 0	
		Kurum Bax Mistry	134 0 0	
		Mungali Mistry	9 0 0	
		Budhoo Mistry	12 0 0	
		Bakrindun Mistry	70 0 0	
		Beni Maahub Banerjee	18 0 0	
		Amir Shaw	59 0 0	
		Noor Ali Khan	131 0 0	
		Roma Nath Banerjee	23 0 0	
		Kali Podo Chatterjee	570 0 0	
		Messrs. Steven and Company	7,751 0 0	
		Gopal Chunder Banerjee	104 0 0	
		Shama Churn Chatterjee (2nd)	11 0 0	
		Joy Perkoash Sen Singh	125 0 0	
		Kishen Mistry	129 0 0	
		Rameswar Ram	9 8 0	
		Jawher Lall	32 0 0	
		Issur Dyal	26 0 0	
		Budhoo Mistry (2nd)	24 0 0	
		Asigur Mistry	8 0 0	
		Nutun Lall	112 0 0	
		Noor Mohamed Mistry	24 0 0	
		Heera Mistry	20 0 0	12,473 0 0
	2,06,112	Total Income		2,65,369 1 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Refund	500 300	EXPENDITURE. Of cess Of other receipts	1,267 4 2	1,267 4 2
		<i>Establishment of Collection of Revenue.</i>		
Provincial rates	3,570	1 Head clerk for 7 months, at Rs. 52 1 Ditto for 4 1 Second clerk for 11 1 Third clerk for 11 1 Head mohurir for 11 1 Record-keeper for 11 5 Mohurirs for 11 1 Duffry for 11 1 Orderly peon for 11 1 Office peon for 11 Punkha-puller's pay Postage of bearing covers Service stamps Sweeper's pay Repairing office furniture Value of court-fee stamps for irrecoverable processes Petty charges	304 0 0 216 0 0 385 0 0 275 0 0 236 0 0 242 0 0 1,100 0 0 88 0 0 80 8 0 65 0 0 65 0 0 14 7 1 16 15 6 0 10 0 6 0 0 1 10 0 359 4 0 9 5 10	3,069 12 0 421 10 5
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		3,490 6 5
		<i>Establishment.</i>		
Administration	3,161	Sudder Committee— 1 Accountant for 3 months, at Rs. 129 0 0 1 Ditto for 8 1 Head clerk for 11 1 Second .. for 11 1 Duffry for 11 2 Office peons for 11 1 Sweeper for 11 Punkha-puller's pay Receipt stamps Service stamps Postage of bearing covers, &c. Money-order fees 1 Engraved seal Petty items	387 0 0 1,088 0 0 638 0 0 386 0 0 88 0 0 110 0 0 27 8 0 29 7 0 12 0 0 50 0 0 0 4 6 4 12 0 1 4 0 3 10 0	2,734 8 0 104 6 3
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		BRANCH COMMITTEE		
		<i>Nawada.</i>		
	110	1 Clerk for 12 months at Rs. 8-5-4 Less drawn	100 0 0 0 1 7	99 14 5
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		Petty items	12 1 6	111 15 11
		<i>Aurangabad</i>		
	110	1 Clerk for 12 months, at Rs. 8-5-4	100 0 0	
		<i>Contingencies</i>		
		Petty items	3 12 0	103 12 0
		<i>Jharkhand.</i>		
	110	1 Clerk for 11 months, at Rs. 8-5-4 Less drawn	91 10 8 0 2 0	91 8 8
		<i>Contingencies</i>		
		Petty items	12 0 6	103 9 2
	3,129	Percentage cost of establishment for office of account and control	3,058 12 11	6,217 0 5
		<i>Stationery and Printing.</i>		
Stationery	1,910	Stationery and printing for offices of Collection, Committee and Public Works— English stationery Country Value of forms including carriage and cost of advertising notices, &c.	543 10 0 254 12 3 519 3 4	1,117 9 7
	12,000	Carried over		12,092 4 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Number of sanctioned estimate and authority.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	12,800		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,002 4 5
			EXPENDITURE— continued.					
			<i>Under Sudder Committee.</i>					
Original works	1,76,923	1	Daudnagar road Gya to Daudnagar— Constructing 5 feet culvert on 13th mile Constructing an inspection bungalow w ...	No. 3 C.O. of 1884-85 . Government No. 3118 L.C. of 6th December 1883 Ditto ...	372 0 0 1,607 0 0 369 0 0	335 15 0 1,559 3 0 348 0 0	335 15 0 1,559 3 0 348 0 0	
			Constructing out-houses Pile driving in the bed of the river Morhur ...	Requisition No. 134 of 1884-85 Commissioner's No. 239 C.P., dated 25th February 1880	65 0 0	60 3 3 4,000 4 9	60 3 3 —211 3 3	
		3	Khurhut <i>vid</i> Nowada to Rajouri— Renewing metalling ...	No. 266 C.O. of 1883-84	918 0 0	300 5 0	300 5 0	
		4	Nowada road Gya to Nowada— Raising and metalling for improvement of the road from the 2nd mile to 36th mile ...	Government letter, No. 1877 L.C., dated 14th July 1883 Ditto ... Ditto ...	76,041 0 0 5,202 0 0 2,079 0 0	65,803 1 2 4,455 0 10 1,149 12 0	1,768 0 5 243 11 3 136 8 0	
			Earthwork on do. ... Planting trees on do. ... Supplementary estimate for collection of kunker metal for topping 24th to 27th miles ...	No. 77 C.O. of 1884-85 .	532 0 0	494 4 2	494 4 2	
			Supplementary estimate for retopping of metal on 10th to 14th and 27th to 30th miles ...	No. 5 C.O. ..	586 0 0	500 13 4	500 13 4	
			Supplying a layer of kunker for retopping of metal from 31st to 34th miles ...	No. 6 C.O. ..	423 0 0	316 3 3	316 3 3	
			Constructing a bridge over Phalgoo river ...	Government No. 2140 C.O. of 23rd December 1884	1,02,751 0 0	82,689 11 0	82,689 11 0	
			Putting in two doors and punkas of Wazir-gunge inspection bungalow ...	Requisition No. 228 C.O. of 1883-84	91 0 0	96 2 9	3 8 0	
			Taking trial borings in the bed of river Phalgoo ...	204 C.O. of 1883-84	174 0 0	175 1 3	42 3 6	
			Taking trial borings in the bed of river Phalgoo ...	2 C.O. of 1884-85	185 0 0	181 12 0	181 12 0	
			Taking trial borings in the bed of Bhunerji and Khurji river ...	154 C.O. ..	90 0 0	61 3 6	61 3 6	
			Sinking a well in the compound of Wazir-gunge inspection bungalow ...	218 C.O. ..	160 0 0	75 14 9	75 14 9	
		5	Fatepur road Gya to Rajouri— Addition of 2 spans one of 15 feet and one of 10 feet to the timber bridge over Bund Nallah on the 6th mile	202 C.O. ..	662 0 0	202 13 0	202 13 0	
		54	Marhor to Ticcari— Constructing one 10 feet culvert ...	59 C.O. of 1879-80	735 0 0	911 10 8	—85 8 0	
		6	Gopalgunge road Gya to Gopalgunge— Metalling sandy portions of road ... Spreading and consolidating metal ... Constructing a bridge of 2 spans of 20 feet over Gola Nuddoa ...	247 C.O. of 1883-8 120 C.O. of 1884-85 Commissioner's No. 176 of 26th January 1885	2,199 0 0 272 0 0 5,983 0 0	2,167 9 6 35 2 0 5,549 0 4	2,161 9 6 35 2 0 2,939 1 7	
			Supplying stone girder for ditto ...	211 C.O. of 1884-85	183 4 0	184 8 0	184 8 0	
			Acquiring land for Khedirsarna inspection bungalow ...	.....	.....	.....	125 0 0	
			Metalling gap on the road ...	Government No. 768 L.C. of 2nd March 1885	16,695 0 0	31,517 9 4	—00 0 3	
		10	Daudnagar to Aurangabad— Burning bricks for bridges ...	200 C.O. of 1884-85	2,500 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	
	1,76,923		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	94,468 15 6	12,002 4 5
	12,800							

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Number of sanctioned estimate and authority.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. 12,600		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 94,458 15 6	Rs. A. P. 12,002 4 5
	1,76,923		EXPENDITURE— continued.					
			<i>Under Sudder Committee— continued.</i>					
Original works — continued.		13	Bela to Khodirsarai— Constructing a 3 feet slab culvert on 5th mile of the road ...	190C. O. of 1884-85 ...	130 0 0	130 1 8 0	1 8 0	
		14	Jehanabad to Holagunge— Providing curtain wall to the bridges on the 12th mile ...	188 C.O. „ ...	735 0 0	61 0 9	61 0 9	
			Fitting 9' 6" pipe ducts in the compound of inspection bungalow ..	Requisition No. 263 of 1883-84 ...	16 12 0	16 12 0	13 8 0	
		17	Gya to Aurangabad via Raddung and Parya— Acquiring land for the road ...	.....	.....	.....	393 7 3	
		21	Gya to Barachati— Earthwork in the diver- sion 1st mile chain 0 to 1230 ...	Bengal Government No. 421LC, dated 24th February 1885	3,800 0 0	4,015 11 11	3,882 8 7	
			Turfing ...	Ditto ...	385 0 0	211 3 3	211 3 3	
			Collection of metal ...	Ditto ...	13,011 0 0	11,847 7 0	11,987 7 6	
			Spreading and consolida- ting metal ...	Ditto ...	2,155 0 0	1,837 1 9	1,887 1 9	
			Constructing a 10 feet culvert chain 177-75 ...	Ditto ...	752 0 0	721 2 0	721 2 0	
			Constructing a 3 feet barrel drain at chain 260-60 ...	Ditto ...	138 0 0	134 3 3	134 3 3	
			Constructing a 3 feet barrel drain at chain 104 ...	Ditto ...	142 0 0	145 6 6	145 6 6	
			Constructing a 2' 6" barrel drain at chain 230-00 ...	Ditto ...	104 0 0	97 13 6	97 13 6	
			Altering culvert at chain 73-0 ...	Ditto ...	48 0 0	.....	.....
			Constructing culvert of 14 feet at chains 30 and 96 ...	Ditto ...	242 0 0	230 1 3	230 1 3	
			Alteration to one 15-inch pipe duct in chain 72 ...	Ditto ...	29 0 0	25 3 9	25 3 9	
			Do. do. at chain 82 ...	Ditto ...	29 0 0	20 8 3	20 8 3	
			Do. do. of 8½ feet do. 113 ...	Ditto ...	50 0 0	48 15 0	48 15 0	
			Do. do. of 4 feet 8 inches chain 125 ...	Ditto ...	60 0 0	59 0 9	59 0 9	
			Do. to 1 foot 2 inches cul- vert chain 195 ...	Ditto ...	134 0 0	118 13 6	118 13 6	
			Constructing to 15 inches duct chain 247 ...	Ditto ...	123 0 0	.....	.....
			Alteration 8 feet culvert chain ...	Ditto ...	59 0 0	59 0 6	59 0 6	
			Do. do. 260-60 ...	Ditto ...	126 0 0	86 6 3	86 6 3	
			Altering do. 263-60 ...	Ditto ...	64 0 0	13 12 3	13 12 3	
			Do. do. 277-60 ...	Ditto ...	61 0 0	16 1 9	16 1 9	
			Do. one 3 feet do. 280-60 ...	Ditto ...	126 0 0	102 5 0	102 5 0	
			Alteration of an existing well Dismantling platform and trough and constructing a new trough for a pucca well ...	Ditto ...	41 2 0	39 4 0	39 4 0	
			Constructing a bridge of one span of 20 feet over the Mansurwa nalla ...	Ditto ...	4,077 0 0	2,477 15 0	2,477 15 0	
			Earthwork to flanks ...	(Supplementary No. 212 C.O. of 1884-85) ...	293 0 0	276 8 0	276 8 0	
			Making a waterway at chain 8 ...	214 C.O. of „ ...	48 11 9	48 11 9	48 11 9	
			Clearing earth for water- way of 10 feet culvert at chain 177 ...	215 C.O. of „ ...	72 10 0	72 10 0	72 10 0	
			Dismantling a wooden bridge at chain 172 and earth filling ...	216 C.O. of „ ...	26 10 3	26 10 3	26 10 3	
			Dismantling a 1 foot culvert at chain 23 and laying 15- inch pipe instead on the first mile ...	213 C.O. of „ ...	70 15 0	71 1 0	71 1 0	
		34	Pakribarawan to Pachumba— Manufacturing bricks for bridges on road from Nawada to Jameori ...	147 C.O. of „ ...	1,395 0 0	918 12 0	918 12 0	
		46	Bela to Ticeori road— Constructing Bela diver- sion road ...	Commissioner's No. 332G.E., dated 8th December 1884.	4,214 0 0	1,766 1 6	1,766 1 6	
			Constructing an overseer's temporary bungalow at Fatehpur ...	204 C.O. of 1884-85 ...	208 0 0	206 13 6	206 13 6	
		52	Rullgunge to Obra— Constructing an inspec- tion bungalow at Rull- gunge ...	Government letter No. 1139LO, dated 14th May 1885. Collector's No. 1676G, dated 8th January 1885.	1,607 0 0	1,611 0 0	1,531 6 3	
			Acquiring land for do.	.....	.....	.....	42 8 0	
			Sinking well in the com- pound of Rullgunge inspection bungalow ...	137 C.O. of 1884-85 ...	297 0 0	270 2 3	270 2 3	
	1,76,923		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	1,22,410 7	12,002 4 5
	12,600							

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Number of sanctioned estimate and authority.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total
	Rs. 12,000		Brought forward ...	.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,22,410 7 7	Rs. A. P. 12,002 4 5
	1,70,923		EXPENDITURE— continued.					
			Under Sudder Committee— concluded.					
Original works —continued.		59	Dobi Road from 63rd mile to 80th mile of Patna Branch Road— Metalling	Commissioner's No. 332G, dated 8th De- cember 1884.	5,021 0 0	2,221 2 6	2,221 2 6	
			Spreading and consolidating metal on 63, 66, 67, 68, and 70th mile	189 C.O. of 1884-85 ...	1,000 0 0	400 1 0	400 1 0	
			Surveying District Road ...	Commissioner's No. 332G, dated 8th De- cember 1885.	3,000 0 0	2,013 3 6	2,013 3 6	
		74	Constructing irrigation ducts in Jehanabad sub-division Canal Feeder Road (Jeypore to Baisar lock)— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	577 1 2	-13 8 0	
		75	Shamsarnagar to Aganoor— Raising	187 C.O. of 1883-84 ...	203 0 0	200 1 2	26 0 0	
			.....	188 C.O. of ..	141 0 0	147 6 3	26 6 0	
			UNION ROADS. In Ticcari Town.					
			Chawrie to east gate— Constructing two 1½ feet drain culvert	4 C.O. of 1884-85 ...	84 0 0	80 7 0	80 7 0	
			Metalling	133 C.O. of ..	517 0 0	207 6 0	207 6 0	
			School to Passer Hattu— Metalling	134 C.O. of ..	783 0 0	783 5 0	783 5 0	
			Adda to Mohabeer Ashtan— Metalling	135 C.O. of ..	418 0 0	417 6 9	417 6 9	
			Bahelabigha village in Tic- cari— Raising	151 C.O. of ..	773 0 0	216 11 0	216 11 0	
			Sanda road to "dispen- sary— Raising	152 C.O. of ..	872 0 0	235 12 9	235 12 9	
			Adda to Doodhurpore— Metalling	136 C.O. of ..	404 0 0	457 9 9	457 9 9	
			Bahelabigha to junction of Ranigunge— Raising	150 C.O. of ..	644 0 0	271 12 9	271 12 9	
			Total of Sudder Committee	.....	.....	.....	1,30,455 4 1	
			Nawada Branch Com- mittee.					
		42	Warsilgunge to Dergoon— Widening the road ...	.....	.....	340 7 9	340 7 9	
		4	Nawada road, Gya to Nawada— Metalling the road 35th and 36th miles ...	.....	.....	1,126 13 7	1,126 13 7	
		34	Pakribarwan to Pachamba— Widening the road ...	No. 140 & 190 C.O. of 1884-85.	2,139 0 0	3,232 11 9	3,232 11 9	
			Nawada to Kadirgunge— Metalling ... ..	.....	.....	870 8 4	870 8 4	
			Village Roads.					
			Nawada to Kadirgunge Balopore to Sagua— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	1,030 4 9	1,030 4 9	
			Jadpore to Bangunza— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	1,637 10 1	1,637 10 1	
			Ropaw to Kawakole— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	1,405 6 4	1,405 6 4	
			Total Nawada Branch Committee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	9,649 14 7	
			Jehanabad Branch Com- mittee.					
			Jehanabad to Kurtha— Sinking a well in the compound of the in- spection bungalow ...	No. 245 C.O. of 1883-84	202 0 0	23 8 3	23 8 3	
			Village Roads.					
			Jehanabad to Dhonarha— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	895 1 10	895 1 10	
			Ghosi to Lakhewar— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	243 4 3	243 4 3	
			Arowal to Baldrabad— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	231 10 5	231 10 5	
			Dhonarha Kurtha to Dharout— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	733 9 9	733 9 9	
			Shakurabad to Salempore— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	827 14 0	827 14 0	
			Salempore to Pai-bigha— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	619 14 0	619 14 0	
			Ghenjan to Kurtha— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	43 8 0	43 8 0	
			Bowri to Dharout— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	689 8 8	689 8 8	
			Surthua to Atasari— Raising ... ..	.....	.....	404 15 3	404 15 3	
	1,70,923		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	1,44,006 1 3	12,002 4 5
	12,000							

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Inspection number.	PARTICULARS.	Number of sanctioned estimate and authority.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	12,600		Brought forward ..	.....	.....	.....	1,44,701 1 1	12,002 4 6
	1,76,923		EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>					
			<i>Jehanabad Branch Committee—concluded.</i>					
Original works concluded.			Irki to Pandur— Raising ..	.....	.....	201 8 3	201 8 3	
			Holasgunge to Khodakunge— Raising ..	.....	.....	480 13 0	480 13 0	
			Buri to Holasgunge— Raising ..	.....	.....	307 4 11	307 4 11	
			Arwal to Belkhara— Raising ..	.....	.....	35 0 0	35 0 0	
			Shahobgha to Holasgunge— Bridging ..	.....	.....	203 2 9	203 2 9	
			Shahobgha to Lahore— Bridging ..	.....	.....	145 2 1	145 2 1	
			Bundhoogunge to Modungunge— Bridging ..	.....	.....	103 10 0	103 10 0	
		1	Muckdoompur to Bahigha— Bridging ..	.....	.....	316 10 6	316 10 6	
			Mohamedpur to Bundhoogunge— Bridging ..	.....	.....	177 12 2	177 12 2	
			Mohamedpore to Baidabad— Bridging ..	.....	.....	141 15 11	141 15 11	
			Total of Jehanabad Branch Committee ..	.....	.....	.....	6,913 13 11	
			<i>Aurangabad Branch Committee.</i>					
		17	Gaya to Aurangabad— Sinking a well in the compound of Inspection Bungalow ..	.....	.....	315 3 0	315 3 0	
			<i>Village Roads.</i>					
			Aurangabad to Rudigunge— 1—10-feet culvert ..	.....	.....	144 14 9	144 14 9	
			2—7-feet culvert ..	.....	.....	171 12 6	171 12 6	
			Double 10-feet culvert ..	.....	.....	70 9 11	70 9 11	
			Aurangabad to Deo— 1—7-feet culvert ..	.....	.....	80 6 0	80 6 0	
			1—10-feet culvert ..	.....	.....	136 3 3	136 3 3	
			Total of Aurangabad Branch Committee ..	.....	.....	.....	921 1 5	
	1,76,923		Total Original Works ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,47,040 2 0
			<i>Under Sudder Committee.</i>					
Repairs	31,565	1	Gya to Dandnagar 28 miles (Part of 4½ miles)— Metalling ..	118C.O. of 1884-85 ..	124 0 0	.....	182 8 6	
			Ordinary repair ..	103 C.O. of ..	250 0 0	.....	247 4 6	
			Repairs to culvert (last year's payment) ..	Commissioner's No. 112G of 3rd May 1884.	3,005 0 0	.....	278 1 3	
		2	Gya to Sherghaty— Ordinary repair ..	67C.O. of 1884-85 ..	210 0 0	.....	210 0 0	
		3	Kharhat and Nawada to Rajouli— Metalling ..	Commissioner's No. 337, dated 15th February 1885.	8,100 0 0	.....	7,839 1 3	
			Ditto ..	109C.O. of 1884-85 ..	1,131 0 0	.....	909 4 7	
		4	Gya to Nawada— Supplying kunker for topping ..	134C.O. of ..	1,100 0 0	.....	797 14 3	
			Ditto ..	130C.O. of ..	407 0 0	.....	553 12 10	
			Ordinary repair ..	205 C.O. of ..	680 0 0	.....	740 9 9	
			Repairs to culvert ..	213C.O. of 1882-83 ..	500 0 0	.....	—23 11 6	
			Inspection Bungalow at Wazirgunge ..	59C.O. of 1884-85 ..	98 0 0	.....	82 14 6	
			Ditto at Nawada ..	192C.O. of ..	344 0 0	.....	221 9 9	
			Godown hut at Nawada ..	107C.O. of ..	81 0 0	.....	150 9 3	
			Gya to Rajouli— Repairs to culvert ..	155C.O. of ..	96 1 9	.....	96 1 9	
			Ordinary repair ..	75C.O. of ..	195 0 0	.....	221 0 0	
			Inspection Bungalow at Futepore ..	158C.O. of ..	64 0 0	.....	50 8 3	
		6	Gya to Gopalgunge— Ordinary repairs ..	100C.O. of ..	230 0 0	.....	232 14 6	
			Repairs to culvert ..	129C.O. of ..	2 0 0	.....	2 10 8	
			Inspection Bungalow at Khedirsara ..	157C.O. of ..	68 0 0	.....	50 11 9	
		54	Methar to Ticari— Ordinary repair ..	111C.O. of ..	106 0 0	.....	73 14 9	
			Repairs to culvert (last year's payment) ..	95C.O. of 1883-84 ..	454 0 0	.....	128 10 0	
		8	Gya to Surboda— Ordinary repair ..	74C.O. of 1884-85 ..	210 0 0	.....	155 6 0	
			Repairs to culvert ..	131C.O. of ..	10 14 9	.....	10 14 0	
			Inspection Bungalow at Pathalcutty ..	Revised estimate.	.....	.....	.....
	31,565		.....	196C.O. of 1884-85 ..	434 0 0	.....	46 0 0	
	1,80,523		Carried over ..	.....	.....	.....	13,408 10 1	1,00,032 6 6

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Number of sanctioned estimate and authority.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. 1,89,523		Brought forward ..	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 13,403 10 1	Rs. A. P. 1,00,032 6 5
	31,565		EXPENDITURE— continued.					
			Under Sudder Committee— concluded.					
Repairs—con- tinued.		9	Jehanabad to Arwal— Ordinary repair ..	104 C.O. of 1881-85 ..	210 0 0	.....	200 5 6	
		12	Nawada to Pakubharwan— Ordinary repair ..	191 C.O. ..	142 0 0	.....	141 7 0	
		13	Bela to Khedirsarai— Ordinary repair ..	101 C.O. ..	80 0 0	.....	49 8 0	
			Repairs to culvert ..	129 C.O. ..	18 11 11	.....	18 11 11	
		14	Jehanabad to Holasungunge— Ordinary repair ..	102 C.O. ..	138 0 0	.....	79 3 0	
			Repairs to culvert ..	124 C.O. ..	58 10 8	.....	58 10 8	
			Inspection bungalow at Holasungunge ..	162 C.O. ..	66 0 0	.....	50 15 6	
		17	Gya to Aurungabad via Parya-Ruffungunge— Ordinary repair ..	60 C.O. ..	180 0 0	.....	177 5 9	
		20	Ticcarri to Kunjore— Ordinary repair ..	63 C.O. ..	80 0 0	.....	74 7 0	
		21	Gya to Barachutty— Ordinary repair ..	64 C.O. ..	55 0 0	.....	21 3 0	
			Repairs to culvert ..	130 C.O. ..	1 0 3	.....	1 0 3	
			Inspection bungalow at Budh Gya ..	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	
		23	Imangunge to Doomeria— Ordinary repair ..	65 C.O. ..	140 0 0	.....	121 14 9	
		24	Ticcarri to Konch— Ordinary repair ..	71 C.O. ..	40 0 0	.....	36 2 9	
		26	Gurpa to Sherghati— Ordinary repair ..	68 C.O. ..	65 0 0	.....	49 10 0	
		27	Charkee to Gurna— Ordinary repair ..	66 C.O. ..	63 0 0	.....	62 13 0	
		28	Tonsa to Khedirsarai— Ordinary repair ..	55 C.O. ..	58 0 0	.....	59 10 0	
		29	Road from corner of Bai- turni tank to junction of Dohi road— Ordinary repair ..	76 C.O. ..	30 0 0	.....	35 13 0	
			Repairs to culvert ..	125 C.O. ..	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	
		30	Road from corner of police line to junction of Dohi road— Ordinary repair ..	105 C.O. ..	20 0 0	.....	19 5 6	
		31	Kataree Hill road to junc- tion of Sherghati road— Ordinary repair ..	98 C.O. ..	18 0 0	.....	17 6 6	
		44	Sherghati to Imangunge— Ordinary repair ..	72 C.O. ..	160 0 0	.....	140 5 0	
			Inspection bungalow at Imangunge ..	156 C.O. ..	71 0 0	.....	50 5 0	
		45	Bela to Ticcarri— Ordinary repair ..	97 C.O. ..	88 0 0	.....	82 14 3	
		46	Tonsa to Attree— Ordinary repair ..	99 C.O. ..	63 0 0	.....	40 6 9	
		51	Ramsully to Fotsilla— Ordinary repair ..	70 C.O. ..	40 0 0	.....	38 6 0	
		55	Gya to Jehanabad thence to Salempore— Ordinary repair ..	96 C.O. ..	360 0 0	.....	306 11 0	
			Repairs to culvert ..	127 C.O. ..	11 9 0	.....	11 9 0	
			Inspection bungalow at Bela ..	119 C.O. ..	100 0 0	.....	83 12 0	
			Inspection bungalow at Mukdesmpore ..	160 C.O. ..	67 0 0	.....	33 11 0	
		56	Kataree Hill to junction of Patna branch road— Ordinary repair ..	114 C.O. ..	53 0 0	.....	42 3 0	
		58	Ticcarri to Utruin— Ordinary repair ..	116 C.O. ..	28 0 0	.....	13 1 0	
		59	Dohi road from 63rd mile to 80th mile of Patna road— Metalling ..	78 C.O. ..	325 0 0	.....	281 4 3	
			Ordinary repair ..	100 C.O. ..	193 0 0	.....	64 4 0	
			Ditto (supple- mentary) ..	210 C.O. ..	95 0 0	.....	89 1 9	
			Repairs to flank ..	182 C.O. ..	166 0 0	.....	165 10 3	
			Inspection bungalow at Motihari ..	161 C.O. ..	60 0 0	.....	49 11 0	
		61	Cross road from Dohi road to Budh Gya— Ordinary repairs ..	73 C.O. ..	20 0 0	.....	25 11 0	
		62	Katari Hill to Belba— Ordinary repair ..	113 C.O. ..	23 0 0	.....	23 4 6	
		63	Portion of road from Sher- ghati to Balloomat— Ordinary repair ..	112 C.O. ..	20 0 0	.....	19 2 3	
		64	Bela station to Patna Branch road— Ordinary repair ..	115 C.O. ..	8 0 0	.....	7 2 6	
			Maintaining trees on head quarters sub-division ..	61 C.O. ..	2,592 0 0	.....	2,405 7 3	
			Maintaining trees on head-quarters Jehanabad sub-division ..	62 C.O. ..	602 0 0	.....	602 0 3	
			Maintaining trees on Nowada road ..	60 C.O. ..	710 0 0	.....	692 10 3	
			Repairing Government building occupied by Col- lection Department ..	.....	.....	.....	4 12 0	
			Repairing Road Cess build- ing ..	186 C.O. ..	16 0 0	.....	17 5 0	
			Repairing a portion of Pub- lic Works Department godown at Gya occupied by Road Cess Depart- ment ..	208 C.O. ..	25 0 0	.....	18 12 9	
	31,565		Carried over ..	.....	.....	.....	19,976 13 8	1,00,032 6 5
	1,89,523							

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Number of sanctioned estimate and authority.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1,89,523		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	10,976 12 8	1,60,032 6 5
	31,665		EXPENDITURE— continued.					
			Under Sudder Committee— concluded.					
			Village Roads.					
Repairs—con- tinued.		1	Muthurapur to Peina— Ordinary repair ...	141 C.O. of 1884-85 ...	1,307 0 7	.....	65 4 0	
		2	Balabigha to Pranpur— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	1,307 0 0	..	22 14 0	
		3	Khedimurrai to Bishun- gunge— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	35 0 0	
		4	Bela to Pabigha— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	93 7 0	
		5	Bela to Sherpur— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	20 0 0	
		6	Bela to Lachmipur— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	25 0 0	
		7	Bhimdaspur to Sultan- pur— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	42 3 0	
		9	Budh-Gya to Murlawan— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	47 4 0	
		10	Mohli to Usandaura— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	15 0 0	
		11	Ticcari to Saidpur— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	50 0 0	
		12	Pali to Khanetee Bala- bigha— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	17 2 6	
		13	Coch to Auti and Khar— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	21 0 0	
		14	Pali to Uma— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	18 0 0	
		15	Ticcari to Rupas and Doulat- pur— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	35 0 0	
		16	Ticcari to Dragarh— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	30 0 0	
		17	Ticcari to Khajuri and Cheloura— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	25 0 0	
		18	Budh Gya to Lakhipur— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	1,307 0 0	.....	162 5 9	
		19	Pologround to Peina— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	34 5 0	
			Chakoond station to market— Ordinary repair ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	9 8 0	
			Total of Sudder Committee .	.....	.....	.....	20,744 1 11	
			Branch Committee Nawada.					
	12,820	3	Khurhut via Nawada to Rajouli— Metalling (last year's payment) ...	.....	.....	.....	160 15 0	
		4	Nawada Road, Gya to Nawada— Metalling ...	.....	.....	.....	5 2 3	
			Inspection bungalow at Nawada ...	192 C.O. of 1884-85	441 0 0	.....	93 7 9	
		5	Fatepur road, Gya to Rajouli— Ordinary repair (Nawada section 8th mile) ...	38 C.O. ..	227 0 0	.....	226 11 1	
		15	Furha to Gobindpore— Ordinary repair ...	33 C.O. ..	167 0 0	.....	166 15 1	
		16	Kadirgunge to Warsiali- gunge— Ordinary repair ...	36 C.O. ..	74 0 0	.....	73 15 6	
			Inspection bungalow at Warsialigunge ...	41 C.O. ..	87 0 0	.....	90 7 3	
		32	Rajouli to Shinghar road— Ordinary repair ...	26 C.O. ..	94 0 0	.....	93 15 10	
		33	Akhberpur to Gobindpur road— Ordinary repair ...	40 C.O. ..	183 0 0	.....	182 15 2	
		34	Pakribarwan to Pa- chumba— Ordinary repair ...	37 C.O. ..	204 0 0	.....	203 6 0	
			Inspection bungalow at Kowacoal ...	42 C.O. ..	92 0 0	.....	96 15 0	
			Ditto ditto ...	226 C.O. ..	100 0 0	.....	105 11 0	
		35	Pakribarwan to Warsiali- gunge— Ordinary repair ...	29 C.O. ..	136 0 0	.....	135 15 6	
		41	Pakribarwan to Sikandra— Ordinary repair ...	31 C.O. ..	101 0 0	.....	100 15 11	
		42	Warsialigunge to Dhirkaun— Ordinary repair ...	28 C.O. ..	160 0 0	.....	160 0 0	
		47	Hansa to Sardilla via Nar- hat— Ordinary repair ...	39 C.O. ..	181 0 0	.....	180 15 10	
		48	Nawada to Nardigunge— Ordinary repair ...	30 C.O. ..	144 0 0	.....	143 11 0	
		49	Roh to Rupan— Ordinary repair ...	34 C.O. ..	68 0 0	.....	67 13 0	
		50	Hansa to Behar and Rajouli (via Nardigunge and Kohna)— Ordinary repair ...	35 C.O. ..	204 0 0	.....	204 3 10	
	44,385		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	2,404 4 6	1,60,032 6 5
	1,89,523						20,744 1 11	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Number of sanctioned estimate and authority.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1,89,523		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	20,744 1 11	1,00,032 6 5
	44,385		EXPENDITURE— continued.				2,404 4 0	
			Nawada Branch Committee— continued.					
Repairs—con- tinued.		51	Junction from Warsial- gunge to Pakribarwan road to Behar and Rajouli road through Daryapur— Ordinary repair ...	27 C.O. of 1884-85	126 0 0	.....	125 15 2	
		60	Roh to Kadirgunge— Ordinary repair ...	32 C.O. ..	68 0 0	.....	67 15 5	
			Maintaining trees ...	108 C.O. ..	360 0 0	.....	553 12 0	
			Union Road.					
			Nawada Union road— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	499 10 3	
			Village Roads.					
		1	Nimdargunge to Akhbarpur— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	106 0 0	
		3	Nawada to Goshabigha— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	56 9 9	
		3	Fulwan to Nawada— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	109 3 9	
		4	Kadirgunge to Daryapur— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	120 8 0	
		5	Kadirgunge to Bhado- khara— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	106 14 0	
		6	Thali to Ektara— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	75 9 3	
		7	Rajouli to Annawan— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	64 8 2	
		8	Dhamoul to Sukri— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	61 11 9	
			Warsialgunge to Sambey— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	124 5 0	
			Akwan to Jodooপুর— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	213 12 9	
			Goshabigha to Neor— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	166 7 9	
			From 10th mile of Rajouli road to 21st mile of Gya- Nawada road— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	198 15 2	
			From 7th mile of Kharhut road to Sunbehari— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	
			From 3rd mile of Warsial- gunge to Kharhut road v.d. Doriapur— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	11 11 6	
			Kadirgunge to Anuty— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	18 15 0	
			Total of Nawada Branch Committee.	.....	.....	.....	5,162 13 2	
			Jehanabad Branch Com- mittee.					
	11,224	7	Baroon to Bheuraria Incha— Ordinary repair ...	91 C.O. 1884-85	194 0 0	.....	198 0 0	
		20	Ticari to Kinjore Road 14½ miles (part of 22½ miles— Ordinary repair ...	84 C.O. ..	135 0 0	.....	62 2 6	
		36	Jehanabad to Kurtha— Ordinary repair ...	85 C.O. ..	147 0 0	.....	136 12 0	
			Inspection bungalow at Kurtha.	302½ C.O. ..	68 0 0	.....	67 12 0	
		38	Jehanabad to Bundhoo- gunge v.d. Kako— Ordinary repair ...	90 C.O. ..	99 0 0	.....	98 8 0	
		65	Jehanabad station to Jha- nabad— Ordinary repair ...	86 C.O. ..	40 0 0	.....	37 12 0	
		68	Jehanabad to Unta— Ordinary repair ...	87 C.O. ..	106 0 0	.....	105 2 8	
			Repair to godown at Jehanabad.	89 C.O. ..	18 0 0	.....	18 8 0	
			Repairing camping ground at Jehanabad.	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	
			Maintaining trees ...	94 C.O.	324 0 0	.....	309 10 3	
			Union Road.					
			Jehanabad Union Road— Ordinary repair ...	86 C.O. ..	311 0 0	.....	332 5 7	
			Village roads.					
		1	Mukdunpore to Paibigha— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	194 8	
		2	Mukdunpore to Kasem- gunge— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	18 11 0	
		3	Makdunpore to Chand and Sagarporo— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	92 5 7	
	55,609		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	1,609 12 8	1,00,032 6 5
	1,89,523						25,846 15 1	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Number of sanctioned estimate and authority.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. 1,80,523				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	55,600		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	25,506 15 1	1,00,032 0 5
			EXPENDITURE— continued.				1,609 12 8	
			Jehanabad Branch Committee—concluded.					
Repairs—continued.		4	Jehanabad to Sydnad— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	78 9 6	
		5	Uta to Kenari— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	126 9 4	
		6	Sub-Divisional Officer's bungalow to Patna Branch road— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	25 11 0	
		9	Ghasi to Mohamedpur— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	383 6 0	
		10	Arwal to Belkhara— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	115 3 4	
			Kurtha to Talpa— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	273 6 3	
			Shahobigha to Holasgunge— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	108 0 0	
			Dhonorah Kurtha to Lakho- war— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	
			Lock-up to Holasgunge road— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	23 2 0	
			Gya to Jehanabad— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	15 15 0	
			Jehanabad to Arwal— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	45 12 0	
			Pali to Kufere— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	54 5 0	
			Bundhoogunge to Modun- gunge— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	205 8 3	
			Shahobigha to Lakhowar— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	215 11 9	
			Kinari to Barhatta— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	
			Usri to Talpa— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	
			Usri to Jeypur— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	
			Imangunge to Kaouch Pusnah— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	70 14 0	
			Bempur to Majhiwan— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	126 15 0	
			Ghosi to Surthoach— Ordinary repair ...	.....	.....	.....	67 4 4	
			Total of Jehanabad Branch Committee ...	.....	.....	.....	3,659 2 5	
			Aurungabad Branch Com- mittee.					
	6,145	1	Gya to Daudnagar 18½ miles (part of 44½ miles) — Ordinary repair ...	54 C.O. of 1884-85	185 0 0	.....	182 7 1	
		7	Baroon to Bhenaria Inglis— Ordinary repair ...	49 C.O. ..	263 0 0	.....	264 1 10	
		10	Daudnagar to Aurungabad— Ordinary repair ...	50 C.O. ..	215 0 0	.....	197 0 0	
		11	Deo to Menbuzha— Ordinary repair ...	55 C.O. ..	48 0 0	.....	40 0 2	
		17	Gya to Aurungabad via Parya Ruffigunge 20 miles (part of 38 miles) — Ordinary repair ...	45 C.O. ..	200 0 0	.....	179 2 1	
			Inspection bungalow and store godown at Aurungabad ...	110 C.O. ..	209 0 0	.....	217 0 3	
		18	Aurungabad to Moharaj- gunge— Ordinary repair ...	62 C.O. ..	158 0 0	.....	159 3 4	
		19	Deo to Nobinagar— Ordinary repair ...	51 C.O. ..	210 0 0	.....	211 0 9	
			Inspection bungalow at Nobinagar ...	57 C.O. ..	116 0 0	.....	108 4 9	
		39	Nobinagar to Mohuawan— Ordinary repair ...	48 C.O. ..	100 0 0	.....	70 3 8	
		40	Ruffigunge to G h— Ordinary repair ...	44 C.O. ..	113 0 0	.....	91 0 11	
			Inspection bungalow at Goh ...	58 C.O. ..	203 0 0	.....	173 5 8	
		43	Aurungabad to Nobinagar— Ordinary repair ...	47 C.O. ..	160 0 0	.....	160 0 0	
		52	Ruffigunge to Ohra— Ordinary repair ...	46 C.O. ..	109 0 0	.....	153 12 1	
		53	Dumeria to Moharajgunge— Ordinary repair ...	50 C.O. ..	160 0 0	.....	160 13 9	
		57	Baroon to Mohuawan— Ordinary repair ...	53 C.O. ..	95 0 0	.....	93 15 5	
			Maintaining trees ...	43 C.O. ..	792 0 0	.....	64 2 6	
			Union Roads.					
			Ohra Union road— Ordinary repair ...	30 C.O. ..	83 0 0	.....	66 11 0	
			Daudnagar Union road— Ordinary repair ...	31 C.O. ..	209 0 0	.....	123 10 2	
			Nobinagar Union road— Ordinary repair ...	32 C.O. ..	72 0 0	.....	71 5 9	
			Aurungabad Union road— Ordinary repair ...	79 C.O. ..	230 0 0	.....	227 12 0	
	61,754		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	3,503 8 2	1,00,032 6 5
	1,89,823						29,556 1 6	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. 1,89,523			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	61,754		Brought forward ...	29,556 1 0	1,00,032 6 5
				5,593 8 2	
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			<i>Aurangabad Branch Committee—concluded.</i>		
			<i>Village Roads.</i>		
Repairs—concluded.		6	Grand Trunk Road at Siris to Obra district road at Sankurpur—		
			Ordinary repair ...	17 6 9	
		10	Chandargarh to Nobinsagar—		
			Ordinary repair ...	100 0 0	
			Jeypur to Siris—		
			Ordinary repair ...	20 8 0	
			Patawan to Jainpur—		
			Ordinary repair ...	9 0 0	
			Jeypur to Chitrogopt—		
			Ordinary repair ...	13 0 0	
			Dehora to Aurangabad—		
			Ordinary repair ...	13 8 9	
			Goh to Upahar—		
			Ordinary repair ...	6 6 0	
			Aurangabad to Rufflungo—		
			Ordinary repair ...	2 0 8	
			Bridging ...	28 0 11	
			Total of Aurangabad Branch Committee ...	3,863 15 10	
	61,754		Total Repairs ...		33,420 1 4
			<i>Under Sudder Committee.</i>		
Establishment.	22,982			Rs. A. P.	
		1	District Engineer from October 1884 to January 1885 at Rs. 650 ..	2,600 0 0	
		1	Ditto from February to September 1885 at Rs. 400 ..	6,400 0 0	
				9,000 0 0	
		3	Overseers first grade for one month at Rs. 100 each ...	300 0 0	
		4	Ditto for six months at Rs. 100 each ...	2,400 0 0	
		5	Ditto for four months at Rs. 100 each ...	2,000 0 0	
		1	Overseer from 15th January to 31st January 1885 at Rs. 100	54 13 6	
		1	Ditto from 1st April to 15th April 1885 at Rs. 100	43 5 4	
		1	Ditto from 14th April to 31st July 1885 (suspense allowance) at Rs. 25 ...	64 2 8	
				4,862 5 6	
				Rs. A. P.	
		1	Sub-Overseer, 2nd grade, for 11 months at ...	35 0 0	
		1	Ditto ditto for one month at ...	25 0 0	
				410 0 0	
		1	Head clerk for 11 months at ...	54 0 0	
		1	Second clerk for nine months at ...	37 0 0	
		1	Ditto from 1st to 2nd July 1885 at ...	37 0 0	
		1	Ditto from 3rd July to 31st August 1885 at ...	18 8 0	
		1	Third clerk for 11 months at ...	27 0 0	
		1	Ditto officiating allowance from 20th July to 31st August 1885 at ...	7 0 0	
		1	Fourth clerk for eleven months at ...	25 0 0	
		1	Ditto officiating allowance from 2nd to 19th July 1885 at ...	7 0 0	
		1	Fifth clerk officiating allowance from 20th July to 31st August 1885 at ...	5 0 0	
		1	Fifth clerk for ten months at ...	25 0 0	
		1	Ditto from 1st to 2nd August 1885 at ...	25 0 0	
		1	Draftsman for 11 months at Rs. 27 ...	297 0 0	
			Less fine ...	1 0 0	
				296 0 0	
		5	Peons for 11 months at Rs. 5 each ...	275 0 0	
			Less fine ...	4 0 0	
				271 0 0	
				2,376 8 0	
		1	Road sweeper for 11 months at ...	40 0 0	
		1	Duffadar for 11 months at ...	20 0 0	
		1	Store-keeper for 11 months at Rs. 19 ...	209 0 0	
			Less fine ...	1 0 0	
				208 0 0	
		1	Treasure guard for 11 months at ...	6 0 0	
		1	Chowkidar for 11 months at ...	5 0 0	
				980 0 0	
				17,647 13 6	
			<i>Travelling Allowances.</i>		
		1	District Engineer ...	3,007 14 0	
		5	Overseers, 1st grade ...	1,831 4 6	
		2	Sub-Overseers ...	210 0 0	
		1	Duffadar ...	75 0 0	
		1	Store-keeper ...	2 10 0	
			Office peons on cold-weather tour with District Engineer... ..	1 7 0	
				5,188 3 6	
			<i>Contingencies.</i>		
			Postage of parcels, letters received and despatched ...	31 13 0	
			Money-order fee ...	48 10 0	
			Pay of punkha-pullers ...	36 7 3	
			Ordinary postage stamps ...	87 8 0	
			Municipal tax of Road Cess office building ...	5 10 0	
			Ditto of Jehanabad store godown ...	4 4 0	
			Ditto of Fatchpore inspection bungalow ...	3 12 0	
			Telegraph messages ...	18 10 0	
			Price of inspection bungalow rules ...	21 11 0	
			Discount for purchasing Government currency notes ...	6 6 0	
			Price of khus-khus tatties ...	5 3 0	
			Coolies for ditto ...	4 10 6	
			Law charges ...	34 14 3	
			Petty items ...	49 5 11	
	22,982			359 6 11	
	2,51,277			23,184 7 11	1,23,453 7 9
			Carried over ...		

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	2,51,277	Brought forward ...	23,184 7 11	1,03,452 7 9
	22,982			
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		Nowada Branch Committee.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Establishment—concluded.	540	1 Overseer, 1st grade, for 2 months at ...	100 0 0	200 0 0
		1 Sub-Overseer, 3rd grade, for 10 months at ...	25 0 0	250 0 0
		1 Peon for 12 months at ...	5 0 0	60 0 0
		Travelling allowance.		
		1 Overseer, 1st grade ...	60 0 0	
		1 Sub-Overseer, 3rd grade ...	150 0 0	
			720 0 0	
		Jehanbad Branch Committee.		
	680	1 Sub-Overseer, 2nd grade, for 11 months at ...	35 0 0	385 0 0
		1 Peon for 11 months at ...	5 0 0	55 0 0
		Travelling allowance.		
		1 Sub-Overseer ...	173 11 9	
			613 11 9	
		Aurangabad Branch Committee.		
	1,140	1 Overseer, 3rd grade, for 12 months at ...	60 0 0	720 0 0
		1 Peon for 12 months at ...	5 0 0	60 0 0
		Travelling allowance.		
		1 Overseer, 3rd grade ...	300 0 0	
			1,140 0 0	
	25,322	Total of Establishment		25,658 3 8
		Surveying Instrument.		
Tools and Plant	20,400	1 Theodolite ...	445 8 0	
		2 Levelling staves ...	37 7 0	
			482 15 0	
		Machinery.		
		1 Copying press complete ...	58 13 3	
		6 Pile engines complete ...	6,474 9 0	
		1 Steam hoist ...	3,619 8 0	
			10,152 14 3	
		Tools and Plant.		
		1,500 Cane baskets ...	487 7 6	
		802 Grifflins kodulies ...	1,017 0 0	
		1 Iron safe ...	37 8 0	
		1,294 Handles of kodulies, gytas and rammers ...	79 6 9	
		2 Sepoy pals ...	131 8 0	
		500 Pick-axes ...	750 2 9	
		1 Clock for office ...	73 0 0	
		2 Wooden chests for office ...	14 0 0	
		1 Cwt. 2 qrs. & lbs. quarter inch Iron chain ...	68 10 6	
		2-0-11 " " " Iron chain ...	31 7 6	
		1 Small Treasure chest ...	14 8 0	
		4 Hoies padlock ...	9 14 0	
		2 Hull's dredgers ...	131 0 0	
		24 Dozens Iron Gay screws ...	340 0 0	
		1 Coil coir rope ...	41 10 0	
		1 Leather case for plan ...	17 4 0	
		4 Tap wrenches ...	25 4 0	
		6 Windlasses ...	250 5 0	
		8 Bolts and nuts ...	3 9 0	
		4 Stone rollers ...	1,610 15 4	
		2 Boring rods bits ...	30 0 0	
		1 Brass badge ...	1 0 0	
		Repairing tent ...	57 2 0	
		Repairing tools ...	168 9 3	
		Carriage of tools ...	400 3 0	
			5,881 12 1	
		Branch Committee, Nowada.		
		12 Crow-bars ...	43 3 6	
		12 Sledge-hammers ...	34 9 6	
		Carriage of tools ...	13 2 0	
			90 15 0	
		Furnitures for Inspection Bungalow.		
		28 Chairs ...	112 0 0	
		38 Wall almirahs ...	96 8 0	
		30 Hat brackets ...	37 8 0	
		18 Dining tables ...	216 0 0	
		12 Chitumchi stands ...	12 0 0	
		5 Teapots ...	25 0 0	
		11 Iron taps ...	65 0 0	
		5 Beds ...	50 0 0	
		5 Commodes ...	30 0 0	
		12 Chitumchis ...	60 0 0	
		31 Wall lamps ...	155 0 0	
		9 Side tables ...	72 8 0	
		Carriage of furniture ...	71 5 9	
	20,400			
	2,78,599	Carried over ..	1,002 13 9	18,008 8 4
				2,19,110 11 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	2,76,599	Brought forward	1,002 13 9	10,008 8 4
	20,400			2,19,110 11 5
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		Crockery.		
Tools and Plant—concluded.		32 Large tumblers	24 0 0	
		47 Soup plates	11 12 0	
		30 Side curry dishes	45 0 0	
		33 Flat meat dishes	28 4 0	
		34 Full plates	8 8 0	
		24 Cups and saucers	12 0 0	
		24 Half plates	6 0 0	
		67 Knives and forks	128 4 0	
		67 Desert spoons	71 4 0	
		67 Table spoons	71 4 0	
		67 Tea spoons	57 0 0	
		19 Milk jugs	14 4 0	
		19 Frying pans	23 12 0	
		13 Kettles	19 8 0	
		19 Tea pots	19 0 0	
		19 Roasting spits	9 8 0	
		22 Tin pots	44 4 0	
		Contingencies	125 0 0	1,719 11 9
		Total Tools and Plant		18,328 4 1
Perry establishment and Tolls.	500 200	Maintaining ferry under head quarters		195 1 3
		Ditto Jehanabad Branch Committee		194 0 6
		Ditto Nawada Branch Committee		92 4 9
		Total Ferry Establishment		471 6 6
Divisional Superintendent of Works.	5,153	Proportional share of Divisional Superintendent's pay		3,861 12 0
Miscellaneous.		Balance of imprest cash in hand of subordinates remitted in the Treasury		57 6 6
		Total Miscellaneous		57 6 6
		Advances.		
Expense Accounts.	4,500	Tender forms	55 0 0	
		Vice-Chairman, Nawada Branch Committee	10,040 11 8	
		Ditto Jehanabad ditto	11,758 1 3	
		Ditto Aurangabad ditto	6,078 13 8	
		Deputy Collector, Road Cess	4,304 0 0	
		Ram Gopal & Co.	2,633 15 1	
		Hem Chunder Chatterjee & Co.	230 10 0	
		Kishen Mistry	680 15 11	
		Behary Mistry	0 2 0	
		Magistrate of Gya	4 0 0	
		Chuttoo Lall & Co.	711 12 0	
		Mr. Byres, Overseer	100 0 0	
		Amir Mistry	428 5 6	
		Kulloo Mistry	21 0 0	
		Hurry Dass Chatterjee, Overseer	100 0 0	
		Chaudy Mistry	16 3 6	
		Dushai Mistry	10 0 0	
		Nathani Lall	12 4 6	
		Bukridun Mistry	1 11 0	
		Dwarkanath Biswas	6 8 0	
		Jummon Mistry	3 10 0	43,202 12 8
		Deposits.		
		Chuttoo Lall & Co.	395 0 0	
		Wateel Hoson	56 14 10	
		Luchmi Singh & Co.	82 0 0	
		Jirao Mistry	250 0 0	
		Shair Ali Mistry	82 0 0	
		Jummon Mistry	4 0 0	
		Jhooty Singh	62 8 0	
		Torah Mistry	48 0 0	
		Sharna Churn Chatterjee	85 0 0	
		Kanti Chunder Ghose	101 0 0	
		Nunoo Singh	8 8 0	
		Anunt Singh	10 0 0	
		Imdad Khan	16 0 0	
		Behari Mistry	171 0 0	
		Surut Ali	20 0 0	
		Chaidi Mistry	442 16 11	
		Amir Mistry and Co.	304 0 0	
		Rosun Mistry	321 0 0	
		Gopal Lall	10 0 0	
		Ram Churn	18 0 0	
		Hazari Lall	64 0 0	
		Kulloo Mistry	83 14 9	
		Karim Box Mistry	15 0 0	
		Jhalun Mistry	35 0 0	
		Choton Churn Jana	12 0 0	
		Mungli Mistry	8 0 0	
		Budhoo Mistry	42 0 0	
		Bukridun Mistry	143 0 0	
		Kamisha Nath Chatterjee	190 0 0	
		Ram Chunder Mookerjee	180 0 0	
	3,07,361	Carried over	3,263 13 6	43,202 12 8
				2,41,832 8 6

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	3,07,361	Brought forward ...	3,268 13 6	43,202 12 8
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		Deposits—continged.		
Suspense Ac- counts—con- cluded.		Budhun Mistry ...	61 0 0	
		Lulloo Singh ...	30 0 0	
		Bani Madhub Banerjee ...	45 0 0	
		Lall Mahomed Mistry ...	56 0 0	
		Ram Lall (2nd) ...	26 0 0	
		Nilmoni Banerjee ...	291 0 0	
		Ram Pershad Dawbay ...	1 0 0	
		Roma Nath Banerjee ...	85 0 0	
		Kali Podo Chatterjee ...	32 0 0	
		Rameshur Ram ...	9 8 0	
		Mahamed Kmail ...	74 4 0	
		Zafer Mistry ...	178 0 0	
		Rojoni Kanto Kanshi ...	4 0 0	
		Gopal Lall Gaya ...	4 0 0	
		Total Suspense Account ...		47,361 6 1
	3,07,361	Total Expenditure of the year ...		2,89,196 14 1

W. HAMPTON,
Vice-Chairman.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chairman.

Memorandum showing in detail the actual cash balance on 30th September 1885.

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Balance in treasury as certified by Treasury Officer ...	61,888	15 7		
Imprest in hand of the District Engineer ...	1,000	0 0		
			62,888	15 7
Deduct outstanding cheques ...			9,547	15 2
Net cash book balance ...			53,341	0 5

W. HAMPTON,
Vice-Chairman.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chairman.

No. 69, dated Arrah, the 8th December 1885.

From—A. W. B. POWER, Esq., Chairman, District Road Fund Committee, Shahabad,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the annual accounts of the Shahabad District Road Fund Committee for the cess year ending 30th September 1885, together with the report prescribed in section 178 of the Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880.

2. *Audit of Accounts.*—The accounts were prepared and submitted under section 179 of the Act to the standing Sub-Committee for examination and certification, and have been duly passed by them.

3. *Working of the Act in matter of collection.*—The current demand for the year was Rs. 1,45,458, and the arrear demand of the previous year Rs. 39,713, making a gross demand of Rs. 1,85,171. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 1,47,415 and a sum of Rs. 77 was remitted during the year, leaving a net balance of Rs. 37,679 uncollected at end of the year. The balance is in process of speedy realization. The present law works fairly as far as the ultimate security of the revenue is concerned, but it involves the issue of a large number of certificates with notices and sale proclamations, causing undue amount of office work and entailing delay as well as considerable annoyance to the tax-payers, and occasionally leading to the sale of estates under circumstances of great hardship: this is especially the case where there are large numbers of co-parceners at feud with each other. No arrears of cesses in this district became barred by limitation up to 30th September 1885.

4. *Working of the Sudder and Branch Committees.*—There were three meetings of the Sudder Committee during the year, and at each of them a sufficient number of members attended to form a quorum. There were five meetings of the Buxar Branch Road Cess Committee, three of the Bhabuah, and 7 of Sasseram. In every instance a quorum attended.

5. *Audit of Monthly Accounts.*—Before submitting the monthly accounts to the Accountant-General, Bengal, they are regularly audited by a standing Sub-Committee framed under section 174 of the Cess Act, consisting of the Vice-Chairman and two non-official members. The accounts were always found by the Audit Committee in good order.

6. *Inspection of Accounts.*—The offices of the Chairman and District Engineer were inspected by Pundit Sham Narain, Local Auditor of Accounts, Bengal, from 2nd to 17th September 1885. An extract from his report is noted below:—

“The accounts and registers of both the offices have been well kept—in a neat and tidy manner.”

7. *How the different Establishments worked during the year.*—The establishment attached to the Chairman's office consists of an accountant, a clerk, and a peon. The accountant is not properly qualified for the post he holds; he has not passed the Public Works Department examination, and is, I believe, totally incapable of doing so; the clerk has merely routine duties to perform.

There is no efficient head of the collection establishment: in consequence of this the office has long been out of hand: the records are in confusion and incomplete, and a mass of work has accumulated. Both offices require entire re-organization, measures for which are in progress.

8. Mr. J. McNamara, who has held the post of District Engineer for a long series of years, continues to deserve the confidence and approbation of the Committee. His staff is also favourably reported on.

9. The Sub-divisional Committees in Shahabad exercise independent powers under section 165 of the Cess Act, and the only control exercised over them has been such as the Commissioner exercises in regard to District Committees. Each sub-divisional officer is Vice-Chairman of the Branch Committee of his sub-division. The District Officer is Chairman of them all, but took no active part in executive management.

The Branch Committees have been entrusted with the maintenance of minor roads in their subdivisions, and for this purpose, and for such other works as may be proposed and sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 10,000 has annually been allotted to each.

10. *Working of the Branch Committees.*—The Branch Committees are very useful, as they have the advantage of local knowledge. Their independence exonerates the District Engineer from a part of the responsibility which would otherwise attach to him in respect of giving advice as to the allotment of funds and of supervising the works executed. These are chiefly of a petty nature, and the District Engineer's hands are thus freed for more important undertakings.

11. *State of Roads.*—The annual repairs of the roads under the District Committee were all promptly executed immediately after cessation of the rains, so that the expenditure incurred on them was fully utilized for the cold weather traffic; and the roads generally were maintained during the year in fair repair. The metalled roads were all kept in good order.

12. *Original Works.*—The original works executed during the year cost Rs. 43,864-5-1 and are detailed below:—

I.—Metalling Arrah and Tendooni section of Sasseram and Arrah road. This work was completed during the year, the total cost being Rs. 83,461, against Rs. 83,316 of estimate, the excess being insignificant, viz., Rs. 145 or less than (decimal) 0·2 per cent., whereas the lowest excess notified in any prescribed rules as needing reference (supplementary estimate) is 5 per cent. In reporting on this work, during its progress, in his inspection report for 1883-84, the Divisional Superintendent wrote as follows: “The road (Arrah to Sasseram) is metalled throughout with the exception of from 25th to 26th mile, for which the collection of kunker is in progress, and it is expected that during the current year the work will be completed and the road from Arrah to Sasseram will compare

October and November 1885.

favourably with “any road in Bengal,” and in his present report* the Divisional Superintendent of Works writes:—“This road has also” (having just said that the Doornoon-Tendooni new metalled road was in “excellent order throughout”) “been very well maintained. The section from Bickram to Sasseram, on which the metal is hard stone, has been improved since my last inspection, but it can never be a smooth road to travel over until it is blinded with kunker, which is gradually being done.”

II.—Improvement of Canal Bridge approaches—work completed, and the approaches have been included in the favourable remarks by the Divisional Superintendent of Works on the roads detailed in the report.

III.—Construction of Canal Feeder roads:—

(a).—Garhiney to Agiaon.

(b).—Nawanugger to Titrahand.

Works practically completed. In regard to the first, the Divisional Superintendent of Works reports:—“This is a simple work and has been very neatly and satisfactorily completed,” and in regard to the second road he states “the same remarks will apply to the new Titrahand Canal Feeder road.”

IV.—Bridging and metalling Arrah to Chupraghat road. The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 51,987, but only Rs. 20,000 could be allotted for it in the annual budget; but the late Chairman urged the District Engineer to push on the work with as much speed as possible, and that endeavour would be made to provide funds for the purpose from savings of other works. In answer to this call, the work was pushed on, and not only was the budget allotment fully worked up to, but the additional amount subsequently provided in the re-appropriation statement, was likewise well expended. The work of the Saury bridge,

as remarked by the Divisional Superintendent of Works, is "at a standstill for want of funds."

V.—Improvement of Sinha to Arrah (Gangey Nuddi) road sanctioned as per Commissioner's No. 347, dated 22nd October 1884.

The masonry work of the culverts was completed, but the road having been submerged by the Ganges and Sone floods, no work was possible during the rainy season.

13. *Village Roads*.—All the village roads, including those under the Sudder and Branch Committees, respectively, were superficially repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,119-11-7.

14. *Arboriculture*.—1½ mile of the road in Buxar subdivision was planted with fruit trees protected by mud ghoranies at a cost of Rs. 413-5-2.

Over 130 miles of the principal roads of the district have been planted in recent years with valuable trees, and the protection of these absorbed all the funds available during the current year for arboriculture; the total expenditure during the year under this head was Rs. 5,604-4-2.

No. 6—Part I.
SHAHABAD DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	Total.
Balance ...	Balance on 30th September 1884	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 16,370 5 6	Refunds ...	{ Of cess " other receipts ...	Rs. A. P. 1 3 1 172 13 3	Rs. A. P. 174 0 4
Provincial rates...	Receipts of the year. { Cess on lands " on mines and railways " on houses One per cent. road cess ...	1,47,388 14 1 77 9 7	1,47,414 7 8	Provincial rates ...	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection ...	3,531 8 6	3,537 8 6
Public works ...	{ Road tolls " Ferry " Canal tolls ...	.....	.....	Administration ...	{ Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control ...	1,185 0 6 2,281 3 9	3,474 4 3
Irrigation ...	.....	.....	.....	Stationery ...	Stationery and printing ...	572 7 6	572 7 6
Miscellaneous ...	{ Rents of serais and staging bungalows Fees, fines, and forfeitures Miscellaneous Interest under section 45 of the Cess Act ...	350 8 0 650 5 3 25 5 8 2,442 12 4	.....	Public works ..	{ Original works Repairs Establishment Tools and plant Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works ...	43,864 5 1 83,860 10 10 20,945 7 0 905 10 10 3,797 0 0	1,52,634 1 9
Grant from Government ...	.....	2,907 7 0	6,932 6 1	Miscellaneous ...	{ Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies Ditto petty construction and repairs... Miscellaneous ...	396 11 0 64 5 1	441 0 1
Suspense accounts ...	{ Advances " Deposits ...	16,729 13 9 650 4 0	17,166 1 9	Contribution towards Provincial Government ...	.....	.....	.....
Total Receipts ...	.....	.....	1,70,962 13 6	Suspense accounts { Advances " Deposits ...	15,478 10 8 467 11 5	15,946 6 1	15,946 6 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	1,57,433 5 0	Total outlay to be passed ...	.....	.....	1,76,673 12 6
				Balance on 30th September 1885 ...	.....	.....	10,779 8 6
				GRAND TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	.....	1,57,433 5 0

Passed for rupees one hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred and seventy-three, annas twelve and pies six only.

Kishun Chand,

Accountant.

SANT PRASAD,
BHAGWAN DASS, }
BELAS BEHARY, }

Vice-Chairman.

No. 6.—Part II.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Detail of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885, to accompany the annual account for that year.

Sub head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates.	1,46,087 263	RECEIPTS.		
		Cess on lands	1,47,336 14 1	
		.. on mines	77 0 7	1,47,414 7 8
		<i>Rents of Serais and Staging Bungalows.</i>		
Miscellaneous.	500	Fees realized from the following dāk bungalows—		
		Arrah	190 0 0	
		Buxar	124 0 0	
		Mohamed	45 8 0	359 8 0
		<i>Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.</i>		
	500	Searching and copying fees	481 6 3	
		Fees under section 46 of the Cess Act	15 3 0	
		Fines under section 28 of ditto	0 0 0	
		Commission for tehsildars	44 12 0	550 5 3
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
		Surplus found in the chest of overseer Baboo Bama Charan Banerjee	1 11 6	
		Sale proceeds of stationery box	0 4 0	
		Ditto of term box	3 14 0	
		Ditto of waste papers	22 8 0	28 5 6
		<i>Grant from Government.</i>		
Grant from Government.	2,600	Contribution towards roads and communications, as per Bengal Government No. 710, dated 21st March 1882, being 1/10th of 10 per cent on collection	1,701 7 0	
		Contribution from Provincial revenues on account of joint establishment for the collection of road and public works cesses - vide Board's No. 214A, dated 26th February 1879, and Bengal Government No. 1330, dated 20th March 1885	1,200 0 0	2,901 7 0
		<i>Interest.</i>		
Interest	2,000	Interest realized from the defaulting estates under section 46 of the Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880	2,442 12 4	2,442 12 4
		<i>Advances recovered from the following parties.</i>		
Advances recovered from the following parties.	8,000	Materials (stock)	2,603 2 7	
		Deputy Collector, Road Cess, Arrah	5, 80 5 0	
		Budhu Ram	0 1 0	
		Buxar Ram	80 0 0	
		Gopi Ram	100 0 0	
		Chunjun Singh	105 0 0	
		Roghuvar Lall	60 0 0	
		Moonshoe Goburdhan Lall	1 0 0	
		Moonshoe Chedi A I	18 2 4	
		Sital Mistree	90 0 0	
		Shera Mistree	10 0 0	
		Andan Khan	200 0 0	
		Brybhukhen Nones	200 0 0	
		Bay Lall Nones	185 0 0	
		Ramdoor Singh	30 0 0	
		Kali Mate	40 0 0	
		Gorool Singh	20 0 0	
		Bundhu Nones	75 0 0	
		Rangoolam Nones	75 0 0	
		Baboo Bama Charan Banerjee	10 13 10	
		Govind Singh	20 0 0	
		Mujoo Singh	10 0 0	
		Ramsaroop Awasti	10 0 0	
		Moti Koor	450 0 0	
		Baboo Kishun Chand	40 0 0	
		Ashar Ali and Hyder Ali	100 0 0	
		Nark Nones	60 0 0	
		Perga-o Nones	50 0 0	
		Rang Lall	65 0 0	
		Shoodini Mate	25 0 0	
		Gorool Mate	25 0 0	
		Ramkarun Nones	120 0 0	
		Bamput Nones	30 0 0	
		Sobhi Ram	50 0 0	
		Vice-Chairman, Branch Committee, Buxar	310 12 0	
		Baboo Sookh Lall	0 4 0	
		Ganesha Nones	35 0 0	
		Ramdagun Mate	20 0 0	
		Ranguttan Panday	237 0 0	
		Durp Nath Singh	115 0 0	
		Dumri Mistree	160 0 0	
		Munassar Ram	1,225 0 0	
		Sookbar Nones	400 0 0	
		Gopi Lal	114 15 10	
		Ram Kishun Nones	50 0 0	
		Rangoolam Ronat	20 0 0	
		Baboo Ram Lal Banerjee	33 0 0	
		Babobind Sahoo	250 0 0	
		Ramduat Panday and Bujhawan Singh	320 0 0	
		Chitoo Nones	50 0 0	
		Roopoo Nones	150 0 0	
		Dolar Kawa	150 0 0	
		Jokho Kawa	50 0 0	
		Ruchea Doosadh	250 0 0	
	1,40,000	Carried over	14,000 0 4	1,53,006 13 9

Sub-head of estimate,	Amount as per budget estimate,	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1,59,900	Brought forward	14,000 0 4	1,53,600 13 9
		RECEIPTS—concluded.		
		Advances recovered from the following parties—concluded.		
Suspense accounts—concluded.		Baharee Tewary	100 0 0	
		Bhondoo Nones	350 0 0	
		Koonjbehari Nones	80 0 0	
		Makood Panday	200 0 0	
		Ramhot Ram	145 0 0	
		Jhaman Singh	100 0 0	
		Dabee Lall	205 0 0	
		Hira Koiree	25 0 0	
		Sheobavon Koiree	25 0 0	
		Rambishoon Nones	40 0 0	
		Singar Koiree	12 0 0	
		Putty Singh	175 0 0	
		Kawlesser Pattak	175 0 0	
		Jairam Lall	75 0 0	
		Chutterdhari Lall	100 0 0	
		Rama Nund Lall	60 0 0	
		Chatus Singh	100 0 0	
		Kinnoo Panday	100 0 0	
		Naifoo Mistree	11 12 9	
		Moonshee Makhdoon Bux	8 0 0	
		Sevishoon Garai	140 0 0	
		Pareo Bhagat	50 0 0	
		Mohan Lall	30 0 0	
		Kull Charan Lall	10 0 0	
		Executive Engineer, Arrah Division	20 0 0	
		Thucor Koiree	100 0 0	
		Vice-Chairman, Arrah Municipality	3 0 8	
				16,529 13 9
		Deposits received from the following persons.		
		Magistrate of Shahabad for encamping grounds	52 4 0	
		Ramdut Panday and Bhagwan Singh	50 0 0	
		Kinnoo Panday and Rambishoon Panday	50 0 0	
		Dumri Mistree	50 0 0	
		Shera Mistree	50 0 0	
		Naifoo Mistree	50 0 0	
		Keetan Ram	50 0 0	
		Treasury officer, Arrah	51 0 0	
		Vice-President, District Committee, P. I., Arrah	233 0 0	
				636 4
	1,59,900	Total Receipts		1,70,862 15 6
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds		Refunds of road cess	1 3 1	
		Ditto of copying fees for remuneration of licensed copyists	172 13 3	
				174 0 4
Provincial rates	3,218	Establishment and Contingencies of the Office of Collection.		
		Head clerk for 11 months at Rs. 70 (less fines)	750 0 0	
		2nd " 11 " " 35	385 0 0	
		2 Mohurirs " 11 " " 20 each	440 0 0	
		1 " " 11 " " under Towjee Navis at Rs. 20	220 0 0	
		1 " " 11 " " 13	135 8 0	
		4 Certificate mohurirs for 11 months, at Rs. 15 each	600 0 0	
		1 Duffy for 11 months at Rs. 7	77 0 0	
		1 Orderly peon for 11 months at Rs. 6	66 0 0	
		Extra peons employed during kist days	140 0 0	
		5 Extra mohurirs for certificates at Rs. 20 each	465 2 6	
		Country stationery	62 12 0	
		2 Punkha-pullers	35 3 0	
		Binding registers	31 2 0	
		Cloth for busta	7 2 0	
		Postage on bearing covers and parcels	2 8 0	
		Plender's fee in the case of Ram Kishun Gosain versus Government	17 8 0	
		Railway fare for taking parcels	0 13 0	
		Tattoo for shades for towjee mohurirs	2 0 0	
		Cost of a key for Chubba padlock	1 0 0	
		Do. of a rubber stamp with ink and pads	11 2 0	
		Petty items	1 11 6	
				3,631 8 6
Administration	*1,560	Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office.		
		Accountant for 11 months at Rs. 55	605 0 0	
		Assistant Accountant for 11 months at Rs. 25	275 0 0	
		Peon for 11 months at Rs. 5	55 0 0	
		Sweeper for 11 " " 2-8	27 8 0	
		Punkha-puller	18 0 0	
		Postage stamps	35 0 0	
		Service dc	2 0 0	
		Municipal tax of Road Cess office	60 0 0	
		Binding registers	7 0 0	
		Postage on bearing covers and parcels	3 0 0	
		Railway fare for a box	4 5 0	
		Value of ink	14 0 0	
		Petty items	0 11 0	
		5 brass padlocks for almirahs	8 13 0	
		Receipt stamps	20 0 0	
		Dusters	0 8 0	
		Pencil eraser rubber	0 3 5	
		2 Almirahs	48 0 0	
		Cost of atlas sheet of Shahabad district	2 6 0	
		Basket and broom	0 4 0	
		Cost of a key for office clock	1 0 0	
		Lantern	0 8 0	
		Banet cloth for two tables.	5 0 0	
			1,193 0 6	
	2,290	Percentage cost of establishment for the offices of account and control at 1'54 on income, as per Bengal Government Resolution No. 1795BC, dated 23rd May 1886	2,281 3 9	
				3,474 4 3
		Carried over		7,179 13 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	7,179 13 1
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		Stationery and Printing.		
Stationery ...	1,000	Cost of printing annual accounts and reports for the cess year 1882-83 ...	102 3 0	
		Value of stationery, road fund office ...	48 3 0	
		Do. forms ditto ditto ...	3 7 8	
		Do. stationery, road cess collection office ...	37 13 8	
		Do. forms ditto ditto ...	155 3 3	
		Do. stationery, District Engineer's office ...	225 9 4	
		Do. forms ditto ditto ...	.....	572 7 5
Original works.	5,000	4 Metalling Arrah-Tendooni road, portion of Sassem-Arrah road, sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 8780, dated 26th November 1879—		
		Compensation of lands ...	871 11 4	
		Collection of kunker ...	60,779 12 1	2,781 15 1
		Spreading and consolidating kunker ...	9,256 0 11	1,207 0 8
		Bricks-on-edge ...	2,959 12 10	293 11 4
		Shaping, watering, &c. ...	1,927 1 2	58 14 1
		Earthwork for flanks ...	2,023 8 8	.....
		Contingencies ...	3,065 10 8	34 0 0
		Culverts ...	1,534 11 11	233 13 9
		Materials at site ...	442 11 6	-70 9 6
			83,316* 0 0	
		2 Metalling Tendooni-Doomraon road, portion of Doomraon-Nasreegunj road, sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 910, dated 30th January 1879—		
		Compensation of land ...	101 0 7	.....
		Collection of kunker ...	50,030 8 4	703 2 8
		Spreading and consolidating kunker ...	6,319 11 4	215 14 4
		Collection of brick ballast ...	3,084 14 10	20 0 3
		Spreading and consolidating brick ballast ...	1,046 1 5	.....
		Bricks-on-edge ...	1,643 12 11	.....
		Shaping, watering, &c. ...	1,071 11 5	.....
		Earthwork for flanks ...	2,333 13 2	.....
		Soling ...	38 6 0	.....
		Contingencies ...	3,000 8 7	-59 0 0
		Due to contractor ...	-15 12 1	.....
			66,601 0 0	
			8 6.	
			3,789 0 0	
		2 Additional bridges for increased waterway of Tendooni-Doomraon road, portion of Doomraon-Nasreegunj road, sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 833, dated 8th June 1883—		
		Narainpore bridge—		
		Earthwork for excavating foundation ...	86 1 3	.....
		Lime masonry ...	4,706 13 0	.....
		Ruled pointing ...	111 9 9	.....
		Centering ...	308 6 1	.....
		Earthwork to approaches ...	363 12 0	.....
		Contingencies ...	121 0 8	.....
			5,523 0 0	
		Ramhari bridge—		
		Earthwork for excavating foundation ...	216 2 6	.....
		Lime masonry ...	4,108 0 0	-5 3 2
		Ruled pointing ...	116 2 9	.....
		Centering ...	227 14 5	.....
		Earthwork to flanks ...	435 3 1	.....
		Contingencies ...	108 10 10	.....
			5,252 1 7	-5 3 2
		Budowna bridge—		
		Earthwork for excavating foundation ...	137 7 3	.....
		Lime masonry ...	4,034 3 2	-6 2 7
		Ruled pointing ...	184 8 0	.....
		Centering ...	341 8 8	.....
		Earthwork to approaches ...	462 11 1	.....
		Contingencies ...	76 9 10	.....
			5,197 0 0	-6 2 7
		Auther bridge, No. 1—		
		Earthwork for excavating foundation ...	173 14 3	-1 0 0
		Lime masonry ...	5,189 6 6	-142 3 1
		Ruled pointing ...	178 10 3	-26 11 0
		Centering ...	343 13 2	.....
		Earthwork to approaches ...	233 3 4	.....
		Contingencies ...	255 11 10	.....
		Materials at site ...	.....	.....
			6,304 11 4	-148 14 1
		Auther bridge, No. 2—		
		Earthwork for excavating foundation ...	150 0 9	-1 0 0
		Lime masonry ...	5,240 6 6	-123 15 2
		Ruled pointing ...	157 6 0	-60 6 0
		Centering ...	205 1 4	.....
		Earthwork to approaches ...	114 8 11	.....
		Contingencies ...	231 8 4	.....
		Materials at site ...	.....	.....
			6,263 15 9	-185 8 2
		Carried over ...	1,81,030 0 4	5,008 4 1
				7,752 4 7

* Vide re-appropriation statement of budget grants sanctioned as per Commissioner's No. 200, dated 5th August 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimate.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	5,900		Brought forward ...	.....	1,91,930 0 4	5,002 4 1	7,752 4 7
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			Additional bridges for increased waterway of Tendooni-Doomraon road—concluded.				
Original works—continued.			Underpinning Kao Bridge—				
			Excavating foundation ...	3,303 0 0	418 15 3	.....
			Dismantling masonry ...		0 2 3	.....
			Bailing water ...		224 2 0	.....
			Lime masonry ...		2,692 5 0	.....
			Pointing ...		40 15 0	.....
			Contingencies ...		211 12 1	.....
					3,644 4 4	.....
			Protecting foundation, Roopsagar Bridge—				
			Earthwork for excavating foundation ...	998 2 10	36 6 0	.....
			Consolidating bed foundation ...		830 15 10	.....
			Lime masonry ...		66 8 3	.....
			Ruled pointing ...		7 12 11	.....
			Contingencies ...		947 11 0	.....
			Protecting foundation, Rambhari bridge—				
			Earthwork for excavating foundation ...	737 3 3	10 13 3	.....
			Lime masonry ...		1,065 4 0	.....
			Ruled pointing ...		46 8 9	.....
			Contingencies ...		15 8 9	.....
					1,139 2 0	.....
			Protecting foundation, Busdewa Bridge—				
			Earthwork for excavating foundation ...	617 1 10	24 0 0	.....
			Lime masonry ...		48 4 3	.....
			Ruled pointing ...		.....	.....
			Contingencies ...		296 4 3	.....
			Protecting foundation, Auther Bridge No. 1—				
			Earthwork for excavating foundation ...	712 2 3	9 9 0	1 0 0	
			Lime masonry ...		671 9 6	134 9 6	
			Ruled pointing ...		25 11 0	25 11 0	
					706 14 3	161 4 6	
			Protecting foundation, Auther Bridge No. 2—				
			Earthwork for excavating foundation ...	665 14 6	9 9 8	1 0 0	
			Lime masonry ...		636 12 9	116 9 6	
			Ruled pointing ...		60 6 0	60 6 0	
					726 12 5	177 15 6	
	4,450*	.....	Construction of canal feeder roads, sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 2050 L.O., dated 23th September 1882—				
			Agesson-Gurhney road—				
			Compensation of land ...	8,433 0 0	2,737 8 7	2,737 8 7	
			Survey operation ...		7 12 4	.....
			Necking ...		85 0 0	.....
			Earthwork for raising road ...		928 12 3	548 3 7	
			Turfing ...		.....	.....
			Earthwork for excavating foundation ...		1,056 6 4	1,066 6 4	
			Lime masonry ...		36 1 6	36 1 6	
			Ruled pointing ...		.....	.....
			Slab stones ...		130 9 6	27 7 3	
			Concrete ...		1,055 10 2	92 1 10	
			Diverting and restoring canal distributary ...		6,103 13 2	4,497 13 1	
			Contingencies ...		.....	.....
			Materials at site ...				
					4,105 1 0	1,106 1 9	
			Survey operation ...	8,960 0 0	27 4 4	.....
			Necking ...		6 2 0	.....
			Earthwork for raising road ...		1,281 11 9	1,281 11 9	
			Turfing ...		.....	.....
			Earthwork for excavating foundation ...		57 14 11	57 14 11	
			Lime masonry ...		2,470 0 4	2,470 0 4	
			Ruled pointing ...		70 10 0	70 10 0	
			Slab stones ...		40 9 3	40 9 3	
			Contingencies ...		157 15 3	81 18 6	
			Materials at site ...		8,217 6 4	7,005 6 3	
					3 0 0	3 0 0	
			Lime masonry ...	409 0 0	292 6 4	292 6 4	
			Pointing ...		7 2 0	7 2 0	
			Earthwork for fitting approaches ...		25 0 2	25 0 2	
			Contingencies ...		4 8 0	4 8 0	
			Slab culverts ...		33 12 0	33 12 0	
			Earthwork for raising road ...		4 2 7	4 2 7	
					309 15 1	309 15 1	
	18,008		Carried over ...	.....	2,04,082 9 11	17,334 10 6	7,752 4 7

* Vide re-appropriation statement sanctioned as per Commissioner's No. 290, dated 5th August 1886.

Sub-head of estimate	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimate.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	18,093		Brought forward ...	.....	2,04,082 9 11	17,334 10 6	7,752 4 7
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
Original works—concl'd.	2,500*	.....	Improvement of canal bridge approaches, sanctioned as per Bengal Government No. 884A., dated 30th April 1885—				
			Makar canal bridge		1,437 4 4	253 1 5	
			Nakha ditto		915 9 8	57 15 9	
			Moradabad ditto		999 3 3	17 1 6	
			Jamali ditto		238 7 6	208 3 2	
			Rajpur ditto		573 3 4	344 15 0	
			Kachas ditto			-73 9 8	
			Buxar east ditto		351 1 0	81 8 6	
			Chulbilla ditto		315 7 5	73 14 8	
			Nasreegunj ditto No. 1		21 2 9	5 0 0	
			Ditto ditto No. 2		213 0 0	63 0 0	
			Burdiha ditto		403 6 9	67 6 6	
			Nutwar ditto	9,561	394 1 0	89 1 0	
			Narsenpoor ditto		367 7 0	106 7 0	
			Rihra ditto		358 11 0	78 9 0	
			Dunwar ditto		344 13 0	59 1 0	
			Faherma ditto		184 0 0	26 14 6	
			Salempoor ditto		410 12 5	135 15 6	
			Jeetaura, south ditto		204 5 0	56 5 0	
			Jugdispora, south ditto		405 0 6	-119 15 6	
			Ditto, east ditto		318 4 0	318 4 0	
			Saheara ditto		5 10 10	5 10 10	
			Koormoori ditto		11 4 6	-6 10 8	
			Koithes ditto			-5 0 6	
			Kachadi ditto		340 4 0	340 4 0	
			Dhalabaug ditto		88 6 5	88 6 5	
					8,801 4 2	2,273 12 11	
	23,300*	5	Metalling Chupraghat-Arrah road between Ekona and the Gankey nuddi, sanctioned as per Bengal Government No. 426L C., dated 24th February 1885, and Commissioner's No. 79G dated 4th March 1886—				
			Collection of kunker		17,921 2 11	17,921 2 11	
			Spreading and consolidating kunker				
			Bricks-on-edge				
			Shaping, watering, &c.				
			Soling				
			Earthwork for flanks				
			Ditto for raising and widening road		402 8 3	402 8 3	
			Compensation of land for kunker	51,087	57 7 0	57 7 0	
			Contingencies		1,057 2 1	1,057 2 1	
			Construction of causeway				
			Materials at site		2,712 7 6	2,712	
			Lime masonry				
			Ruled pointing				
			Survey operation		4 1 6	4 1 6	
			Advertisement charges for tenders		6 12 0	6 12 0	
					22,161 9 3	22,161 9 3	
	3,639*	11	Improvement of Senha-Arrah (Gankey Nuddi) road, sanctioned as per Commissioner's No. 34T, dated 22nd October 1884—				
			Earthwork for raising road and including dressing		304 0 0	304 0 9	
			Turfing				
			Earthwork for foundation	4,039	10 12 5	10 12 5	
			Lime masonry		210 12 9	210 12 9	
			Soling		78 12 0	78 12 0	
			Contingencies		14 14 0	14 14 0	
			Materials at site		1,404 11 6	1,404 11 6	
					2,083 15 5	2,083 15 5	
	500*	10	Improvement of Ukhgaon-Dharara (Arrah) road, passed and sanctioned at a special meeting held on the 19th August 1884—				
			Contingencies	1,000	10 5 0	10 5 0	
	47,432		Total Original Works ...	.....	2,37,139 11 9	43,864 5 1	43,864 5 1
			Roads under Sudder Committee.				
Repairs	8,092.	1	Bhabua-Karamnasa road near Zamnaneh—				
			Repairs of the road		4,183 1 7		
			Ditto of the culverts and bridges		137 10 4		
			Ditto of road chowkies, &c.		53 12 0		
			Ferry boat		75 10 0		
						4,750 1 11	
	12,667	2	Doomraon-Nasreegunj road—				
			Repairs of the road		10,055 13 5		
			Ditto culverts and bridges, &c.		210 14 3		
			Ditto road chowkies, &c.		215 5 4		
						10,482 1 0	
	6,144	3	Kailwar-Buxar (Thara nuddi) road—				
			Repairs of the road		4,862 3 5		
			Ditto of culverts and bridges		678 7 8		
			Ferry boat		131 11 1		
						5,672 14 0	
	15,271	4	Sasseram-Arrah road—				
			Repairs of the road		11,437 4 3		
			Ditto of culverts and bridges		453 0 7		
			Ditto of road chowkies and sorais		339 7 6		
						15,228 12 4	
	3,294	5	Chupraghat-Arrah road—				
			Repairs of the road		2,850 6 0		
			Ditto of culverts and bridges		86 9 8		
			Ferry boat		83 15 10		
						3,020 0 8	
	40,763		Carried over ...			30,133 13 8	51,616 9 8

* Vide re-appropriation statement sanctioned as per Commissioner's No. 296, dated 5th August 1885

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	46,768		Brought forward ...	32,133 13 8	51,616 9 8
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			Roads under Sudder Committee—concluded.		
Repairs—con- tinued.	965 ¹	.....	Sureya-Raghoonathpore road— Repairs of the road 317 0 4 Ditto of culverts and bridges 107 2 0	424 2 4	
	4,744 [*]	Koilwar-Akberpore road— Repairs of the road 2,484 3 4 Ditto of culverts and bridges 178 13 4 Ditto of road chowkies, &c. 45 5 0	3,208 6 2	
	2,372 [*]	8	Pecero-Beshea road— Repairs of the road 2,389 14 0 Ditto of culverts and bridges	2,389 14 0	
	2,580 [*]	9	Sasneram-Buxar road— Repairs of the road 1,000 4 8 Ditto of culverts and bridges 573 13 0 Ditto of road chowkies 283 13 0	1,857 14 8	
	598 [*]	10	Sinha-Beshea road— Repairs of the road 177 15 0 Ditto of culverts and bridges 34 5 9	212 5 3	
	1,089 [*]	11	Sinha-Arrah (Gangey nuddi) road— Repairs of the road 209 2 1 Ditto of culverts and bridges 622 2 3	831 4 4	
	382	12	Gujrajgunj-Beshea road— Repairs of the road 277 10 3 Ditto of metalled portion	277 10 3	
	535 [*]	13	Khgra on the Sone to Ekouna (Arrah) road— Repairs of the road 268 8 6 Ditto of culverts and bridges 25 4 8	293 13 2	
	67 [*]	14	Keshopore-Kaimnugger road— Repairs of the road 64 4 0 Ditto of culverts and bridges 2 9 6	64 14 0	
	1,098 [*]	15	Tendooni-Bulgaon road— Repairs of the road 188 13 0	188 13 9	
	496 [*]	16	Dhurhara-Akhgaon road— Repairs of the road 430 10 5 Ditto of culverts and causeways 5 5 6	435 15 11	
	132 [*]	17	Burharaghat-Kailmer road— Repairs of the road 122 5 6	122 5 6	
	157 [*]	18	Gurliney-Ehta road— Repairs of the road 164 4 0	164 4 0	
	67 [*]	19	Bibiganje-Dulhingunj road— Repairs of the road 16 14 3	16 14 3	
	15 [*]	20	Nonore-Baruna road— Repairs of the road ... .. .. ..	.....
	1,059 [*]	21	Bulleaghat-Doomraon road— Repairs of the road 862 15 0 Ditto of culverts and bridges 79 3 8	942 2 8	
	357 [*]	22	Nawanugger-Arrah road— Repairs of the road 344 3 3 Ditto of culverts and bridges 13 5 6	347 8 9	
	327 [*]	23	Jadunnathpore-Akberpore road— Repairs of the road 287 2 0 Ditto of culverts and bridges	287 2 0	
	150 [*]	24	Lalgunjghat-Kuttas road— Repairs of the road ... .. .. ..	.....
	41 [*]	25	Khawaspore-Masar road— Repairs of the road 25 9 6	25 9 6	
	66 [*]	26	Alakhitala-Gangey nuddi-Arrah road— Repairs of the road 64 4 3	64 4 3	
	401	27	Salempore-Arrah road— Repairs of the road 184 5 3 Ditto of culverts and bridges 281 14 0	471 4 0	
	40 [*]	28	Bulliarhat-Semri road— Repairs of the road 40 0 0	40 0 0	
	25 [*]	29	Pecanah-Arrah road— Repairs of the road ... .. .. ..	.....
	63,728		Total Sudder Committee	51,800 6 5	
			Carried over ...	51,800 6 5	51,616 9 8

* Vide re-appropriation statement sanctioned as per Commissioner's No. 290, dated 5th August 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	63,728 0 0		Brought forward ...	51,800 6 5	51,016 9 8
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			Roads under Bazar Branch Committee.		
Repairs—continued.	.....	1	Ramsagar-Bhojpur road—	Rs. A. P.	
			Repairs of the road ...	255 8 10	
			Ditto of culverts and bridges ...	24 14 3	
487 4 0*		2	Sareyah-Purenda road ...	487 4 0	
157 12 9*		3	Purenda-Khyra road ...	177 4 0	
424 1 11*		5	Chowra, through Jamoon—		
			Dhunsahi road ...	430 1 9	
1,137 15 7†		6	Dinarch-Bazar road ...	1,144 14 1	
140 0 0		8	Nyneefore-Doomraon road ...	140 0 0	
98 15 8*		9	Nyneefore-Raghoonathpur road ...	98 15 8	
140 0 0		10	Punjaon-Chowra road ...	140 0 0	
77 0 0		11	Saryah-Arrah road ...	77 0 0	
			Bridges on—		
1,728 0 0†		6	Dinarch-Bazar road ...	2,063 15 9	
110 0 0			1 Temporary wooden bridge ...	108 12 0	
38 0 0			Ferry boat ...	40 0 0	
103 2 0*		10	Punjaon-Chowra road ...	103 2 0	
			Culverts on—		
803 0 0		6	Dinarch-Bazar road ...	481 14 10	
228 0 0		3	Purenda-Khyra road ...	208 8 9	
233 0 0		24	Doomraon-Bagain road ...	230 12 8	
.....		26	Raghoonathpur-Kaithoo road ...	220 0 2	
			Unforeseen works.		
286 5 0*		.....	Value of drainage pipes ...	155 0 0	
89 0 0*			Railway fare for ditto ...	50 8 0	
241 0 0*			Carting for ditto ...	15 12 0	
			Boundary stones for demarcating road boundaries ...	60 12 0	
			Construction of a store godown ...	220 6 3	
				7,016 6 9	7,016 6 9
			Roads under Bhalua Branch Committee.		
800 0 0†		1	Jehanabad-Karamnasa road—		
425 0 0			Repairs of road ...	485 7 2	
349 0 0†			Ferry boat ...	111 8 0	
180 0 0		2	Masphy-Dharowly road ...	312 0 0	
100 0 0		3	Hatta-Durghowli road ...	180 0 0	
410 0 0†		4	Ramgarh-Naon road ...	100 0 0	
220 0 0		5	Jehanabad-Khyree road ...	395 14 10	
1,214 8 0†		6	Mohana-Punjaon road ...	190 0 0	
		7	Rajhat-Bhabua road ...	864 12 0	
			Bridges and culverts on—		
280 0 0†		1	Jehanabad-Karamnasa road ...	532 4 0	
			Causeways on ditto ...	500 11 0	
				3,672 10 0	3,672 10 0
			Roads under Sasseram Branch Committee.		
1,578 0 0		1	Sasseram-Tibanthoo road ...	698 10 2	
315 0 0		2	Sasseram-Malhipore road ...	360 8 9	
718 0 0†		3	Jehanabad-Malhipore road ...	302 12 3	
410 0 0†		4	Jehanabad-Barrown road ...	402 1 2	
300 0 0		5	Barrown-Dinarch road ...	397 8 4	
1,200 0 0†		6	Bikram-Parsathun road ...	853 13 10	
393 0 0†		7	Barrown via Rajpur Nasroogunge road ...	340 11 9	
465 0 0		8	Umrataloo Chulbilla road ...	442 14 9	
100 0 0†		9	Tooma-Maheshdeh road ...	81 6 0	
5 0 0		10	Tolanthoo-Maharajgunge road ...	4 13 6	
			Culverts on—		
563 0 0		1	Sasseram-Telanthoo road ...	172 0 0	
		6	Bikram-Parsathun road ...	350 1 6	
110 0 0			Causeway on ditto ...	184 4 11	
159 0 0		7	Barrown-Nasrigunj road ...	100 6 5	
		9	Tooma-Maheshdeh road ...	163 9 4	
53 0 0		43	Bamhnoul Kooth ...	...
140 0 0		44	1st mile Arrah-Karamdehree road ...	52 4 8	
162 0 0†		46	Semri-Karaghur road ...	97 11 9	
		47	Mouhar-Kalani road ...	108 6 8	
			Total expenditure on district roads including Branch Committees ...	5,116 15 10	5,116 15 10
			VILLAGE ROADS.		
			Sudder Committee.		
1,377 0 0†		.....	Repairs of the roads ...	1,157 8 1	
50 0 0		.....	Ditto of road cross office ...	32 7 3	
200 0 0†		.....	Ditto of village and hill roads, Sasseram sub-division ...	104 0 0	
			Total Sudder Committee ...	1,293 15 4	
92,538 0 8			Carried over ...	1,293 15 4	87,606 7 0
					51,610 9 8

* Vide reappropriation statement sanctioned as per Commissioner's
† Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

No. 272G., dated 2nd October 1885.
No. 359G., dated 29th September 1885.
No. 359G., dated 30th September 1885.
No. 296G., dated 6th August 1885.
No. 283G., dated 20th July 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of Road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	83,558 0 8		Brought forward ...	1,293 15 4	67,606 7 0
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		51,616 9 8
			VILLAGE ROADS—continued.		
			Buzar Branch Road Committee.		
	55 3 0*	12	Buzar-Simroe road ...	55 3 0	
	17 8 0*	13	Buzar-Langhat road ...	17 8 0	
	70 5 11*	16	Burkagan-Bhojepore via Daleepore road ...	70 5 11	
	15 0 0	17	Buzar feeder road, Langhat via Nuenugur road ...	23 1 0	
	16 0 0	19	Burhapore-Nynjore via Saphighat road ...	16 0 0	
	57 8 0*	20	Roghonathpur-Kesuth via Rajpur and Bagan road ...	57 8 0	
	70 0 0	21	Bhojpur-Sekool via Nuan and Mothila road ...	70 0 0	
	102 9 0*	22	Nawanugger-Chowgan via Kesuth and Baikunthpur road ...	102 9 0	
	13 0 0	23	Dalsagar-Kulharia (via Parkia) ...	12 8 6	
	209 1 11*	24	Doomraon-Bagan (via Arcaon and Ojha Barrown) road ...	211 5 3	
	19 8 0	25	Doomraon-Tanegun road ...		
	232 8 2	26	Raghoonathpur-Kaithes to be extended to Raghoonathpur to Bagan road ...	12 8 0	
	10 0 0	28	Paisa-Barsona road ...	10 0 0	
	30 0 0	33	Itarce-Bassan road ...	30 0 0	
	131 13 5*	35	Chowgan-Doomraon road ...	131 13 5	
	30 0 0	38	Chowgan-Marea road ...	30 0 0	
	20 0 0	42	Keuth to Busdewah to join Doomraon road ...	20 0 0	
			Additional Village Roads.		
	24 0 0	.....	Rahathna gate No. 60 to Rahathna gate No. 61 ...	20 0 0	
	30 0 0	.....	Charlie-Kukurba road ...	30 0 0	
			Total Buzar Branch Committee ...	923 5 7	
			Bhabua Branch Committee.		
	108 0 0	1	Bhabua-Sabar ...	140 8 0	
	195 0 0	2	Bhabua-Derkhilli ...	131 0 6	
	10 0 0	3	Akhlapore-Bhabua ...	9 0 0	
	3 0 0	4	Sixth mile of Bhabua and Mobarea road—Parasea ...	3 0 0	
	175 0 0	5	Derkhile-Nuan ...	63 0 0	
	3 0 0	6	Fifth mile of Bhabua and Mobarea road—Bar... ..	3 0 0	
	253 0 0*	7	Rajhat-Korar... ..	102 8 0	
	74 0 0	.....	Karar shed ...	97 2 3	
	60 0 0	8	Bhagwanpore-Khajara ...	27 6 0	
	60 0 0	9	Seon-Sarya ...	40 0 0	
	65 0 0	10	Betri-Maresure ...	49 8 0	
	30 0 0	11	Hatta-Surba ...	27 0 0	
	90 0 0	12	Chelaria-Kamgarh ...	63 0 0	
	54 0 0	13	Jahanabad and Karamnasa road No. 19—mile, Raghubirgarh ...	54 0 0	
	135 0 0	14	Kharara-Jhanjhi ...	93 3 11	
	205 0 0*	15	Karar-Adhava ...	195 0 0	
	74 0 0	.....	Adhava bungalow ...	73 3 7	
	60 0 0	16	Durgouti-Mohanea ...	65 0 0	
	112 8 0*	17	Mobarea-Parsothua ...	84 0 0	
	130 0 0	18	Bhabua-Kurji ...	130 0 0	
	70 0 0	19	Bar-Sonhar ...	63 0 0	
	130 0 0	20	Durgouti-Chand ...	99 0 0	
	130 0 0	21	Pursathua-Ramgarh ...	117 0 0	
	100 0 0	22	Srirampore-Chand ...	54 0 0	
	170 0 0	23	Kyree-Ramgarh ...	117 0 0	
	170 0 0	24	Punfraon Pursathua ...	117 0 0	
	165 0 0	25	Adhura-Durgouti on the east of Khakuna ...	150 0 0	
			Total Bhabua Branch Committee ...	2,266 7 9	
			Sasseeram Branch Road Committee.		
	100 0 0	11	Sasseeram-Burhanhat ...	91 3 1	
	50 0 0	12	Hill Chandanshabud Grand Trunk road, 347th mile... ..	48 13 8	
	100 0 0	13	Sauri Bazar-Darasnath ...	52 8 0	
	60 0 0	14	Kadawa-Titradih ...	40 0 0	
	15 0 0	15	Tarson-Ballea ...	15 0 0	
	200 0 0	16	Balloa-Karath ...	187 8 0	
	330 0 0	17	Dehree via Utkarhi-Rajpur, Bekrumgunj ...	257 11 9	
	20 0 0	18	Roorka-Bardha ...	20 0 0	
	25 0 0	19	Nokha-Jubrapohar ...	24 0 0	
	10 0 0	20	Seobadia-Gambarea ...	9 0 0	
	80 0 0	21	Hanbargunj-Sabharua ...	64 0 0	
	20 0 0	22	Gopulpore via 2nd Lock, Buzar Canal to Chordilha ...	20 0 0	
	25 0 0	23	Sirkhinda-Kadwa ...	2 0 0	
	109 0 0	24	Dhangasen-Dawath ...	122 11 7	
	50 0 0	25	Sabrabad-Telaoe ...	53 3 6	
	25 0 0	26	Rewa-Battunpura ...		
	5 0 0	27	Bastipur-Bhya Singh's Garden ...	5 0 0	
	5 0 0	28	Bastipur-Manikpur ...	5 0 0	
	10 0 0	29	Narayanpur-Bhabaree ...	10 0 0	
	2 0 0	30	6th mile, Rohatas road to Soojanpur ...	2 0 0	
	15 0 0	31	Kuthar-Dellea ...		
	2 0 0	32	Grand trunk road, 336th mile, Barliha ...	2 0 0	
	10 0 0	33	Grand trunk road, 330th mile, Parbutpur ...	19 0 0	
	5 0 0	34	Khyra-Dohawar ...	5 0 0	
	5 0 0	35	Grand trunk road, 340th mile, Manoura ...	29 4 0	
	10 0 0	36	Grand trunk road, 341st mile, Pahieja ...	10 0 0	
	2 0 0	37	Socain-Chakdesh ...		
	5 0 0	38	Mookram-Seedhouli ...	5 0 0	
	15 0 0	39	Canal bridge, Dehree-Gohardhanpur ...	15 0 0	
	10 0 0	40	Dellea-Gangauli ...	10 0 0	
	60 0 0	41	Tilathce-Chandanpura ...	60 0 0	
	30 0 0	42	Chakdesh-Bagasin ...	30 0 0	
	15 0 0	43	Barrhicol-Koath ...	61 9 9	
	30 0 0	44	61st mile, Arrah road, Karamdihree ...	20 0 0	
	5 0 0	45	Atini-Atini bazar ...		
	10 0 0	46	Samri-Karaghar ...	9 4 6	
			Carried over ...	1,339 8 10	
	87,920 10 1			67,606 7 0	51,616 9 8

* Vide re-appropriation statement sanctioned as per Commissioner's No. 272G., dated 2nd October 1885.

† Ditto ditto ditto No. 300G., dated 30th September 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of roads.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	87,920 10 1		Brought forward ...	1,339 8 10	67,608 7 0
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			Sasseram Branch Road Cess Committee—continued.		
Repairs—continued.	50 0 0	47	Nonhar (Bikram road) ...	78 0 0	
	25 0 0	48	Kalau (Dinareh road) ...	19 2 0	
	130 0 0	49	Bhauoni-Bikram ...	120 4 1	
	100 0 0	50	Dinareh-Gunsain bridge ...	30 0 0	
	.....	51	Kawa-Karaghar ...	49 0 0	
			Soorujpara-Bhuluni ...	1,035 14 11	
			Total Sasseram Branch Committee ...		
			Total Expenditure on village roads, including Branch Road Cess Committees ...	6,119 11 7	
			ARBORICULTURE		
			PLANTING NEW TREES.		
			Buxar Branch Committee.		
	214 10 5	6	Dinareh-Buxar road ...	364 7 2	
		13	Buxar-Langhat road ...	48 14 0	
				413 5 2	
			MAINTENANCE OF TREES ON THE SIDES OF THE FOLLOWING ROADS.		
			Sudder Committee.		
		1	Bhabua-Karamnasa road near Zamaneah ...	429 13 6	
		2	Doomraon Nasrekanj road ...	345 3 0	
		3	Kachwar-Buxar (Thora nuddi) road ...	250 5 6	
		4	Sasseram-Arrah road ...	1,813 7 3	
		5	Chupraghat-Arrah road ...	142 11 9	
		6	Surya-Raghoonathpur road ...	473 7 0	
		7	Kachwar-Akberpore road ...	501 3 0	
		9	Sasseram-Buxar road ...	595 12 11	
		11	Sinha-Arrah (Gangry nuddi) road ...	44 11 0	
		13	Khyra on the Sone to Ekouna (Arrah) road ...	181 1 0	
		21	Ballinghat-Doomraon road ...	118 9 6	
				4,907 5 11	
			Buxar Branch Committee.		
	760 0 0	5	Chowra, through Januon Dhunsahi road ...	171 1 3	
		6	Dinareh-Buxar road ...	215 0 0	
		7	Dinareh-Kampore road ...	8 0 0	
		13	Buxar-Langhat road ...	192 0 0	
				586 1 3	
			Sasseram Branch Committee.		
	125 0 0	1	Sasseram-Tilauthoo road ...	93 9 0	
		.....	Nursery at Sasseram ...	17 4 0	
				110 13 0	
			ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES CHARGEABLE TO WORKS.		
			Buxar Branch Committee.		
	375 0 0	01	Sub-divisional duffadar or sub-overseer at Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, less fine ...	381 2 11	
	180 0 0	00	Ditto allowance ...	188 4 10	
	192 0 0	00	Clerk at Rs. 16 ...	192 0 0	
	73 0 0	00	Peon at Rs. 6, less fine ...	71 10 0	
	72 0 0	06	Peon with overseer at Rs. 6, less fine ...	54 0 0	
	53 11 0	01	Country stationery ...	17 0 0	
			Value of stationery ...	26 10 6	
			Railway fare for stationery ...	2 12 0	
			Duffry ...	4 0 0	
			Petty items ...	0 13 0	
			Advertisement charges for the post of overseer ...	5 2 0	
			Railway fare for a peon ...	1 2 0	
			Receipt stamps ...	3 8 0	
				980 1 3	
			Bhabua Branch Committee.		
	300 0 0	00	Sub-divisional duffadar at Rs. 30 ...	362 5 0	
	180 0 0	00	Travelling allowance at Rs. 15 ...	180 0 0	
	180 0 0	00	Clerk at Rs. 16 ...	180 0 0	
	60 0 0	00	Peon at Rs. 5 ...	60 0 0	
			Chainman ...	20 0 0	
			Postage on bearing covers ...	8 13 0	
			Country stationery ...	0 4 0	
	91 0 0	00	Municipal tax on inspection bungalow ...	12 0 0	
			Ditto on road cess ...	4 8 0	
			Value of stationery ...	18 4 0	
			Railway fare for stationery and forms, including cart ...	2 8 0	
			Value of forms ...	21 7 9	
				860 1 9	
	91,081 10 0		Carried over ...	1,790 3 0	79,743 11 11
					51,616 9 8

* *Vide* Re-appropriation statement sanctioned as per Commissioner's No. 283G, dated 20th July 1885.
† Ditto ditto ditto No. 278G, dated 2nd October 1885.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto No. 308G, dated 29th September 1885.

Multi-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P. 91,081 0 0	Brought forward ...	Rs. A. P. 1,790 3 0	Rs. A. P. 79,743 11 11
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		Rs. A. P. 51,616 9 8
		ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES CHARGEABLE TO WORKS—concluded.		
		Sasseram Branch Committee.		
Repairs— concluded.	360 0 0	Clerk at Rs. 30 ...	360 0 0	
	800 0 0	2 Sub-divisional duffadars at Rs. 25 each, less fine ...	880 0 0	
	240 0 0	Travelling allowance at Rs. 10 each ...	230 0 0	
	120 0 0	2 Peons at Rs. 5 ...	110 0 0	
	140 0 0	Travelling allowance of road cross clerk ...	110 4 0	
		Value of stationery ...	29 3 11	
		Railway fare for stationery and cart ...	0 8 0	
		Receipt stamps ...	5 11 0	
		Binding registers ...	0 13 0	
		Petty items ...	1 12 6	
		Value of forms ...	23 0 0	
		Do. of seal ...	0 4 3	
		Postage stamps ...	9 6 6	
		Postage on insufficient covers ...	1 12 6	
		Extra peon ...	23 5 9	
			1,495 4 6	3,285 7 5
		TOOLS AND PLANT CHARGEABLE TO WORKS.		
		Duxar Branch Committee.		
	283 0 0	1 Dumpy level with a pair of stones, &c. ...	230 0 0	
	25 0 0	1 Drawing box with colours ...	30 0 0	
		1 Pair levelling stoves ...	45 0 0	
		Packing charges ...	3 0 0	
		Chowkidar ...	45 0 0	
		Godown fire ...	18 0 0	
		2 Padlocks for godown ...	0 8 0	
			366 8 0	
		Bhabua Branch Committee.		
	270 0 0	1 Dumpy level (3 screws) ...	230 0 0	
	70 0 0	2 Stoves with 3 folds ...	67 8 0	
	50 0 0	1 Prismatic compass ...	65 0 0	
	20 0 0	Railway fare for ditto ...	10 9 0	
	10 0 0	5 Ekanite set squares ...	7 8 0	
		1 Engineer's colour box ...	10 0 0	
			420 0 0	
		Sasseram Branch Committee.		
	50 0 0	Measuring tape ...	10 5 6	
		Alumrah ...	34 1 0	
			44 6 6	831 7 6
	91,375 0 0	Total Repairs ...		83,660 10 10
Establishment	20,420	Engineering Establishment.		
		1 District Engineer, 1st grade, for 12 months, at Rs. 950 ...	11,400 0 0	
		Upper Subordinates.		
		2 Overseers, at Rs. 100 each, for 12 months ...	2,400 0 0	
		Lower Subordinates.		
		3 Sub-overseers, for 12 months, at Rs. 35 each ...	1,260 0 0	
		1 Do., for do., „ 25 ...	125 0 0	
		Petty Establishment.		
		1 Jemadar, for 12 months, at Rs. 10 ...	120 0 0	
		Office Establishment.		
		Head clerk and accountant, for 11 months, at Rs. 50 ...	550 0 0	
		2nd clerk, for 11 months, at Rs. 25 ...	275 0 0	
		3rd do for 11 months, at Rs. 25 ...	275 0 0	
		Draftsman, for 11 months, at Rs. 40 ...	440 0 0	
		2 Peons, for 11 months, at Rs. 5 each ...	110 0 0	
		Travelling allowance of District Engineer ...	1,239 13 0	
		Ditto upper subordinates ...	720 0 0	
		Ditto lower ditto ...	615 0 0	
		Contingencies.		
		Office rent ...	360 0 0	
		Country stationery ...	0 4 0	
		Postage stamps ...	164 9 6	
		Subscription to Calcutta Gazette ...	20 0 0	
		Binding ditto ...	0 8 0	
		Postage on bearing covers ...	0 2 0	
		Municipal tax for the District Engineer's office ...	12 0 0	
		Value of ink ...	5 0 0	
		Lo. of Public Works Department Codes ...	9 6 0	
		Service stamps ...	1 0 0	
		Petty items ...	2 12 6	20,015 7 0
		Carried over ...		1,55,322 11 6

Vide Re-appropriation statement sanctioned as per Commissioner's No. 2836, dated 20th July 1885.

Ditto ditto ditto No. 272G dated 2nd October 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...		1,53,522 11 6
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
Tools and plant	1,055	Almirah	30 0 0	
		Punkha	15 14 3	
		Kodals	4 8 0	
		Peaks	27 11 0	
		Wheel-barrow	51 13 0	
		A set of carpenter's tools	15 1 0	
		Mortar mill	3 3 0	
		Stone dhurmishes	32 3 0	
		Steel hand top, 50 feet	0 14 0	
		Hand cart	9 1 0	
		Roller	253 1 3	
		Office tent	14 4 0	
		Wooden rollers, frame	0 8 0	
		Kunker gauges	10 0 0	
		Rammer	0 0 0	
		Repairs of clock	4 0 0	
		Wooden dhurmishes	4 0 0	
		Gold watch	200 0 0	
		Chairs	0 12 0	
		Hammer	93 10 6	
		Measuring tapes	28 6 0	
		Brick moulds	8 14 0	
		Augers	1 9 6	
		Scissors	5 4 0	
		Mason's rule	0 6 6	
		Heap of tools	0 11 3	
		Iron knives	0 6 9	
		Surgees	28 0 0	
		Soorki screen	1 1 0	
		Repairs and carriage	117 2 10	
		Petty items	27 14 0	986 10 10
		Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works.		
Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works.	3,797 0 0	Contribution towards pay, &c., of a Divisional Superintendent of Works, Patna Division ...	3,797 0 0	3,797 0 0
		Staging Bungalow Establishment and Contingencies.		
Miscellaneous	300 0 0	Arrah staging bungalow—		
		Khansama for 12 months at Rs. 6	72 0 0	
		Chowkidar " 12 " " 3	36 0 0	
		Sweeper " 12 " " 3	36 0 0	
		Washerman " 12 " " 1	12 0 0	
		Municipal tax " 12 " " 1-8	18 0 0	
		Furnitures	28 3 0	
			202 3 0	
		Buxar staging bungalow—		
		Khansamah for 12 months at Rs. 6	72 0 0	
		Sweeper " 12 " " 2	24 0 0	
		Washerman " 12 " " 0-8	6 0 0	
		Municipal tax	10 8 0	
			112 8 0	
		Mohanea staging bungalow—		
		Khansamah for 12 months at Rs. 6	72 0 0	386 11 0
		Staging Bungalow, Petty Construction and Repairs.		
	30 0 0	Arrah staging bungalow	30 8 7	
	15 0 0	Buxar ditto	10 10 6	
	40 0 0	Mohanea ditto	13 4 0	54 5 1
		Advances.		
Suspense account.	8,000 0 0	Material stock	694 0 6	
		Deputy Collector, Road Cess, Arrah	5,890 12 0	
		Buzgit Ram	80 0 0	
		Gopi Ram	100 0 0	
		Bhujan Singh	105 0 0	
		Raghoobar Lall	60 0 0	
		Moonshee Gohurdhan Lall	1 0 9	
		Ditto Chedi Ali	18 9 4	
		Sital Mistree	90 0 0	
		Shera Mistree	10 0 0	
		Audan Khan	200 0 0	
		Brij Bhukhan Nones	200 0 0	
		Brij Lal Nones	185 0 0	
		Ramdaur Singh	30 0 0	
		Kali Mate	40 0 0	
		Gocool Singh	20 0 0	
		Bundhoo Nones	75 0 0	
		Ram Goolam Nones	75 0 0	
		Baboo Rama Churan Banerjee	10 13 10	
		Govind Singh	20 0 0	
		Majjoo Singh	10 0 0	
		Ramsaroop Awast	10 0 0	
		Moti Koer	550 0 0	
		Baboo Kishun Chand	85 0 0	
		Nak Nones	50 0 0	
		Pergass Nones	50 0 0	
		Rung Lal	65 0 0	
		Sheodem Mate	25 0 0	
		Gocool Mate	25 0 0	
		Ramkaron Nones	120 0 0	
		Sumput Nones	80 0 0	
		Sabhi Ram	50 0 0	
		Vice-Chairman, Branch Committee, Buxar	310 12 0	
		Baboo Sook Lall	0 4 0	
		Carried over ...	9,376 13 6	1,60,727 6 5

* Vide re-appropriation statement sanctioned as per Commissioner's No. 296G., dated 5th August 1886.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	9,376 13 5	1,80,727 6 5
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		Advances—concluded.		
Suspense accounts—concluded.		Ganesh Nonea ...	35 0 0	
		Ramlal Nonea ...	20 0 0	
		Ram Jattan Panday ...	217 0 0	
		Dipnath Singh ...	115 0 0	
		Dumri Mistree ...	100 0 0	
		Munassar Ram ...	1,225 0 0	
		Sookhoo Nonea ...	400 0 0	
		Gopi Rai ...	111 15 10	
		Kamkishon Nonea ...	50 0 0	
		Rangolam Raoor ...	50 0 0	
		Bisgohind Suboo ...	250 0 0	
		Ramdu Panday and Bughowan Singh ...	220 0 0	
		Chaitoo Nonea ...	50 0 0	
		Roopoo Nonea ...	150 0 0	
		Doolar Kaway ...	150 0 0	
		Jakboo Kaway ...	50 0 0	
		Ruchoo Doosadh ...	250 0 0	
		Beharoo Tewary ...	100 0 0	
		Rhondoo Nonea ...	350 0 0	
		Bahadoor Nonea ...	50 0 0	
		Koonj Behari Nonea ...	80 0 0	
		Mokond Panday ...	200 0 0	
		Rambit Ram ...	145 0 0	
		Jhaman Singh ...	100 0 0	
		Dabee Lal ...	295 0 0	
		Hira Koiree ...	25 0 0	
		Sheebaran Koiree ...	25 0 0	
		Rambishoon Nonea ...	40 0 0	
		Singar Koiree ...	12 0 0	
		Patty Singh ...	175 0 0	
		Kawleesur Pattak ...	175 0 0	
		Jairam Lal ...	75 0 0	
		Chutterdiharee Lal ...	100 0 0	
		Rama Nund Lal ...	60 0 0	
		Chatan Singh ...	100 0 0	
		Kinno Panday ...	100 0 0	
		Saifoo Mistree ...	11 12 9	
		Moonshi Mokhdoom Bux ...	25 0 0	
		Sirikishoon Garari ...	140 0 0	
		Dareo Bhagut ...	50 0 0	
		Mohan Lal ...	30 0 0	
		Kali Charan Lal ...	10 0 0	
		Executive Engineer, Arrah Division ...	20 0 0	
		Tharoor Koiree ...	100 0 0	
		Fakira Ram ...	56 0 0	
		Vice-Chairman, Arrah Municipality ...	3 0 8	
		Behari, stone-cutter ...	18 0 0	
				13,478 10 8
		Deposits refund—		
		Magistrate of Shahabad for encamping grounds ...	52 4 0	
		Sassaram Endowment for the construction of madrasas ...	96 3 10	
		Arrah Municipality for city distributary ...	94 3 7	
		Hakhoor Pattak ...	50 0 0	
		Ramlal Nonea ...	40 0 0	
		Vice-President, D. C. P. I., Arrah Government School ...	135 0 0	
				407 11 5
		Total Expenditure ...		1,76,673 12 6

Memorandum showing in detail the actual Cash Balance on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balance at credit of the Shahabad District Road Fund in the Shahabad Treasury, as per Treasury Officer's certificate ...	23,415 14 4	
Deduct—		
Cheques charged in accounts, but not cashed ...	13,770 9 6	9,615 4 10
Imprest in the hands of Mr. J. McNamara, District Engineer, Shahabad ...	1,000 0 0	
Deputy Collector, Road Cess, Arrah ...	105 0 0	
Moonshi Udit Narayan Lal, Sub-Overseer, Sassaram Division ...	6 10 11	
Shah Abdul Kadir, Sub-Overseer, Sassaram Division ...	2 8 9	
		1,114 3 8
Total cash balance ...		10,759 8 6

Memorandum showing in detail the Outstanding Balance under the head Advances and Deposits on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Advances—		
Materials (stock) ...	1,566 12 10	
Deputy Collector in charge of road cess, Arrah ...	2,568 10 0	
Baboo Kishoon Chand ...	60 0 0	
Bhadoo Nonea ...	50 0 0	
Moonshes Mokhdoom Bux ...	17 0 0	
Moti Koer ...	100 0 0	
Fakira Ram ...	50 0 0	
Behari, stone-cutter ...	18 0 0	
		4,439 6 10

Memorandum showing in detail the Outstanding Balance under the head Advances and Deposits on 30th September 1885—concluded.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deposits—						
Gopi Rai	59	0	0			
Sasseram Endowment for the construction of madrasa...	760	2	1			
Ram Saran Singh	100	0	0			
Ramdut Panday and Bujhawan Singh	50	0	0			
Kunoo Panday and Ram Kishoon Panday	50	0	0			
Shera Mistri	50	0	0			
Doomri Mistri	50	0	0			
Saifoo Mistri	50	0	0			
Ractoo Ram	50	0	0			
Treasury Officer, Arrah	51	0	0			
Vice-President, D. C. P. I., Arrah	98	0	0			
				1,359	2	1

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Establishment and Contingencies of the Office of Collection —

Amount as per budget	...	...	...	...	3,216	0	0
Amount spent	...	...	...	...	3,531	8	6
Excess over budget	...	...	...	...	315	8	6

The excess expenditure was incurred owing to the payment of Rs. 465-2-6 on account of pay of three extra mohuturs, at Rs. 20 each, appointed for writing certificates, sale proclamations, &c., as per Board's letter No. 118A, dated 20th February 1885, and Commissioner's endorsement No. 476, dated 4th March 1885, and has been met from the general savings of the budget grant.

Vice-Chairman, District Road Committee.

No. 167, dated Mozufferpore, the 9th December 1885.

From—T. NORMAN, Esq., Collector and Chairman, District Road Committee, Mozufferpore,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, in duplicate, the annual accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Road Cess Committee of Mozufferpore for the cess year 1884-85, ending on the 30th of September last, together with a short report on the working of the Committee and the administration of its funds.

2. *Annual Accounts*—The accounts were duly audited by the Audit Sub-Committee, and punctually submitted to the District Road Committee.

3. During the cess year under report there were 15 members on the Committee, consisting of officials, planters, and zemindars: of these there were seven officials, four planters, and four zemindars. Two of the planter members—Mr. Collingridge of Daudpore and Mr. Byng of Mia Chupra—ceased to be members of the Committee under the provisions of section 115 of the Cess Act during the year under report for absence from six consecutive meetings. I am glad to say that all the members took sufficient interest in discussing the questions that came before them, and displayed independence in doing so. * * * * No meeting had to be postponed for want of a quorum—a fact which speaks volumes in favour of the members. Ten meetings were held during the year under review, and the average attendance was 7·6. No new appointment of members was made during the year. Almost all non-official members helped the Committee by looking after the roads and taking charge of the repairs.

4. *Income*.—Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,46,630 on account of cess on lands, Rs. 107,717 were realized during the year on account of current demands, and Rs. 36,276 on account of arrears, together with Rs. 2,745 on account of interest and costs of collection. The percentage of collections on current demand was 73·5, and 86·4 on arrear demand. Till lately, the collection of the cesses was made under the certificate procedure, but during the year under report the system of collection under section 99, which was in existence for some time during Mr. Worsley's time, was revived since July last. A large amount of arrear and current demands was realized under this system, which might not otherwise have been realized.

The cost of collection of arrears under this system is realized at the rate of 8 per cent. from the defaulting cess payers, which goes to maintain a number of tehsildars and peons remunerated at the rate of 5 per cent on the collections made by them and Rs. 5 per month, respectively.

During the year under report the sanction of the Government for a general re-valuation was applied for and obtained accordingly. The actual introduction of the re-valuation is pending orders from Government on objections raised by the Landholders' Association on the score of the present time being inopportune, owing to the progress of the cadastral survey.

5. *Expenditure.*—The details of expenditure are shown in the annual accounts herewith appended.

6. With regard to the Committees' operations in connection with the improvement and maintenance of the district and village roads, the District Engineer reports as follows:—

Original works.—The following important works were carried out during the year under report:—

- (a). Improving the Kurlahiya Ghat road No. 4 from Mozufferpore towards Sitamarhi. By the improvement of this road the communication between the Tirhoot State Railway and the northern part of the district has been greatly facilitated. Out of an estimate of Rs. 77,038 Rs. 35,466 was expended during the year and Rs. 60,452 up to date, leaving a balance of Rs 16,586 which will be utilised in building the remaining bridges and culverts during the next cold weather.
- (b). Improving the Huzrut-Jandaha road No. 33 from Hajipur to Huzrut Jandaha in the Hajipur Subdivision. The materials for the construction of bridges and culverts were, as far as the funds at the disposal of the Hajipur Branch Committee permitted, collected during the year.
- (c). Constructing a timber bridge of 5 spans of 25 feet each over Berwa Mow on the Dhurbanga road No. 1. This bridge was completed satisfactorily during the year.
- (d). Constructing a timber bridge of 6 spans of 25 feet each over the Bya river at Mohwa on the Mohwa road No. 14 in the Hajipur Subdivision. This bridge was nearly completed during the year and is now open to traffic. The construction of it has greatly benefited the district, as several of the district roads converge to this place.
- (e). Metalling a portion of Lalgunge road No. 1 in the Hajipur Subdivision. The works left unfinished at the close of the previous year were satisfactorily completed during the year under report. The metalling of this portion of the road has given a stimulus to the traffic between Hajipur and Lalgunge, a large grain mart in the subdivision.
- (f). The construction of two feeder roads from the Ghurrhia road No. 8 in the Hajipur Subdivision to Bhagwanpur and Sarai stations of the Tirhoot State Railway. The materials for the necessary culverts were collected during the year. The construction of the roads will commence as soon as the land is acquired under the Act.

In addition to the above 10 minor bridges and culverts varying from 5 to 20 feet of water-way were constructed to the improvement of the drainage at their vicinity, and heavy portions and tops and approaches of bridges and culverts of some of the main roads were metalled.

Maintenance and Repairs.—The works undertaken during the year under this head chiefly consisted of surface repairs, filling in gaps caused by floods and guttering by rains, and repairs to metalled portions and to bridges and culverts. Out of 1,468 miles of roads in the Committee's list, the surface repairs of 1,322 miles were carried out through the agency of the Vice-Chairman of the Branch Committees of Hajipur and Sitamarhi, managers of indigo concerns and other resident gentlemen of the district, who displayed a keen interest in the satisfactory execution of the works entrusted to their care. The surface repairs of the remaining 146 miles and other repairs were under the direct charge of the District Engineer and executed in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. The main roads throughout the district were maintained in fair repair, but the other roads, though repaired properly, were impassible during the rainy season as they are not sufficiently raised and bridged.

Arboriculture.—This operation was confined to the maintenance of the trees planted during the previous years. No new planting was taken in hand during the year under report, as the roads remaining to be planted are too narrow to admit of it.

7. The road No. 96, Bangaon road, was abandoned during the year as it was not of any importance.

8. *Branch Committees.*—The Hajipur Branch Committee, which is an independent Committee under sections 164 and 165 of the Cess Act, held nine meetings with an average attendance of five. The members took sufficient interest in the business of the Committee, as will appear from the annexed copy of their report. The 416 miles of roads of the subdivision were well kept and in a fair condition for heavy traffic, considering that they were subjected to a very severe test by the heavy rainfall. The Vice-Chairman of Sitamarhi speaks very unfavourably of the attendance of the members of the Committee and the want of interest taken by them in its working. He attributes their indifference to the nominal powers enjoyed by it.

9. *Public Works Establishment.*—Towards the close of the year, consequent on the transfer of Mr. J. D. Davies, District Engineer, to the Afghan Frontier by Government, a vacancy was caused in the office of the District Engineer. Under the provisions of the Cess Act, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sent in a list of candidates for the office to the Committee out of which to make a selection. The matter having been laid before the meeting held on the 28th August 1885, Mr. G. W. Disney was appointed to the office on a monthly salary of Rs. 800. The Committee will be in a position to express an opinion on Mr. Disney's merits in next year's report.

10. *Committee's Establishment.*—The Committee's establishment continue to give complete satisfaction, as they have always done in times past. I have found them quite willing to work and working even during the holidays when required to do so. The office was twice inspected by me during the year under report, and after a thorough inspection I found the office registers, &c., in a satisfactory condition. This is very creditable to the Accountant, Baboo Ramjeebun Ghose, and his subordinates.

No. 37, dated Hajipur, the 10th November 1885.

From—H. W. H. CARNDUFF, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Hajipur.

To—The Collector and Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Mozufferpore.

WITH reference to your letter No. 59, dated the 5th instant, I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations of the Branch Road Cess Committee of the Hajipur sub-division for 1884-85.

2. The original works, such as construction of bridges and metalling of roads, the cost of which exceeded Rs. 300 and the surface repairs of roads costing Rs. 300 per mile and above, were directly under the District Engineer's supervision as in previous years: the remainder was directly under the overseer attached to the Branch Committee in charge of the subdivision, who was responsible, through the District Engineer, to the Committee.

3. The Collector of the district was Chairman of the Branch Committee, and the Subdivisional Officer Vice-Chairman. In addition to these there were eight non-official members and the Sub-Deputy Collector. But in the month of July 1885 two more non-official members were re-appointed, *vide* Government letter No. 1462T—F, dated 9th June 1885. The total number of members is now 13.

4. There were nine meetings of the Branch Committee held during the year, and the average attendance was five. A certain amount of inconvenience must of course be felt by those of the members who reside at some distance from head-quarters, and credit must be allowed them for having taken, on the whole, an active interest in the execution of the business of the Committee.

5. The total allotment for the subdivision from cess on lands was Rs. 37,530-8, in addition to which Rs. 675 were estimated as receipts for rent of serais and staging bungalow, and from other sources Rs. 6,600 were received as a proportionate balance due to the Hajipur subdivision. The total amount of receipts in the budget for 1884-85 was thus Rs. 44,805-8.

6. *Expenses.*—The amount of Rs. 1,041 was allotted towards the expenses of the district collection establishment, Rs. 707 towards that of the District Road Cess Committee's Office, and Rs. 564 towards that of the Branch Committee's Office at Hajipur. The sum of Rs. 582 was further allotted as the contribution towards the establishment of the accounts and control department. Rs. 100 for the pay of the Local Fund clerk attached to the Hajipur Sub-divisional Office, and Rs. 955 as the contribution towards the pay of Divisional Superintendent of Works. Rs. 22,604 were set apart for original works, and Rs. 12,113-8 for surface repairs. For Public Works establishment Rs. 5,246 were allotted; for tools and plant Rs. 415, for staging bungalow establishment Rs. 228; and in connection with the last a further sum of Rs. 250.

7. Of the amount allotted for surface repairs, about Rs. 9,845 were expended during the year, while out of the allotment for original works Rs. 19,083 were spent. A sum of about Rs. 5,789 remained unexpended, of which Rs. 1,642 were transferred for other works. From the allotment of Rs. 5,000, for the improvement of Huzrut-Jandaha road, about Rs. 1,642 were transferred to other heads in urgent cases of expenditure, and Rs. 3,358 was set apart for the collection of materials.

8. The chief original works carried out during the year were the following:—

	Rs.
(1)—Metalling a portion of Lalgunge road for	3,685
(2)—Ditto crossings on ditto for	425
(3)—Ditto tops of bridges on ditto for	424
(4)—Ditto a portion of Gurrhia road for	910
(5)—Constructing a timber bridge over the Bye on the Mohwa road for	6,988
(6)—Metalling portions of ditto for	1,361
(7)—Constructing bridges on Tajpore road for	503
(8)—Earthwork and bridging for the improvement of Huzrut-Jandaha road for	3,124
(9)—Constructing a railway feeder road at Bhagwanpore for	841
(10)—Ditto a serai feeder road for	563

9. The whole number of roads on the Road Cess list during the year was 42, and their aggregate length 416 miles. The portion of the Malwar road, which was formerly under the Malwar union, has been proposed by the Committee to be included in the list of roads owing to the recent abolition of that union; it has also been recommended that the road from Pokhrera to Hajipur, *via* Pochai, Bhalooi, Rajapaker, and Langah be also included, and its improvement estimated for in the budget for 1886-87. The same proposi-

tion has been made with respect to the road from Rassi to Bhagwanpore station, and the District Engineer has been requested to prepare an estimate for its improvement. Of the 416 miles of roads, 259 miles are class II roads and bridged to make them passable at all times of the year, and the remaining 157 belong to class IV. Most of the roads were in a fair condition for heavy traffic, considering that they were subjected to a very severe test by the heavy rainfall: 211 miles of road were under the supervision of private gentlemen, and the system of repairs by them has been found to work very satisfactorily.

10. The improvements which were commenced during the preceding year have been progressing steadily. The first eight miles of the Lalgunge road are now metalled, and the bridges thoroughly overhauled. The road promises to be an admirable one. Extensive repairs to bridges have been caused into on all the important roads, and some more of the Mohwa road has been metalled. The latter road is a very important one, and is now very presentable.

11. Nothing has been done towards the planting of trees, the idea having very justly been condemned by the District Committee. Those that already exist have been kept up, a sum of Rs. 476 having been thereby expended. Even this is, I think, doing too much. The trees in many places are an absolute nuisance, and the tar trees especially which have been planted on the Gurrhia road will undoubtedly prove to be a source of actual danger. The trees on the Mohwa road are open to less objection because they are in most places well removed from the roadway itself, and while they considerably add to appearance, they cause no inconvenience or damage.

No. 6.—Part I.

MOZUFFERPORE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure of the District Road Fund, Mozufferpore, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.	DISBURSEMENTS.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on 1st October 1884...	...	...	5,723 7 0	Refunds ...	{ Of cess ... " other receipts ... }	...	...
Provincial Rates ...	{ Cess on lands ... " on mines and railways ... " on houses ... One per cent. road cess ... }	1,48,239 12 2	...	Provincial Rates ...	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection ...	4,025 15 6	...
Public Works ...	{ Road tolls ... " Ferry ... }	...	...	Administration ...	{ Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office ... Percentage cost of establishment for the offices of account and control ... }	3,574 15 3 2,090 8 11	...
Irrigation ...	Canal tolls ...	...	...	Stationery ...	Stationery and printing ...	920 7 2	...
Miscellaneous ...	{ Rents of serais and staging bungalows ... Fees, fines and forfeitures ... Miscellaneous ... Interest on arrears ... }	1,194 8 0 382 10 0 5,549 7 7 1,597 12 1	...	Public Works ...	{ Original works ... Repairs ... Establishment ... Tools and plant ... }	84,714 10 0 39,562 3 6 24,935 7 5 2,573 10 7	...
Grant from Government ...	...	1,56,939 2 1	...	Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies ...	...	...	...
Advances ...	...	324 0 1	...	Irrigation ...	Canal toll establishment and contingencies ...	...	...
Deposits ...	...	1,117 6 8	...	Miscellaneous ...	{ Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies ... Ditto petty construction and repairs ... Miscellaneous ... }	237 12 0 289 0 6 801 2 9	...
Total Receipts ...	...	...	1,58,921 2 1	Contribution to Provincial Government ..	...	...	...
				Total Expenditure ...	...	1,63,630 13 7	...
				Advances ..	...	680 0 0	...
				Deposits ..	...	2,045 3 6	...
				Total Disbursements ...	...	...	1,65,350 1 1
				Balance at end of the year, i.e. 30th September 1885	...	...	1,293 8 0
				GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,67,644 9 1

RANDHARY SOHOT,
For Chairman.

No. 6.—Part II.

MOZUFFERPORE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, i.e., from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

Sub-head of Estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
INCOME.				
Provincial rates	1,46,680 0 0	Cess on lands	1,46,239 12 2	1,46,239 12 2
		.. on mines and railways		
		.. on houses		
Public Works		One per cent. road cess		
Irrigation		Road tolls		
Miscellaneous.	1,150 0 0	Ferry "		
		Canal "		
		Rents of serais and staging bungalows—		
		Amount realized at Mozufferpore staging bungalow	569 8 0	
		Ditto Hajepore ditto	221 0 0	
		Ditto Seetamurhee rest-house	18 0 0	
	500 0 0	Fees, fines and forfeitures—		1,198 8 0
		Amount of copying fees realized in Road Cess Collection office ...	167 6 0	
		Ditto searching fees ditto ditto	108 4 0	
		Ditto fees for separation of rent-roll of Dhunrajapore, per-		
		gunnah Ruth, realized in Road Cess collection office ...	5 0 0	
		Amount of fine realized from chaprasses, chowkidars, and		
		punka-pullers for neglect of duty	3 12 0	
		Amount of fine realized from Preonath Paulit, Sub-Overseer, for		
		neglect of duty	30 0 0	
		Ditto Abdul Kadir ditto ditto	15 0 0	
		Ditto Bishen Pershad Lal, Surveyor, for neglect of duty ...	15 0 0	
		Ditto encroachers of Rajkhund and Kutia roads ...	20 0 0	
		Ditto Bhairu Mohtoo for telling a lie before the Chairman ...	0 4 0	
	3,425 0 0	Miscellaneous—		368 10 0
		Sale proceeds of furniture of the Hajepore staging bungalow ...	95 5 0	
		Ditto unserviceable koodalees, pick-axes, timber, &c	49 9 0	
		Ditto bricks on Pataira, Huzrut, Jandaha, and		
		Kuriahya ghat, &c., roads	289 2 8	
		Ditto trees, fruits, and branches thereof ...	136 13 0	
		Ditto unserviceable articles of the staging bungalow,		
		Mozufferpore	2 14 6	
		Ditto old and broken chairs, boxes, and table ...	8 0 0	
		Ditto 14 beams and unserviceable wood of bridges		
		recently arched over on Deoria road	167 8 0	
		Ditto Kunker from the quarries on the side of the		
		Hajepore road	12 2 0	
		Amount of compensation for the late dak bungalow acquired by		
		the Tirhoot State Railway, Hajepore Extension	367 13 1	
		Ditto on account of allowance of one mohurir deputed to Seeta-		
		murhee	1 8 0	
		Ditto on account of pay and allowance of Sub-Overseer, Abdul		
		Kadir, for attending Court to give evidence in a case ...	10 0 0	
		Ditto on account of rent of Seetamurhee rest-house	3 0 0	
		Ditto on account of compensation awarded for a plot of land taken		
		up by the Tirhoot State Railway at Hajepore	2,571 4 4	
		Ditto of Government contribution towards the cost of joint estab-		
		lishment for collecting Road and Public Works cesses	1,912 8 0	
			5,567 7 7	
		Deduct the amount erroneously credited under this head during		
		the month of May 1885	27 0 0	
				5,540 7 7
		<i>Interest on arrears.</i>		
		Interest on arrears	1,597 12 4	
				1,597 12 4
		Grant from Government		
		Total Revenue		1,56,939 2 1
		<i>Advances.</i>		
		Cash recovery from the Collector of Mozuff ...	164 0 0	
		Ditto from zemindars of Hajepore	5 0 0	
		Recovery by work done	664 9 4	
				834 9 4
		<i>Deposits.</i>		
		Amount received on account of commission payable to tehal-		
		dars and persons employed for recovery of road cess arrears ...	1,147 6 8	
				1,147 6 8
		Total Receipts		1,58,921 2 1
		EXPENDITURE.		
		Refunds—		
		Of cess		
		.. other receipts		
		<i>Establishment and contingencies of Office of Collection.</i>		
		1 Head clerk at Rs. 52 for 5 months	260 0 0	
		Ditto .. 50 .. 6 ..	300 0 0	
		1 Second clerk .. 30 .. 11 ..	330 0 0	
		Ditto .. 30 .. 9 days of September 1884 ...	9 0 0	
		1 Third clerk .. 20 .. 11 months ...	220 0 0	
		7 Town mohurirs .. 20 .. 9 .. each ... 1,260		
		Less fine imposed	5	
			1,255 0 0	
		6 Ditto .. 20 .. 2 months ...	240 0 0	
		1 Towji mohurir .. 20 .. 28 days of July 1885 ...	16 12 4	
		1 Ditto .. 20 .. 25 days of August 1885 ...	16 2 0	
		4 Certificate mohurirs .. 20 .. 3 months each ...	240 0 0	
		2 Ditto .. 20 .. 7 .. ditto	240 0 0	
		2 Ditto .. 20 .. from 11th to 31st December 1884 ...	27 1 8	
		2 Ditto .. 20 .. 24th to 28th February 1885 ...	7 2 2	
		2 Ditto .. 20 for 23 days of August 1885 ...	32 13 10	
		Carried over	3,234 0 0	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	3,234 0	.....
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
Provincial rates—concluded.	.....	1 Certificate mohurir at Rs. 20 from 26th August 1884 to 24th April 1885, being the period of his suspension ...	150 14 0	
		1 Ditto .. 20 for 2 months ...	40 0 0	
		1 Ditto .. 20 from 1st to 29th April 1885 ...	19 5 4	
		1 Ditto .. 20 .. 1st to 7th ..	4 10 8	
		1 Ditto .. 20 .. 25th to 30th ..	4 0 0	
		1 Ditto .. 20 for 30th ..	0 10 8	
		1 Ditto .. 20 .. 15 days of August 1885 ...	9 10 0	
		1 Ditto .. 20 .. 13 ..	8 6 3	
		1 Ditto .. 20 .. 18 ..	11 9 9	
		1 Ditto .. 20 .. 16 ..	10 5 3	
		1 Copyist ...	147 10 0	
		2 Peons at Rs. 6 for 11 months ...	132 0 0	
		Less the amount on account of refund of two temporary certificate mohurirs ...	3,782 2 8	
			27 3 8	
			3,754 15 0	
		Price of country paper ...	75 0 0	
		Pay of a punkha-puller ...	23 8 0	
		Price of 10 padlocks at Rs. 0-4-0 ...	2 8 0	
		Ditto ink for office seal ...	4 8 0	
		Ditto 2 bamboo umbrellas ...	0 8 0	
		Ditto country ink ...	26 8 0	
		Ditto silks of country thread ...	3 12 0	
		Cost of binding registers of zemindari accounts ...	30 0 0	
		Pay of office sweeper for 13 months at Rs. 1 per month ...	13 0 0	
		Railway freight on cases containing printed forms and stationery received from the Superintendent of Stationery ...	20 9 0	
		Cost for making two putallas ...	1 0 0	
		Price of busta cloth ...	18 14 0	
		Postage on bearing parcels and covers ...	3 1 0	
		Cooly hire ...	0 2 0	
		Price of bushee paper ...	13 0 0	
		Do. 2 wooden chests ...	2 8 0	
		Do. 1 do. platform ...	4 8 0	
		Do. 21 brass badges for tehsildars' peons ...	13 2 0	
		Cost of service labels for office use ...	5 0 0	4,025 14 6
		Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.		
Administration	3,083 0 0	1 Head clerk and Accountant at Rs. 105 per month for 11 months ...	1,155 0 0	
		1 Second clerk at Rs. 52 per month for 11 months ...	572 0 0	
		1 Third clerk .. 42 ..	462 0 0	
		1 Dubey .. 8 .. 10 ..	80 0 0	
		Do. .. 8 from 1st to 16th September 1885 ...	4 2 0	
		2 Peons .. 6 for 11 months ...	132 0 0	
		Municipal tax of road cess office building ...	27 0 0	
		Pay of punkha-pullers ...	23 8 2	
		Cost of receipt stamps for office use ...	20 0 0	
		Do. of service labels ditto ...	30 0 0	
		Do. of paste ditto ...	0 7 0	
		Do. of sealing ink ditto ...	0 7 0	
		Do. of binding registers ditto ...	2 0 0	
		Do. of making peon's badge ...	1 0 0	
		Do. of a telegram sent to Mr. Disney, Calcutta ...	1 14 0	
		Do. of publishing bye-laws in the three successive issues of the Behar Bandit ...	18 0 0	
		Do. of printed bye-laws in vernacular ...	2 0 0	
		Do. of ditto in English ...	3 0 0	
		Price of dusters ...	0 6 0	
		Do. of brush ...	0 4 0	
		Do. of postcard ...	0 1 5	
		Do. of one box steel pens and one handle ...	2 6 0	
		Do. of two bamboo umbrellas ...	0 6 0	
		Postage on insufficient covers ...	0 2 0	
		Travelling allowance of a peon on tour with the Chairman for 50 days at 1 anna per day ...	3 11 0	
		Cart hire for carrying stationery from the railway station ...	0 2 0	
		Muzafferpore Branch Committee's office establishment and contingencies.		
		1 Clerk at Rs. 27 per month for 12 months ...	324 0 0	
		1 Peon .. 5 ditto ditto ...	60 0 0	
		Cost of service labels ...	20 0 0	
		Do. of receipt stamps ...	12 0 0	
		Pay of punkha-puller ...	17 14 4	
		Supplying office furniture ...	23 8 0	
		Making pigeon-holes in the old almanah ...	8 10 0	
		Railway fare and cooly hire for bringing stationery from Muzafferpore ...	1 0 0	
		Postage on insufficient covers ...	0 6 0	
		Price of one padlock ...	0 4 0	
		Sectumurhee Branch Committee's office establishment and contingencies.		
		1 Clerk at Rs. 30 per month for 11 months ...	330 0 0	
		1 Do. .. 25 .. 1 month ...	25 0 0	
		1 Peon .. 6 .. 12 months ...	60 0 0	
		Cost of binding books ...	0 8 0	
		Do. of postage stamps ...	30 0 0	
		Do. of receipt stamps ...	10 0 0	
		Travelling allowance of road cess clerk for going to Muzafferpore and back to take instructions ...	10 0 0	
		Percentage cost of establishment for offices of Account and Control.		3,474 15 3
	2,520 0 0	1-54 per cent. rate levied on the income of the District Road Fund, Muzafferpore, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885 ...	2,090 8 11	2,090 8 11
		Carried over ...	.....	2,501 7 8

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	9,591 7 4
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		Stationery and Printing.		
Stationery ...	1,000 0 0	Cost of stationery for office of collection ...	38 1 0	
		Do. of printed forms ditto	163 5 4	
		Railway freight on cases containing forms for office of collection	39 6 0	
		Cost of stationery for Committee's office	144 12 0	
		Do. of registers and books ditto	65 0 0	
		Do. of printing annual accounts and report for the year 1882-83 for ditto	90 5 4	
		Do. of printing additional bye-laws ditto	3 0 0	
		Do. of printed forms ditto	34 0 0	
		Railway freight on cases containing stationery, books, &c., &c.	6 6 0	
		Cost of stationery for District Engineer's office	209 14 0	
		Do. of printed forms ditto	192 4 0	
			926 5 8	
		Less the amount of refund credited in excess of the value of stationery for Committee's office	5 14 6	920 7 2
		Public Works.		
		Sudder Sub-division.		
Original works	91,374 0 0			
	1,700+3,931	1 Constructing a timber bridge over Berwamon on Burbhunzah road	9,431 0 0	9,429 13 7
	1,200 0 0	Metalling tops of bridges and culverts	1,200 0 0	1,149 13 11
	155 0 0	Making a temporary diversion	155 0 0	104 1 9
	12,000+25,000	4 Improving Kurlahya ghat and Salwood railings at Rampore-hurry on the sides of ditto	77,038 0 0	60,451 9 10
	253 0 0	Making protective works to a bridge over Joga nullah	253 0 0	252 14 11
	270 0 0	4 Diverting the course of Joga nullah into Bagmutty on Kurlahya ghat road	270 0 0	269 12 10
	933 0 0	7 Metalling heavy portions of Hajepore road	933 0 0	905 4 3
	2,000 0 0	10 Metalling tops of bridges and culverts on Rajkhund road	2,000 0 0	1,504 5 11
	1,000 0 0	Constructing a temporary bridge at Bishoonpore ghat	1,000 0 0	990 4 9
	50 0 0	11 Constructing two 5' flat culverts on Rewah ghat road	50 0 0	40 0 7
	470 0 0	12 Metalling tops of bridges and culverts on Sahibganj road	470 0 0	427 14 8
	1,500 0 0	14 Constructing a timber bridge over Bya river on Deoria road	1,500 0 0	1,476 9 0
	2,339 0 0	15 Metalling tops of bridges and culverts on Jamhpore road	10,339 0 0	10,148 12 1
	600 0 0	18 Constructing a timber bridge over Kedana river on Shalhpore road	600 0 0	600 0 0
	875 0 0	10,534 0 0	831 7 9	831 7 9
	52 0 0	Surveying Kedana river for a proposed bridge at Sonbursa ghat	52 0 0	45 7 5
	14 0 0	Entertaining a traffic taker at Sonbursa ghat	14 0 0	12 14 4
	53 0 0	20 Arching over a culvert on Betia road	53 0 0	51 11 2
	1,234 0 0	Constructing a bridge of two spans of 10 feet waterway each	1,234 0 0	1,212 2 2
	1,000 0 0	24 Constructing a metalled gap on Reclays road	1,000 0 0	941 15 7
	1,624 0 0	26 Widening a portion of Pam road	1,624 0 0	1,610 6 11
	142 0 0	27 Raising portions of Minapore road	142 0 0	134 14 11
	18 0 0	37 Fixing milestones on Barkaganj road	18 0 0	18 0 0
	13 0 0	43 Fixing milestones on Mumari station road	13 0 0	10 0 0
	19 0 0	Surveying a new road to Karhani Railway station	19 0 0	16 7 0
	117 0 0	Faking borings and surveying Ginduk river at Akharaghat	117 0 0	80 11 8
	267 0 0	Constructing Motipore station road	267 0 0	265 13 7
	56 0 0	Planting Sissoo cuttings on the approaches of Bya, Berwa and Mukasutpore bridges	56 0 0	39 11 10
	8 0 0	Constructing boundary pillars in the compound of road cess rodoun	8 0 0	8 0 0
				36,867 6 5
		Sectamurhee Sub-division.		
	218 9 0	63 Constructing a 4 feet culvert on Ramni road	250 0 0	218 9 4
	14 0 0	64 Surveying Sursumd road	14 0 0	11 0 0
	19 5 4	67 Surveying Sectamurhee road	22 0 0	19 5 4
	103 4 0	69 Constructing a 2 feet cross drain at Madanpur on Belsund road	103 0 0	95 4 4
	228 9 0	Constructing a 4 feet culvert	226 9 0	184 2 4
		Carried over	.....	531 5 6
				58,867 6 5
				10,511 14 10

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to the end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ..	.....	.....	50,867 0 5	10,511 14 10
						531 5 0	
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
			Sectamurhee Sub-division—contd.				
Original works—continued.	0 12 0		Fixing milestones ..	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	
	453 0 0	69	Metalling tops and approaches of Buniadunge bridge on Shewhur road ..	453 0 0	408 8 3	408 8 3	
	543 0 0	...	Constructing a timber bridge over Pooranidhar Bagmaty river ..	7,104 0 0	6,978 6 10	461 5 11	
	226 9 0	70	Constructing a 4 feet culvert at Ramnagra on Sonbura road ..	226 9 0	207 4 8	207 4 8	
	810 0 0	71	Constructing two 10 feet culverts on Muniary (Jamna) road ..	810 0 0	799 2 3	799 2 3	
	500 0 0		Widening narrow parts ..	483 0 0	502 4 3	502 4 3	
	59 9 9	77	Constructing a 2 feet cross drain on Rami Saidpore road ..	80 0 0	59 9 9	59 9 9	
	306 0 0		Constructing a 10 feet culvert ..	396 0 0	383 5 0	383 5 0	
	870 0 0	80	Metalling tops and approaches of Adawara bridge on Bathnaha road ..	870 0 0	789 8 7	789 8 7	
	150 0 0	...	Taking borings at site of proposed bridges ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	
	16 6 0	...	Surveying Bathnaha road ..	16 0 0	13 9 6	13 9 6	
	6 0 0	...	Fixing milestones ..	6 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	
	88 8 9	82	Constructing a 2 feet cross drain on Bahigorh road ..	105 0 0	88 8 9	88 8 9	
	103 4 0	...	Constructing a culvert at Turwa ..	103 4 0	95 3 1	95 3 1	
	81 0 0	...	Surveying and levelling the proposed road from Bengulihat to Bairania ..	81 0 0	81 14 5	81 14 5	
	2,417 0 0	...	Constructing a rest-house at Sectamarhee ..	4,091 0 0	4,045 0 1	2,417 2 8	
	150 0 0	...	Constructing culverts and roads in the compound of Sectamarhee rest-house ..	150 0 0	145 12 0	145 12 0	
	40 0 0	...	Purchasing furniture for Sectamarhee rest-house ..	375 0 0	35 12 0	37 2 0	
	90 0 0	...	Fitting punkas in Sectamarhee rest-house ..	90 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	
						7,253 10 7	
			Hajepore Sub-division.				
	40 0 0		Constructing a temporary bridge on Lalgunge road ..	40 0 0	31 10 6	31 10 6	
	3,714 0 0	...	Metalling a portion of Lalgunge road ..	13,914 0 0	10,182 1 9	3,745 3 10	
	1,000 0 0	...	Metalling tops of bridges on Lalgunge road ..	1,000 0 0	424 7 0	424 7 0	
	500 0 0	...	Metalling crossings of roads, on Lalgunge road ..	500 0 0	425 14 11	425 14 11	
	17 0 0	2	Surveying Nowada road ..	17 0 0	4 13 6	4 13 6	
	40 0 0	4	Constructing a temporary bridge on Jutkoulghat road ..	40 0 0	24 9 9	24 9 9	
	1,000 0 0	8	Metalling portions of Gurha road ..	1,000 0 0	910 3 11	910 3 11	
	40 0 0	10	Constructing a temporary bridge on Perooighat road ..	40 0 0	36 8 0	36 8 0	
	40 0 0	14	Constructing a temporary bridge on Molma road ..	40 0 0	36 10 6	36 10 6	
	7,000 0 0	...	Constructing a timber bridge over Bya river ..	9,985 0 0	6,938 14 11	6,938 14 11	
	1,500 0 0	...	Metalling a portion of Bya river ..	1,500 0 0	1,361 1 4	1,361 1 4	
	603 0 0	19	Constructing two bridges on Tappore road ..	603 0 0	503 13 2	503 13 2	
	40 0 0	26	Constructing a temporary bridge on Khirachuck road ..	40 0 0	34 9 9	34 9 9	
	532 0 0	32	Constructing two 4 feet culverts on Mahnar road ..	532 0 0	478 13 0	478 13 0	
	40 0 0	33	Constructing a temporary bridge on Huzrut-Jandaha road ..	40 0 0	39 6 9	39 6 9	
	117 0 0	...	Taking borings at Gagrah and Dyne Nassee road on Huzrut-Jandaha road ..	117 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	
	7 8 0	...	Surveying Huzrut-Jandaha road ..	50 0 0	41 14 0	7 8 0	
	3,358 0 0	...	Improving Huzrut-Jandaha road ..	30,451 0 0	2,997 7 3	2,997 7 3	
	50 0 0	35	Constructing a temporary bridge on Chunnehra road ..	50 0 0	49 15 5	49 15 5	
	750 0 0	...	Constructing a railway feeder road to Etwar Khan serai station ..	748 0 0	563 7 10	563 7 10	
	1,250 0 0	...	Constructing a railway feeder road to Bhugwanpore station ..	1,240 0 0	841 7 5	841 7 5	
	116 0 0	...	Purchasing furniture for the staging bungalow ..	584 0 0	511 13 0	115 10 0	
	402 0 0	...	Providing corr. matting, &c., for the staging bungalow ..	402 0 0	401 7 6	401 7 0	
	461 0 0	...	Constructing servants' quarters and Road Cess godown in the compound of the staging bungalow ..	461 0 0	450 12 9	450 12 0	
						20,591 9 0	
			Total Original Works ..	...	.....	...	84,714 10 0
			Carried over ..	...	.....	...	85,220 8 10

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ..	.....	95,206 8 10
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
			Sudder Sub-division.		
	840 0 0	1	Durbbhungah road—		
	30 0 0	2	Surface repairs ..	833 15 6	
	400 0 0	3	Rajwara road—	30 0 0	
	1,000 0 0	4	Surface repairs ..	400 0 0	
	322 0 0	5	Pusa road—	967 6 6	
	30 0 0	6	Surface repairs ..	318 8 7	
	50 0 0	7	Korlahiya ghat road—	30 0 0	
	157 0 0	8	Repairing damaged portions of Joga bridge ..	50 0 0	
	17 0 0	9	Surface repairs ..	155 7 9	
	500 0 0	10	Rosulpore ghat road—	16 16 5	
	500 0 0	11	Surface repairs ..	551 14 3	
	300 0 0	12	Bahwal Bazar road—	456 14 7	
	300 0 0	13	Surface repairs ..	308 15 0	
	100 0 0	14	Repairing a platform bridge over Newra Nasor	300 0 0	
	821 0 0	15	Do., a temporary culvert ..	95 7 0	
	330 0 0	16	Hajepore road—	505 7 1	
	579 0 0	17	Surface repairs ..	326 8 0	
	440 0 0	18	Repairing seven platform bridges ..	557 0 3	
	400 0 0	19	Rajkhund (Molimi) road—	380 0 0	
	622 0 0	20	Surface repairs ..	400 0 0	
	925 0 0	21	Bewah ghat road—	611 3 0	
	400 0 0	22	Surface repairs ..	450 2 3	
	219 0 0	23	Repairing bridges and culverts...	354 9 6	
	30 0 0	24	Shahabnunge road—	187 2 1	
	250 0 0	25	Surface repairs ..	30 0 0	
	455 0 0	26	Maintaining trees ..	16 1 9	
	300 0 0	27	Repairing a platform bridge ..	430 13 1	
	2,500 0 0	28	Tela Serai road—	281 6 0	
	89 0 0	29	Surface repairs ..	2,453 10 2	
	516 0 0	30	Repairing bridges ..	65 10 8	
	315 0 0	31	Do. ditto Fardu bridges ..	43 10 10	
	300 0 0	32	Ditto dak sheds ..	313 5 0	
	20 0 0	33	Jointpore road—	308 1 1	
	240 0 0	34	Surface repairs ..	20 0 0	
	210 0 0	35	Maintaining trees ..	229 2 0	
	10 0 0	36	Motipore road—	204 0 0	
	260 0 0	37	Surface repairs ..	10 0 0	
	90 0 0	38	Manna ghat road—	257 11 0	
	100 0 0	39	Surface repairs ..	90 0 0	
	306 0 0	40	Sohagpur ghat road—	100 0 0	
	90 0 0	41	Surface repairs ..	306 0 0	
	60 0 0	42	Athar road—	90 0 0	
	92 0 0	43	Surface repairs ..	63 4 0	
	140 0 0	44	Reghayi road—	72 6 8	
	130 0 0	45	Surface repairs ..	137 11 0	
	50 0 0	46	Ludaura road—	130 0 0	
	127 0 0	47	Surface repairs ..	50 0 0	
	25 0 0	48	Repairing two bridges ..	127 0 0	
	90 0 0	49	Paru road—	24 7 3	
	50 0 0	50	Surface repairs ..	90 0 0	
	60 0 0	51	Manipore road—	50 0 0	
	40 0 0	52	Surface repairs ..	60 0 0	
	50 0 0	53	Pokhra Kuzruk road—	40 0 0	
	50 0 0	54	Surface repairs ..	50 0 0	
	50 0 0	55	Bajichat road—	50 0 0	
	120 0 0	56	Surface repairs ..	120 0 0	
	148 0 0	57	Repairing two culverts ..	24 7 3	
	120 0 0	58	Pilki road—	90 0 0	
	100 0 0	59	Surface repairs ..	50 0 0	
	420 0 0	60	Sarima-tore road—	50 0 0	
	182 0 0	61	Surface repairs ..	120 0 0	
	70 0 0	62	Katwarra road—	70 0 0	
	1,063 0 0	63	Surface repairs ..	104 10 10	
		64	Singwara road—	120 0 0	
		65	Surface repairs ..	120 0 0	
		66	Keatsa road—	160 0 0	
		67	Surface repairs ..	405 8 0	
		68	Hurpur road—	146 5 3	
		69	Surface repairs ..	70 0 0	
		70	Tiprikhat (Kalaunja) road—	830 9 9	
		71	Surface repairs ..		
		72	Barkagan road—		
		73	Surface repairs ..		
		74	Repairing two culverts ..		
		75	Bansghat road—		
		76	Surface repairs ..		
		77	Sakri road—		
		78	Surface repairs ..		
		79	Kantee road—		
		80	Surface repairs ..		
		81	Repairing two culverts ..		
		82	Turki road—		
		83	Surface repairs ..		
		84	Repairing bridges and culverts ..		
			Carried over ..	17,438 13 4	95,206 8 10

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	17,438 13 4	95,226 8 10
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
			Sudder Sub-division—continued.		
Repairs—contd.		42	Kutia road—		
110 0 0			Surface repairs ...	30 0 0	
10+111 0 0			Repairing bridges and culvert ...	117 15 1	
50 0 0		43	Manik station road—		
50 0 0			Surface repairs ...	50 0 0	
30 0 0		44	Karmurari road—		
123 0 0			Surface repairs ...	50 0 0	
30 0 0		45	Bura Factory road—		
303 0 0			Surface repairs ...	30 0 0	
105 0 0			Repairing a culvert ...	123 0 0	
60 0 0		46	Basdevpore road—		
303 0 0			Surface repairs ...	50 0 0	
105 0 0			Repairing a culvert ...	303 0 0	
60 0 0		47	Majhowlin road—		
30 0 0			Surface repairs ...	105 0 0	
20 0 0		48	Sain road—		
30 0 0			Surface repairs ...	60 0 0	
20 0 0		49	Rafunallah road—		
15 0 0			Surface repairs ...	30 0 0	
10 0 0		50	Balthi road—		
75+180 0 0			Surface repairs ...	20 0 0	
40 0 0		51	Ranna road—		
180 0 0			Surface repairs ...	30 0 0	
80 0 0		52	Adgopalpur road—		
50 0 0			Surface repairs ...	20 0 0	
150 0 0		53	Russi road—		
60 0 0			Surface repairs ...	15 0 0	
394 0 0		54	Purushpur road—		
26+150 0 0			Surface repairs ...	10 0 0	
115 0 0		55	Hathaghat road—		
-26+50 0 0			Surface repairs ...	235 0 0	
89 0 0		56	Jarung road—		
1,000 0 0			Surface repairs ...	40 0 0	
		57	Padmout road—		
			Surface repairs ...	180 0 0	
		58	Lodha road—		
			Surface repairs ...	80 0 0	
		59	Pirancha road—		
			Surface repairs ...	50 0 0	
		60	Chagan road—		
			Surface repairs ...	150 0 0	
		61	Arizpore road—		
			Surface repairs ...	00 0 0	
			Repairing two bridges ...	80 0 0	
			Repairing Gaighatty Inspection Bungalow ...	173 0 11	
			Ditto Road Cess office building and its out-offices ...	113 3 7	
			Ditto ditto godown ...	10 13 4	
			Fitting Gaighatty Inspection Bungalow with punkhas ...	70 4 0	
			Repairing a village road joining Betia and Rawahghat roads to Rewah village ...	39 2 0	
			Repairing village roads in Chundunputti ...	174 0 0	
				19,048 4 3	
			Seetamurhee Sub-division.		
		63	Runni road—		
540 0 0			Surface repairs ...	500 0 0	
			Filling in gaps ...	10 2 5	
420 0 0		64	Sursund road—		
300 0 0			Surface repairs ...	300 0 0	
750 0 0		65	Papri road—		
727 0 0			Surface repairs ...	208 9 4	
475 0 0		66	Dumraghat road—		
81 8 0			Surface repairs ...	725 0 0	
100 0 0			Repairs to bridges ...	645 8 2	
240 0 0		67	Seetamurhee road—		
100 0 0			Surface repairs ...	422 0 0	
125 0 0			Filling in gaps ...	78 12 1	
200 0 0			Repairing bridges ...	80 5 9	
587 0 0		68	Belsund road—		
630 0 0			Surface repairs ...	240 0 0	
110 0 0		69	Bhewhur road—		
122 0 0			Surface repairs ...	00 0 0	
200 0 0			Repairing bridges and filling in gaps ...	621 4 11	
1,000 0 0		70	Sonbarsa road—		
90 0 0			Surface repairs ...	200 0 0	
600 0 0			Repairing bridges ...	402 13 7	
210+40 0 0			Filling in gaps ...	120 8 0	
600 0 0		71	Janna (Maniary) road—		
80 0 0			Surface repairs ...	600 0 0	
100 0 0			Maintaining trees ...	70 12 3	
122 0 0			Repairing bridges ...	119 4 10	
200 0 0		72	Majongunge road—		
1,000 0 0			Surface repairs ...	200 0 0	
90 0 0			Repairing bridges ...	200 2 0	
600 0 0		73	Jnlai road—		
210+40 0 0			Surface repairs ...	85 0 0	
600 0 0			Repairing bridges ...	63 0 0	
80 0 0		74	Ko-hi road—		
100 0 0			Surface repairs ...	240 10 8	
240 0 0			Repairing bridges ...	544 0 2	
5 0 0		75	Cherout road—		
130 0 0			Surface repairs ...	80 0 0	
140 0 0		76	Bhasur road—		
60 0 0			Surface repairs ...	75 0 0	
157 0 0		77	Runi-yedpore road—		
			Surface repairs ...	247 0 0	
			Repairing a cross drain at Pertabpore ...	4 9 7	
		78	Belamoch mukonno—		
			Surface repairs ...	130 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	118 8 7	
		79	Parihar road—		
			Surface repairs ...	60 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	118 3 8	
			Carried over ...	7,771 4 0	
				19,048 4 3	95,226 8 10

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	13,914 4 3	
			EXPENDITURE—continued.	7,771 4 0	95,226 8 10
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
			Seetamurhee Sub-division—continued.		
Repairs—contd.	515 0 0	80	Bathnaha road		
	256 0 0		Surface repairs ...	490 9 2	
			Filling in gaps ...	204 4 5	
			Repairing bridges ...	9 6 10	
	200 0 0	82	Balgurh road—		
	90 0 0		Surface repairs ...	193 5 1	
	50 0 0	83	Lalgurh road—		
	40 0 0		Surface repairs ...	90 0 0	
	140 0 0	85	Rampore road—		
	170 0 0		Surface repairs ...	50 0 0	
	00 0 0	86	Betha road—		
	80 0 0		Surface repairs ...	40 0 0	
	11+50 0 0	87	Nemahi road—		
			Surface repairs ...	140 0 0	
		88	Indrawa road—		
			Surface repairs ...	153 0 0	
		89	Kentua road—		
			Surface repairs ...	60 0 0	
		90	Betha ghāt road—		
			Surface repairs ...	80 0 0	
		93	Gungwara road—		
			Surface repairs ...	86 5 4	
		94	Bhita road—		
			Surface repairs ...	110 0 0	
		95	Gograha road—		
			Surface repairs ...	43 5 4	
		97	Bhadra road—		
			Surface repairs ...	100 0 0	
		98	Andhara road—		
			Surface repairs ...	130 0 0	
		99	Akhia road—		
			Surface repairs ...	40 0 0	
		100	Madhukail road—		
			Surface repairs ...	50 0 0	
			Dismantling Kola bridge ...	38 9 5	
			Repairing Inspection Bungalow ...	69 10 8	
			Repairing Road Cross road ...	107 15 9	
				10,090 12 3	
			Hajepore Sub-division.		
	525 0 0	1	Lalgunge road—		
	100 0 0		Surface repairs ...	445 1 0	
	300 0 0		Repairing bridges ...	132 11 8	
			Ditto metalled portion ...	295 12 0	
	200 0 0	2	Nawada road—		
	150 0 0		Surface repairs ...	201 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	103 5 6	
	120 0 0	3	Sadullapore road—		
	80 0 0		Surface repairs ...	120 0 0	
	100 0 0	4	Jutkora ghāt road—		
			Surface repairs ...	80 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	83 7 8	
	45 0 0	5	Daudnugger road—		
			Surface repairs ...	48 0 0	
	64 0 0	6	Sirsa road—		
	40 0 0		Surface repairs ...	64 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	31 10 5	
	90 0 0	7	Chundwara road—		
	30 0 0		Surface repairs ...	90 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	24 9 4	
	600 0 0	8	Gurbin road—		
	100 0 0		Surface repairs ...	573 0 0	
	30 0 0		Repairing bridges ...	95 6 8	
	500 0 0		Ditto dawk sheds ...	15 10 0	
	500 0 0		Ditto metalled portions ...	489 13 1	
			Maintaining trees ...	476 7 2	
	160 0 0	9	Emadpore road—		
			Surface repairs ...	160 0 0	
	195 0 0	10	Peroighat road—		
	200 0 0		Surface repairs ...	195 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	108 7 1	
	88 0 0	11	Bankerghat road—		
			Surface repairs ...	58 0 0	
	48 0 0	12	Dhanraj road—		
			Surface repairs ...	48 0 0	
	24 0 0	13	Paharpore road—		
			Surface repairs ...	24 0 0	
	520 0 0	14	Mohna road—		
	300 0 0		Surface repairs ...	520 13 8	
	50 0 0		Repairing bridges ...	24 4 9	
			Maintaining and planting trees ...	47 3 2	
	48 0 0	15	Syedpore road—		
			Surface repairs ...	48 0 0	
	24 0 0	16	Ratanpore road—		
			Surface repairs ...	24 0 0	
	256 0 0	17	Mohudinugger road—		
	143+200 0 0		Surface repairs ...	256 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	341 15 0	
	105 0 0	18	Mustafapore road—		
	50 0 0		Surface repairs ...	105 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	40 2 6	
	192 0 0	19	Tajpore road—		
	280 0 0		Surface repairs ...	192 0 0	
	200 0 0		Earthwork ...	208 3 9	
			Repairing bridges ...	74 1 10	
	178 0 0	20	Chitwarra road—		
	300 0 0		Surface repairs ...	178 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	300 0 0	
	48 0 0	21	Pukri road—		
	50 0 0		Surface repairs ...	48 0 0	
			Repairing bridges ...	7 10 3	
	64 0 0	22	Belwar road—		
			Surface repairs ...	64 0 0	
			Carried over ...	6,036 2 8	95,226 8 10
				30,039 0 6	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward	30,080 0 6	95,228 8 10
			EXPENDITURE—continued.	6,638 2 8	
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
			Hajepore Sub-division—concluded.		
Repairs—concl'd.	80 0 0	23	Totaha road—	80 0 0	
	50 0 0		Surface repairs	21 14 0	
	120 0 0	24	Repairing bridges	120 0 0	
	100 0 0		Surface repairs	80 1 1	
	24 0 0	25	Repairing bridges	24 0 0	
	64 0 0	26	Sondhu road—	64 0 0	
	70 0 0		Surface repairs	41 9 0	
	96 0 0	27	Khura Chuk road—	96 0 0	
	20 0 0		Surface repairs	16 6 9	
	56 0 0	28	Repairing bridges	56 0 0	
	225 0 0	29	Narharporo road—	165 0 0	
	48 0 0	30	Surface repairs	48 0 0	
	80 0 0	31	Pateypore road—	80 0 0	
	240 0 0	32	Surface repairs	238 8 0	
	50 0 0		Repairing bridges	49 15 4	
	15 0 0		Do. dak sheds	42 0 0	
	180 0 0	33	Huzrut Jendaha road—	138 0 0	
	80 0 0	34	Surface repairs	71 0 0	
	64 0 0	35	Bhatowlia road—	64 0 0	
	240 0 0	36	Surface repairs	167 3 0	
	45 0 0		Repairing bridges	30 1 2	
	75 0 0	37	Chunerchra—	75 0 0	
	50 0 0		Surface repairs	36 9 11	
	120 0 0	38	Chuk Sikunder road—	118 0 0	
	69 0 0		Surface repairs	69 9 6	
		39	Repairing bridges	32 0 0	
		40	Rajapakur road—	75 0 0	
			Surface repairs	32 0 0	
		41	Belkunda road—	40 0 0	
			Surface repairs	21 11 9	
		42	Gobindpore road—	93 7 7	
			Surface repairs	4 10 6	
			Repairing Gurha Inspection Bungalow, No. 1	9,163 3 0	
			Ditto ditto ditto 2		
			Repairing Dak Bungalow		
			Total Repairs		89,202
Establishment	24,807 + 802		1 District Engineer from 31st August 1885 at Rs. 800 per mensem	25 12 10	
			District Engineer for seven months at Rs. 700 per mensem	4,900 0 0	
			District Engineer from 1st to 9th August 1885 at Rs. 700 per mensem	203 3 7	
			District Engineer for four months at Rs. 660 per mensem	2,640 0 0	
			Travelling allowance of District Engineer	3,068 14 6	
			1 Overseer (Sudder sub-division) for 12 months at Rs. 100 per mensem	1,200 0 0	
			1 Overseer (Hajepore sub-division) for 11 months at Rs. 100 per mensem	1,100 0 0	
			Ditto ditto for 1 month at Rs. 80 per mensem	80 0 0	
			1 Overseer (Seetamurhee sub-division) for 12 months at Rs. 80 per mensem	960 0 0	
			Horse allowance of three Overseers for 12 months at Rs. 80 each	1,080 0 0	
			1 Sub-Overseer (Sudder sub-division) for 12 months at Rs. 50 per mensem	600 0 0	
			1 Sub-Overseer (Hajepore sub-division) for 1 month at Rs. 50 per mensem	50 0 0	
			Ditto ditto for 11 months at Rs. 35 per mensem	385 0 0	
			1 Sub-Overseer (Seetamurhee sub-division) for 12 months at Rs. 35 per mensem	420 0 0	
			Horse allowance of three Sub-Overseers for 12 months at Rs. 15 per mensem each	540 0 0	
			2 Orderly peons for District Engineer for 12 months at Rs. 6 per mensem each	144 0 0	
			3 Orderly peons for Overseers for 12 months at Rs. 6 per mensem each	216 0 0	
			Office Establishment.		
			1 Second clerk for 11 months at Rs. 42 per month	462 0 0	
			1 Third clerk " 11 " " 32 " "	352 0 0	
			1 Draftsman " 11 " " 55 " "	605 0 0	
			1 Moonshee " 11 " " 22 " "	242 0 0	
			1 Temporary draftsman for two months at Rs. 20 per month	40 0 0	
			1 Temporary ditto from 1st to 8th January 1885 at Rs. 20 per month	3 3 7	
			1 Temporary ditto for 3 months at Rs. 15 per month	45 0 0	
			1 Duffry for 11 months at Rs. 8 per month	88 0 0	
			3 Office peons for 11 months at Rs. 6 per month each	198 0 0	
			Carried over	19,628 2 6	1,34,428 12

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	10,628 2 6	1,34,428 12 4
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		PUBLIC WORKS—concluded.		
		Contingencies.		
Establishment—concluded.	.....	Cost of drawing materials ...	72 10 0	
		Do. tracing cloth ...	73 8 0	
		Do. telegrams ...	9 10 0	
		Postage on bearing and insufficient covers ...	1 3 0	
		Do. parcels ...	4 0 0	
		Cost of postage stamps for office use ...	130 0 0	
		Ditto binding registers ...	1 10 0	
		Price of a match box ...	0 1 0	
		Ditto 3 dusters ...	0 3 9	
		Ditto a date register ...	0 12 0	
		Ditto 4 needles ...	0 1 0	
		Railway freight on parcels containing drawing materials, stationery, &c. ...	23 2 0	
		Railway fare of peons sent on business on the Hajeeপুর line, Tirlhoot State Railway ...	11 10 0	
		Cost of supplying paste ...	1 14 0	
		Cost of making a belt for a peon's badge ...	0 10 0	
		Cost of burning oil ...	4 8 0	
		Camp allowances of peons on tour with the District Engineer ...	9 5 6	
		Cart-hire for carrying office furniture, stationery, &c. ...	1 6 0	
		Price of a tumbler ...	0 6 0	
		Price of 12 copies of measurement and note-books ...	21 5 3	
		Price of six levelling books ...	19 12 0	
		Price of six bamboo umbrellas ...	1 8 0	
		Ekka hire for carrying papers to District Engineer on tour ...	12 0 0	
		Commission on money-orders ...	0 8 0	
		Subscription for the Calcutta Gazette for 1885 ...	20 0 0	
		Cost of printed forms ...	61 8 0	
		Pay of a temporary draftsman for one month, Rs. 15, and from 6th to 31st October 1884 at Rs. 30 ...	31 12 4	
		Pay of an office sweeper for 12 months at Rs. 1 per mensem ...	12 0 0	
		Pay of a punka-puller ...	65 3 2	
			20,219 3 6	
		Establishment of the Divisional Superintendent of Works 2½ per cent contribution on income towards the pay and establishment of the Divisional Superintendent of Works, Patna Division—		
		Amount paid by the Hajeeপুর Branch Road Committee for 1883-84 ...	693 3 11	
		Amount paid by the Hajeeপুর Branch Road Committee for 1884-85 ...	955 0 0	
		Amount paid by the Hajeeপুর District Road Committee, Sudder and Seetamurhee Sub-Divisions ...	2,868 0 0	
			4,716 3 11	
		Total Public Works Establishment ...	.....	24,935 7 5
Tools and Plant	2,960	Purchasing new kodalees ...	825 0 0	
		Ditto coir ropes and pully blocks ...	359 5 6	
		Ditto a writing table ...	25 10 0	
		Ditto tools and plant ...	76 4 0	
		Ditto pile engine ...	1,328 13 0	
		Ditto office furniture ...	7 8 0	
		Repairing office furniture ...	24 8 0	
		Ditto tents ...	10 15 10	
		Ditto pile engine ...	41 14 8	
		Ditto mathematical instrument ...	27 4 6	
		Ditto tools and plant ...	0 6 0	
		Ditto water carts ...	6 0 0	
		Entertaining godown chowkidar for 12 months at Rs. 4 per month ...	48 0 0	
		Ditto tent khalsas ...	25 0 0	
		Carriage of tools and plant ...	69 15 0	
		Clearing boring apparatus ...	4 12 0	
		Total Tools and Plant ...	.....	2,878 10 7
Toll and Ferry	.....	Toll and Ferry establishment and contingencies ...	.....
Irrigation	.....	Canal toll establishment and contingencies ...	.....
Miscellaneous	459	Staging Bungalow Establishment and Contingencies.		
		Mozufferpore Staging Bungalow—		
		1 Khansamah for 6 months at Rs. 6 per month ...	36 0 0	
		1 Bearer " 6 " at " 6 " ...	36 0 0	
		1 Sweeper " 6 " at " 4 " ...	24 0 0	
		Municipal house-tax ...	27 0 0	
		Pay of washerman from August 1884 to February 1885 at As. 8 ...	3 8 0	
		Cost of tinning deckchees ...	10 0 0	
		Do. chalk ...	2 8 0	
		Hajeeপুর Staging Bungalow—		
		1 Khansamah for 12 months at Rs. 6 per month ...	72 0 0	
		1 Bearer " 2 " at " 4 " ...	8 0 0	
		1 Sweeper " 12 " at " 3 " ...	36 0 0	
		Municipal tax ...	18 0 0	
		Pay of washerman from January 1883 to July 1885 at As. 8 ...	16 8 0	
		Price of 6 pairs of cups and saucers at As. 6 per pair ...	2 4 0	
		Do. 2 dozens jharuns at Rs. 1-8 per dozen ...	3 0 0	
		Do. 2 cork screws ...	2 6 0	
		Do. 3 locks ...	0 10 0	
			297 12 0	
		Petty construction and repairs.		
	353	Repairing Mozufferpore staging bungalow and its out-offices ...	227 5 11	
		Purchasing furniture for staging bungalow and its out-offices ...	61 10 7	
			288 0 6	
		Carried over ...	.....	1 62,429 10 10

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	1,62,829 10 10
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		Miscellaneous.		
Miscellaneous—concluded.	726	Contribution towards the pay of the Local Fund clerk employed in the Hajepore Sub-divisional Office ...	100 0 0	
		Contribution towards the pay of the Local Fund clerk employed in the Seetamurhee Sub-divisional Office ...	100 0 0	
		Expenses (including the pleaders' fees) incurred in conducting the cases brought by Dhunput Sing, contractor, against the District Road Committee ...	275 9 3	
		Compensation for crops, &c., on the land near Rusulpore on the Mohwa road ...	40 0 0	
		Rent of land occupied by the Road Cess godown at Mozufferpore ...	8 1 6	
		Municipal house-tax of the Road Cess godown at Mozufferpore ...	4 8 0	
		Municipal house-tax of the Road Cess godown at Seetamurhee ...	3 0 0	
		Pay of a surveyor for 9 months at Rs. 30 per month ...	270 0 0	801 2 9
Advances ...	.....	Deputy Collector, Road Cess, on account of purchasing court-fee stamps for issuing processes ...	100 0 0	
		Mr. H. F. Hollway, Manager, Amooni Factory, on account of repairing Jamoa road ...	280 0 0	
		Zemindars of Chundunputte and Chupra Parced on account of repairing village roads ...	180 0 0	
		Jugdum Sahai Koodhani on account of repairing village roads ...	100 0 0	
		Government Pleader, Chapra, on account of court-fee stamps, &c., required in the execution cases against the judgment-debtor Dhunput Sing... ..	20 0 0	680 0 0
Deposits	.....	Deposit refunded to Moulabux Mistry, Contractor ...	72 0 0	
		Ditto Rajabali, ditto ...	220 0 0	
		Ditto Jalim Mistry, ditto ...	159 0 0	
		Ditto Abilack Sing, ditto ...	159 0 0	
		Ditto Mohun Mistry, ditto ...	118 0 0	
		Ditto Charto Shaw, ditto ...	35 0 0	
		Ditto Mr. H. W. Stevens, ditto ...	227 0 0	
		Ditto Mittoo Mistry, ditto ...	339 0 0	
		Ditto Chittooo Shaw and Mudun Mohun Lall, Contractors ...	132 0 0	
		Ditto Damoo Bhagat, Contractor ...	42 0 0	
		Ditto Kusbhur Mistry, ditto ...	157 0 0	
		Ditto Shewdhary Thacoor ditto ...	38 0 0	
		Ditto Ellahi Bux Mistry, ditto ...	25 0 0	
		Ditto Punchum Mistry, ditto ...	87 0 0	
		Amount of commission paid to tehsildars and peons employed for the realization of road cess arrears ...	235 3 6	2,045 3 6
		Total Disbursement ...	...	1,66,866 1 1

Memorandum shewing in detail the actual cash balance on the 30th September 1885.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at credit of the District Road Fund in the Mozufferpore Treasury as per pass book ...	11,422	2	0			
Less the amount of cheques charged in accounts but not yet paid ...	13,990	13	6			
				431	4	6
Imprest in hand of District Engineer ...	500	0	0			
Ditto Vice-Chairman, Branch Road Committee, Hajipore ...	257	3	6			
Ditto ditto Seetamurhee ...	100	0	0			
				857	3	6
Total as per cash book ...				1,288	8	0

Memorandum shewing in detail the amount of outstanding advances on the 30th September 1885.

Stoneware pipes and mile stones ...	40	11	7
Bricks for Sonbursa Bridge ...	3,852	11	2
Collector of Mozufferpore ...	26	0	0
Jugdum Sahai, Koodhani ...	100	0	0
Government Pleader, Chupra ...	20	0	0
	4,039	6	9

Memorandum shewing in detail the amount of deposits on the 30th September 1885.

Deputy Collector, Road Cess ...	912	3	2
	912	3	2

CERTIFIED that the balance at credit of the District Road Fund in the Mozufferpore Treasury on the 30th September 1885 was Rs. 14,422-2 (fourteen thousand four hundred twenty-two and annas two) only.

MOZUFFERPORE TREASURY,
The 9th December 1885.

Treasury Officer.

No. 92, dated Durbhunga, the 12th December 1885.

From—The Chairman, District Road Committee, Durbhunga,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

As required under section 179 of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the District Road Department of this district during the last cess year (1884-85).

District Committee.—The total number of members on the list was 25.

* * * * *

One member died during the year, and another left the country for Europe. Of the rest, three did not attend any meeting at all.

In comparison with the previous years, there was no improvement in the attendance of the members, though in spite of this I am glad to report that some of the members, especially Europeans, took great interest in the Committee's work and helped the Committee as usual by undertaking the repairs of both district and village roads. During the year the names of certain European gentlemen were sent up for appointment as new and additional members, with a view to strengthen the Committee, but the proposal was not favourably entertained by the Commissioner, in view, I think, of the introduction of the scheme of Local Self-Government.

Branch Committees.—There are two Branch Committees in the two subdivisions of the district, viz., Madhubani and Tajpur; but these Branch Committees existed only in name during the last year, and proved to be utter failures as deliberative bodies. In one of them, viz. Madhubani, only one meeting was held throughout the year, while in the other not even a single meeting was held. The status of these Committees cannot be improved unless they are thoroughly reconstituted. But this can only be done when the new Local Self-Government scheme comes into force.

The work of these Branch Committees, which chiefly consists of carrying out the repairs of village roads in their respective jurisdictions, however, did not suffer in any way during the year under report. The work was done very energetically by the two Sub-divisional Officers concerned, with the assistance of several European Planters, who are always ready to render material help in the matter of road repairs.

Income.—The principal item of income of the Committee was the Road Cess.

The total demand of the cess according to the revaluations completed during the year before was Rs. 2,12,605, and the budget of the year was originally framed according to it; but afterwards the Government having refused to sanction the revaluations with retrospective effect from the year 1883-84, a sum of Rs. 42,000, which had already been realized from the parties during that year, had to be treated as advance and deducted from the income of the year under report. The budget had to be revised accordingly.

The year commenced with an arrear balance of Rs. 44,168, and as the demand of the year was Rs. 1,94,340, the total realizable demand of the year was Rs. 2,38,508. Of this, Rs. 1,98,448 were collected during the year, and Rs. 2,095 remitted, leaving an unrealized balance of Rs. 37,965 at the end of the year. The percentages of the collections and the arrears were 83 and 15, as compared to 77 and 21 of the previous year, respectively.

Expenditure.—The details of the expenditure under the several heads will appear from the annual accounts submitted herewith. I beg, however, to make the following remarks on some of them.

Original Works.—The following works of a permanent nature were executed during the year :—

1. Metalling of roads with jhama and kuner	...	6½ miles.
2. New culverts	...	4
3. Arching over large old culverts	...	26
4. Remodelling of roads	...	9 miles.
5. Abutments built to one large iron bridge on the North Emigration road		

Besides the above, the work of providing three very important second class roads, viz., Kumtowl to Pupree, Sakri to Gopalpore Ghât, and Hatti to Moserah, with permanent masonry bridges, was also taken in hand in the beginning of the year, a total sum of Rs. 50,000 being provided for them in the budget; but before sufficient progress had been made with the works, they had to be stopped owing to the income of the year having been reduced by Rs. 42,000 as explained above. A considerable quantity of materials have, however, been already procured for the works, and due provision for them has been made in the budget of the current year.

Under the head "Original works," I may also mention here that the large iron bridge at Burna on the road Tappur to Jandaha, which was in course of construction for the last two or three years, was completed during the year.

Repairs.—Of the 640 miles of district roads, about 150 miles were repaired through the agency of planters. All heavy earthwork and bridge repairs were, however, executed by the District Engineer himself through contractors. The heavy repairs consisted chiefly of the mending of flood damages, and the annual repairs on roads and bridges, but besides

this, some more substantial work was done in the way of arching over 53 old and temporary bridges, and converting them into permanent ones.

The state of the roads is on the whole as bad as it can well be. In this respect the Committee have had good reason to find serious fault with their District Engineer, who worked in an unsystematic and therefore expensive manner, and without securing any real benefit by the expenditure he incurred.

VILLAGE ROADS.

Sudder Subdivision.—Much useful work was done under this head during the year. Besides the usual repairs of roads throughout the subdivision, carried out chiefly through the agency of the planters, a sum of about Rs. 3,000 was spent for opening out roads and tracts in the eastern portion of the subdivision with a view to afford relief to the people who had been suffering from drought, owing to the deficient rainfall of the previous year. These works were done very satisfactorily, and they really proved to be a source of great relief to the people for whom they were intended.

Subdivisions.—The work of repairing village roads in the subdivisions was also done satisfactorily. I beg to annex extracts from the reports received from them.

Mr. Reily, the Subdivisional Officer of Madhubani, states—"I have to add that the Road Cess money has been expended and the work done on the same principle as last year as far as practicable, that is, the construction of pucca culverts in sites where such seemed necessary, and replacing old timber bridges by pucca culverts, or by pucca abutments and centre pucca wall with Jamoon wood platform. It is more sensible and practically more useful to have a rough and indifferent road bridged throughout than to have properly repaired and smooth roads, but unbridged. In the former case the road would be of use the whole year round, while in the latter case, it would only be of use when the water had subsided and the necessity for a bridge did not exist."

Mr. Earle, the Subdivisional Officer of Tajpur, writes—"The allotments for village roads during the year was Rs. 5,000, and besides this an additional amount of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned. The whole amount was expended during the year, leaving a surplus expenditure of about Rs. 1,500, which still remains unpaid. I may here remark that a large sum was expended on account of the metalling of the Tajpur bazar road and the opening of a new road from Poosa to Samastipore and erection of pucca bridges on that road. The ordinary rate allowed was Rs. 15 per mile, and also further allowance was made for roads which were in very bad condition. In some cases where the repairs were considered petty, lower rates than the ordinary rates were allowed. Some new pucca bridges were constructed during the year, which undoubtedly rendered the roads much more serviceable."

The annual accounts are submitted herewith. They have been duly audited by a Sub-Committee, as required under section 179 of the Act.

No. 6.—Part II.

DURBHUNGA DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure during the year 1884-85.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Ra.	* INCOME.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Provincial rates	.....	Cess on lands " on houses, &c. One per cent. road cess	2,08,772 11 4	2,08,772 11 4
Miscellaneous...	3,700	Interest on arrears of road cess	2,822 0 1	2,822 0 1
	800	Rent collections of the Durbhunga and Madhubani dāk bungalows	449 4 0	449 4 0
		<i>Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.</i>		
	6,080	(a) Process fees realized from parties in arrears (b) Searching fees paid by parties for searching records and papers (c) Copying fees paid by parties for taking copies of records and papers, &c. (d) Fines realized from the parties under the Cess Act	Ra. A. P. 4,410 5 7 202 4 0 391 11 0 213 12 0 5,128 0 7	5,128 0 7
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
	1,200	Sale proceeds of the District Engineer's old office Ditto of old stores and materials of bridges	128 0 0 2 13 0 128 13 0	
		Contribution from Government towards the cost of the joint-establishments for the collection of cess	1,200 0 0	1,328 13 0
Advances	.....	Advances recovered by work done as follows:— Mr. May of Hathowree factory " Crowdy of Anor ditto " Ophrey of Khan, Mirzapore Sub-Divisional Officer of Tajpore Ditto ditto of Madhubani Mr. Dalgleish of Dalsing Serai factory " Ranton of Therna ditto " Webb of Muktearpore ditto " MacIver of Dowlatnore ditto " Crankshank of Mangalgurh ditto " Crowdy of Hursingpore Golam Kabbani, contractor Mr. Gale, of Pandowl factory Baboo Sri Narayan Singh, zemindar Mr. Crowdy of Hatti " Finch of Shahpore factory District Engineer, Durbhunga, for materials, &c. S. M. Kadir, late Sub Overseer, for pay Nowrami Lal, contractor Mr. Wyatt of Benepore factory Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, on account of village roads	400 0 0 671 10 0 150 0 0 6,327 4 8 9,299 15 1 275 0 0 475 0 0 392 12 0 767 0 0 1,049 15 11 720 13 0 2 0 0 2,085 0 0 19 14 3 500 0 0 200 0 0 4,227 5 6 5 0 0 400 0 0 336 15 0 971 8 4	30,125 1 0
		Total Income	2,18,625 14 9	
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds	..	Refunds of fines remitted	2,365 8 0	2,365 8 0
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Collection Office.</i>		
Provincial rates	6,636	1 Head clerk at Rs. 50 per month for 11 months (less fines and deductions) 1 Second clerk at „ 35 ditto ditto ditto 1 Head mohurir at „ 25 ditto ditto ditto 2 Mohurirs at „ 20 ditto ditto ditto 3 Ditto at „ 15 ditto ditto ditto 1 Record-keeper at „ 20 ditto 6 months and 5 days (less fines and deductions) 1 Duffry at „ 6 ditto 12 ditto ditto 1 Peon at „ 5 ditto ditto ditto 5 Litta mohurirs at „ 15 ditto ditto ditto Contingencies during the whole year Wages of copyist during the year House rent at Rs. 15 per month, for 12 months and 23 days	499 4 0 385 0 0 273 6 0 436 1 4 490 2 3 122 14 5 65 5 0 55 0 0 817 4 7 611 2 0 218 0 0 191 8 0	
		<i>Revaluations.</i>		
		1 Clerk at Rs. 30 per month, for 11 months (less fines and deductions) 1 Mohurir „ 15 ditto ditto (ditto)	330 0 0 181 1 3	
		Total	4,606 0 10	
		Deduct— Amount of pay of establishment paid last year, but refunded in this	124 5 7	
		Total Collection Office	4,481 11 3	
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office.</i>		
Administration	1,892	1 Head clerk and accountant at Rs. 30 per month, for 11 months (less fines and deductions) 1 Second clerk „ 30 ditto ditto (ditto) 1 Peon „ 6 ditto ditto ditto Contingencies during the year	929 11 5 334 10 6 86 0 0 230 14 3	
		Total Committee's Office	1,501 4 2	
		Carried over	8,401 7 5	

[illegible]

	missioner's No. 50G, dated 17th February 1885	...	...	...
	Ditto No. 180G, dated 14th May 1885	...	...	...
†	Head Ditto ditto	...	...	...
‡	C. G. Government's No. 601.C, Commissioner's No. 213, dated 20th January 1885.	...	...	...
§	Commissioner's No. 332G, dated 27th December 1884.	...	...	...
||	Bengal Government's No. 917LC, Commissioner's No. 180G, dated 14th May 1884.	...	...	...
||	Commissioner's No. 180G, dated 14th May 1884.	...	...	...
¶	Bengal Government's No. 8150LC, dated 11th December 1883.	...	...	...
¶¶	Ditto No. 798LC, dated 25th March 1884.	...	...	...
¶¶	This amount has been recovered from other works in 1885-86.			

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Length.	Class.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					Brought forward ..	.....	58,188 4 1
					EXPENDITURE--continued.		
					Repairs of Roads and Bridges.		
Repair	85,608	12	I	2	Road from Durbhunga to Sakree ..	2,941 12 9	
		17	I	3	Ditto ditto to Raika ..	2,554 8 9	
		13½	I	4	Ditto ditto to Kuntowl ..	2,190 13 9	
		10	I	5	Ditto ditto to Simree ..	2,484 15 6	
		1	I	6	Ditto ditto to Gangwarah ..	139 0 0	
		9	I	7	Ditto Mirzapore to Surhee ..	435 15 0	
		17	I	8	Ditto Bharathpore to Hazetpore ..	1,753 10 9	
		20	I	9	Ditto Piprahat to Narayah ..	3,982 8 9	
		4	I	10	Ditto Hazetpore to Monghyr boundary ..	388 10 2	
		3	I	11	Ditto Supla to Kakrowl ..	60 2 0	
		18	I	12	Ditto Mirzapore via Pandowl to Sakree ..	909 0 0	
		12	I	13	Ditto Madhubani to Khajowlee ..	103 7 0	
		3	I	13½	Ditto Pandowl to Gar Serai ..	189 0 0	
		16	II	14	Ditto ditto to Madhubani ..	431 7 3	
		30	II	15	Ditto Durbhunga to Roserah ..	2,315 12 3	
		7	II	16	Ditto Narayah to Lowkaha ..	749 11 0	
		18	II	17	Ditto Durbhunga to Baherah ..	827 7 9	
		27	II	18	Ditto ditto to Pooah ..	1,063 10 0	
		28	II	19	Ditto Sakree to Gopalpore Ghat ..	3,455 0 2	
		11	II	20	Ditto Surhee to Lowkaha ..	716 7 0	
		8	II	21	Ditto Narayah to Tiljuka ..	2,637 14 3	
		10½	II	22	Ditto Baherah to Sakree ..	1,023 15 6	
		19	II	23	Ditto Hatti to Roserah ..	891 2 7	
		24	II	24	Ditto Roserah to Singhia Ghat ..	101 0 0	
		2	II	25	Ditto ditto to Dowlatpore ..	298 10 8	
		12	II	26	Ditto Kuntowl to Pooah ..	990 13 6	
		12	II	27	Ditto Khajowlee to Ludania ..	1,428 14 6	
		11	II	28	Ditto Benepatti to Kuntowl ..	891 7 9	
		14	II	29	Ditto ditto to Harlakhee ..	622 5 6	
		20	II	30	Ditto Raika to Jaynagar ..	1,199 12 6	
		12	II	31	Ditto Tajpur to Jandaha ..	1,119 5 9	
		7	II	32	Ditto do. to Samastpore ..	182 0 0	
		9	II	33	Ditto do. to Pooah ..	1,108 10 9	
		13	II	34	Ditto Dalsing Serai to Sinchiaghat ..	1,039 5 7	
		21	II	35	Ditto Narhan to Jitwarpore ..	3,092 15 9	
		3	II	36	Ditto Pooah to Mhow ..	297 9 6	
		12½	II	38	Ditto Baherah to Bahere ..	890 4 0	
		4	II	39	Ditto Madhubani to Benepatti ..	234 0 0	
		12	II	40	Ditto Baherah to Hatti ..	1,180 10 3	
		20	II	41	Ditto Hatti to Mangalpur ..	262 5 3	
		10	III	42	Ditto Belaspore to Hathowree ..	421 10 9	
		3	III	43	Ditto Hathowree to Bahere ..	2,742 3 6	
		3	III	44	Ditto Simree to Singhwara ..	106 6 0	
		3	III	45	Ditto Jalley to Kuntowl ..	94 2 6	
		9	III	46	Ditto Bhowarah to Surso ..	937 8 0	
		5	III	47	Ditto Tajpur to Chatwarah ..	10 0 0	
		2	III	48	Ditto Dalsing Serai to Bazitpore ..	589 8 3	
		11	III	49	Ditto Pooah to Mohamadpore ..	137 12 3	
		13	III	50	Ditto Nagarbasti to Roserah ..	602 1 3	
		14	III	51	Ditto Ladowra to Jhunsagar ..	139 0 0	
		13	III	52	Ditto Hursingpore to Bazitpore ..	1 8 0	
		10	III	53	Ditto Benepatti to Jhanghpore ..	179 11 0	
		12	III	54	Ditto Mirzapore to Jaynagar ..	770 12 0	
		17	III	55	Ditto Kallinger to Kuntowl ..	1,173 10 0	
		13	IV	56	Ditto Madhubani to Benepatti ..	619 13 10	
		12	IV	57	Ditto Jitwarpore to Mallinagar ..	521 10 7	
		7	IV	58	Ditto Madhubani to Kelwal ..	185 7 3	
		12	IV	59	Ditto Narayah to Andhranath ..	399 6 11	
		12	IV	60	Ditto Hieni to Mouzee ..	.....
		8	IV	62	Ditto Samastpore to Hursingpore ..	587 7 2	
		15	IV	65	Ditto Gughat to Ujarpore ..	830 11 0	
		...	IV	...	Ditto Tar Serai feeder road ..	15 0 0	
		...	IV	...	Ditto Nanigachee ditto ..	30 0 0	
					Village Roads.		
					Sudder sub-division ..	4,023 8 6	
					Madhubani ditto ..	7,626 4 9	
					Tajpur ditto ..	7,296 13 6	
					Unforeseen expenditure ..	306 3 0	
					Total Repairs ..	.....	77,989 1 5
					Establishment.		
Establishment	16,095 0 0				District Engineer at Rs. 650 per mensem, for 12 months ..	7,800 0 0	
					Travelling allowance of ditto during the year at Public Works Department rate ..	1,298 10 0	
					3 Overseers, at Rs. 60 per mensem each, for 11 months (less fines and deductions) ..	1,976 0 0	
					Travelling allowance of 3 overseers for 12 ditto ..	1,065 0 0	
					1 Head Clerk at Rs. 90 per mensem for 1 month ..	90 0 0	
					1 Ditto " 60 " for 10 months (less fines and deductions) ..	597 0 0	
					1 Second clerk " 40 " for 2 " and days ditto ..	92 0 0	
					1 Ditto " 25 " for 9 " ditto ..	225 0 0	
					1 Draftsman " 50 " for 11 " ditto ..	550 0 0	
					1 Mohurrir " 10 " for ditto ditto ..	110 0 0	
					1 Duftry " 8 " for ditto ditto ..	88 0 0	
					2 Peons " 6 " for ditto ditto ..	132 0 0	
					1 Extra clerk " 15 " for 1 month ditto ..	15 0 0	
					1 Extra peon " 3 " for ditto ditto ..	3 0 0	
					Contingencies during the year ..	383 15 9	
					Ground rent for the old office for months at ..	179 17 0	
					House-rent paid to municipality for month at ..	95 0 0	
					Total Establishment ..	.....	14,989 3 9
					Tools and Plant.		
Tools and Plant	600 0 0				Purchase of furniture and repairs to "tools," &c., and furniture--	Rs. A. P.	
					District Engineer's office ..	248 7 6	
					Collection office ..	227 0 0	
					Committee's office ..	30 8 0	
					Total Tools and Plant ..	495 15 6	
					Carried over ..	.....	68,518 13 4

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. 4.	
		Brought forward ...	.....	68,313 12
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.			
Toll and Ferry	2,500 0 0	Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies— Durbhunga sub-division 295 2 3 Madhubani ditto 128 0 0 Tajpur ditto 32 0 0	443 2 3		
		Total Ferry ... ..	.....	443 2
		Establishment and contingencies. Rs. A. P. Construction and repairs. Rs. A. P.			
Miscellaneous...	5,122 0 0	Staging Bungalows. Durbhunga dak bungalow 648 2 0 Madhubani ditto 98 8 0 Tajpur ditto 15 15 3 Chulparas inspection bungalow 82 8 0	156 2 3 98 8 0 15 15 3 87 3 8		
		Rs. A. P. Construction of a staging bungalow at Lacheria serai (sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 1774L.C., dated 10th November 1891). Total estimate 5,786 0 0 Expenditure to end of the year 3,749 0 0	..... .....	
		..... 1,748 7 9	.....	
		730 10 0	2,247 4 9		
		Total Staging Bungalows	2,977 14 9	2,977 14 9	
Advances	...	Advances made for works, &c.— District Engineer, Durbhunga, for cost of materials for works, &c. 8,244 13 10 Nazir Collectorate on account of cost of court-fee stamps 4,343 0 0 Sub-Divisional Officer of Madhubani for village roads 7,715 10 8 Ditto ditto Tajpur for ditto 6,722 0 0 Mr. MacLeod for repairs of roads 200 0 0 Dalgush ditto 275 0 0 May ditto 200 0 0 Crowdy of Anor ditto 620 0 0 Webb of do. ditto 1,002 12 0 MacIver ditto 987 0 0 Cruikshank ditto 1,080 0 0 Cockburn ditto 4,000 0 0 Crowdy of Hursingpur ditto 520 13 0 Crowdy of Hatti ditto 2,715 0 0 Gale of Pandowl ditto 2,775 0 0 Gulvy of Khan Mirzapore ditto 150 0 0 Wyatt of Benepore ditto 836 14 6 Finch of Shahpore ditto 200 0 0 Robertson ditto 250 0 0 Barton ditto 300 0 0 Ruxton ditto 475 0 0 Hume ditto 275 0 0 Colonel Arin Bey ditto 200 0 0 Lanzat Singh, contractor 6,802 4 0 Baboo Sri Narayan Singh, zemindar 19 14 3 Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, for village roads 971 8 4 Bujhaon Singh, contractor 9,141 9 6 Golab Chand, head clerk 30 0 0 Ishree Singh, contractor 4,180 0 0 Aman Ullah, ditto 1,000 0 0 Nowrangilal, ditto 400 0 0 Golam Rabbani, ditto 3,024 7 8	8,244 13 10 4,343 0 0 7,715 10 8 6,722 0 0 200 0 0 275 0 0 200 0 0 620 0 0 1,002 12 0 987 0 0 1,080 0 0 4,000 0 0 520 13 0 2,715 0 0 2,775 0 0 150 0 0 836 14 6 200 0 0 250 0 0 300 0 0 475 0 0 275 0 0 200 0 0 6,802 4 0 19 14 3 971 8 4 9,141 9 6 30 0 0 4,180 0 0 1,000 0 0 400 0 0 3,024 7 8	69,650 11 4	
		Deduct advances recovered in cash— Mr. Beckwith 60 0 0 Kadir 33 0 0	..... .....	
		Total 95 0 0	95 0 0	69,535 11	
		Total Advances ... ..	.....	69,535 11

Memorandum showing in detail the actual Cash Balance on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on 30th September 1885 as certified by the Treasury Officer	41,699 6 6	
Imprest in hands of the District Engineer and others	600 0 0	
Total	42,299 6 6	
Deduct outstanding cheques	9,502 7 4	
Balance as per cash book on 30th September 1885	32,796 15 2	

Memorandum showing the Balances outstanding on 30th September 1885 against "Advances."

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
District Engineer for materials for works, &c. ...	6,450	15	7			
Nazir Collectorate for cost of court-fee stamps ...	10,249	14	0			
Sub-Divisional Officer of Madhubani for village road ...	9,114	2	3			
Ditto of Tajpur for ditto ...	1,751	1	9			
Mr. MacLeod for repairs of roads ...	450	0	0			
" Dalgleish ditto ...	68	8	3			
" Webb ditto ...	10	0	0			
" MacIver ditto ...	200	0	0			
" Cruikshank ditto ...	0	0	1			
" Cockburn ditto ...	4,000	0	0			
" Crowdy of Hatti ditto ...	2,245	0	0			
" Gale of Pandowl ditto ...	690	0	0			
" Waytt ditto ...	499	15	6			
" Robertson ditto ...	250	0	0			
" Barton ditto ...	300	0	0			
" Hume ditto ...	275	0	0			
" Artin Bey ditto ...	200	0	0			
Golam Rabbani, contractor, for value of materials prepared, &c. ...	3,028	7	3			
Langat Singh, contractor, for value of materials prepared, &c. ...	6,502	4	0			
Bujhaon Singh, contractor, for value of materials prepared, &c. ...	10,666	9	6			
Ishree Singh, contractor, for value of material prepared, &c. ...	4,189	0	0			
Aman Ullah, contractor, for value of material prepared &c. ...	1,000	0	0			
Golab Chand, head clerk, for advance of pay ...	30	0	0			
Total ...	62,470	14	2			
	Rs. A. P.					
Deduct excess recoveries from—						
Mr. Crowdy of Anar ...	51	10	0			
" Crowdy of Hursingpore ...	200	0	0			
" S. M. Kadir, Sub-Overseer ...	1	0	0			
	252	10	0			
				62,218	4	2
Total advances (balance) ...				62,218	4	2

Dated Chupra, the 1st December 1885.

From—BAROO RAM ANUGRA NARAIN SINGH, Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Sarun,

To—The Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Sarun.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a detailed account of receipts and expenditure of the Sarun District Road Fund for the cess year 1884-85.

2. With the exception of the works noted in the explanatory sheet, all other works provided for in the budget were completed.

3. All original works and repairs on the Sewan subdivision were executed by the Sewan Branch committee and those in the Gopalgunge subdivision, excepting original works on the main roads were executed by the Gopalgunge Branch committee.

4. Due attention was paid to the repairs of important village roads, and the works were carried out by the managers of factories and native zemindars.

5. The kutchra roads were not in as good order as could be wished, hence the Committee have arranged with the planter gentlemen for the supervision of road repairs during the cess year 1885-86.

6. During the year under review there were about 2 miles of road in Chupra subdivision, 22 miles of road in Gopalgunge subdivision, and 4 miles of road in Sewan subdivision planted with fruit-bearing trees, and all the trees were properly taken care of and maintained.

7. No heavy damages were done to any of the district roads or bridges thereon by the flood of the last year, except that portions of 46th, 47th, and 52nd miles of the Chupra-Goothny road were encroached upon by the Gogra and one plank-topped bridge on the 17th mile of the Sewan-Sallempore road gave way.

8. The establishment under the District Committee, as well as the staff under the District Engineer, worked satisfactorily.

No. 6.—Part II.

SARUN DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885, to accompany the annual accounts for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Provincial	1,68,255	Cess on lands ... ..	.....	1,76,101 11
		<i>Rent of Serais and Bungalows.</i>		
Miscellaneous...	500	Chupra dak bungalow on road No. 3	538 8 0	
	450	Ditto local fund bungalow on road No. 3	43 14 0	
		Ekma inspection bungalow on road " 3	2 8 0	
		Sewan ditto ditto " 3	59 11 0	
		Gopalgunge ditto ditto " 23	6 8 0	
		Dighwara ditto ditto " 1	2 4 0	
	980		653 5 0	
		<i>Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.</i>		
		Process fees	36 0 0	
		Fine realised from road chowkidars	8 8 0	
		Ditto ditto moonshers	5 0 0	
		Ditto ditto cess peons	6 8 0	
		Ditto ditto cess mohurirs	7 0 0	
		Ditto ditto cess clerks	21 8 6	
		Fees for opening separate account of lakhiraj estates	15 0 0	
			93 8 6	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
	5,000	Interest on cess on lands	4,384 8 6	
		Cess fine realised from the defaulters of cess returns	2,617 8 0	
		Diet of prisoners	1 11 6	
		Sale proceeds of road cess furniture	4 8 0	
		Ditto of materials of Ekma hut	50 0 0	
		Contribution from the Gunduck Division towards the renewal of the flooring of the Gopalgunge bridge on the first mile of the Gopalgunge-Butturda road ..	995 0 0	
		Hire of steamer, &c., realised from Baboo Sheoprotap Narain	273 7 8	
		Sale proceeds of old unserviceable materials, such as punkhus, tapes, &c. ...	75 12 0	
		Ditto of fruits from the compound of Dorggunge bungalow	3 13 0	
		Refund of overcharge in road establishment bill	1 0 0	
		Ditto of prepaid message to Vice-Chairman, Sewan	0 7 0	
		Contribution paid by zemindars for clearing Mokdurkpoore and Mokdurungunge annual	68 0 0	
		Sale proceeds of materials of dak huts	5 2 0	
	5,000		8,484 13 6	
	5,980	Total miscellaneous receipts ... ..	.....	9,331 11
Grant from Government.	1,300	Contribution from the financial fund towards the road and public works cess establishment for the cess years 1883-84 and 1884-85 ... ..	.....	2,600 0
	1,75,535	Total revenue ... ..	.....	1,88,023 6
Advances		Advance made to Jhowry mistry adjusted by debiting to "tools and plant" ...	60 0 0	
		Ditto to Ramprosad Singh, contractor, adjusted by debiting to works ...	1,148 8 0	
		Ditto to Jameer mistry, contractor, recovered in cash	15 0 0	
		Ditto to Ramyad Mallie, recovered in cash	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	
		and adjusted by debiting to works	3 0 0	
		Advance made to Sewan Branch Committee adjusted by debiting to works ...	4 0 0	
		Ditto to Gopalsunwe ditto ditto	37,694 8 6	
		Ditto to Shaikh Kullan, recovered in cash	5,738 12 0	
		Ditto to Manager, Tajpore Factory, debited to works	400 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Buhrowlee ditto ditto	670 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Cheyten Pursa ditto ditto	443 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Jotepore ditto ditto	355 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Seetalpore ditto ditto	345 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Seetalpore ditto ditto	500 0 0	
		Ditto for kutni stone lime, recovered in cash	Rs. A. P. 402 11 0	
		and debited to works	1,386 11 10	
		Advance made to Mr. G. Nixon, District Engineer, recovered in cash ...	1,879 7 7	
		Ditto to Baboo Borada Kant Biswas, recovered in cash	1,060 0 0	
		Ditto to Manager, Bamo Factory, debited to works	10 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Sonbarsa ditto ditto	13 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Shahpore ditto ditto	240 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Monpara ditto ditto	444 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Monpara Factory, recovered in cash	302 8 0	
		Ditto to ditto Kahala Factory, debited to works	173 8 0	
		Ditto to ditto Manjha ditto ditto	182 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Saddowa ditto ditto	429 0 0	
		Ditto to ditto Nowada ditto ditto	546 0 0	
		Ditto and recovered in cash	Rs. A. P. 640 14 9	
			84 2 3	
			575 0 0	
	1,75,535	Carried over	57,376 4 7	1,88,023 6

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	Class.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	+1,000			Brought forward ...	.....	... ..	567 0 0	10,926 9 6
				EXPENDITURE—continued.				
				CHUPRA SUB-DIVISION—contd.				
		2	I	Chupra-Sutterghat Road.				
Original works—continued.	20,030—1,520	...	...	Raising, bridging and metalling ...	91,894*	38,909 0 2	10,210 0 5	
	+ 40	...	...	Constructing Musrukh bridge	.....	1,435 13 0	3* 15 0	
	+ 754	...	...	Ditto masonry fencing-wall across Khuma	754	639 0 0	639 0 0	
	+ 2,494	...	...	Constructing masonry portions of 1st and 2nd miles	2,404	2,044 15 11	2,044 15 11	
	20,000+1,768					43,027 13 7	18,932 15 10	
		3	I	Chupra-Sewan Road.				
	+ 2,820	...	...	Improving Chupra Local Fund bungalow	2,317	2,619 13 3	2,619 13 3	
		4	I	Chupra-Goothny Road.				
	1,025+3,794	...	...	Raising, bridging and metalling ..	9,009	7,335 2 5	3,467 8 6	
	+ 733	...	...	Planting trees	731	732 15 0	732 15 0	
	1,925+4,527					8,068 1 5	4,220 7 6	
		5	I	Chupra-Rewaghat Road.				
	5,000	...	...	Raising, metalling, &c.	5,006	2,885 0 9	2,885 0 9	
	+ 132	...	...	Constructing Gurkha bazar drain	2,035	1,038 11 0	50 0 0	
	5,000+ 132					3,943 12 3	2,835 0 9	
		6	II	Chupra-Sallempore Ghat Road.				
	+ 765	...	...	Constructing Baniapore bridge ..	12,705†	12,802 9 2	742 7 5	
	+ 164	...	...	Improving 15th mile	156	163 12 9	163 12 9	
	+ 999					13,028 5 11	926 4 2	
		10	II	Domaigurh-Sahagpore Road.				
	+ 870	...	...	Re-constructing Choepa bridge	1,709	1,700 13 0	861 4 0	
	+ 306	...	...	Constructing two 3' barrel drains	.....	1,700 13 0	861 4 0	
	+ 1,176							
		11	II	Khoyra-Rameolla Road.				
	9,000	...	...	Re-constructing Marhowra bridge	5,579	2,442 0 0	2,442 0 0	
		12	II	Pursa-Shapore Road.				
	+ 112	...	...	Metalling Rajaputty bridge	.....	.....	.....
		14	II	Dighwara-Pygumberpore Road.				
	15,000—1,112	...	...	Raising, metalling, &c.	25,830‡	12,537 2 0	12,405 14 0	
		40	II	Nugra-Anmour Road.				
	800	...	...	Metalling 1 mile, near Anmour	800	750 0 2	750 0 2	
		53	I	School-house—Maona bridge Road.				
	4,000	...	...	Constructing a store godown	3,573	1,103 8 0	1,103 8 0	
		60	IV	Tajpore-Chainpore Road.				
	+ 332	...	...	Joining two incomplete portions of the road	392	204 4 8	204 4 8	
		60	I	Chupra-Flag-station Road.				
	+ 669	...	...	Metalling the road	662	574 7 0	574 7 0	
		70	I	Bhugwan Bazar Station Road.				
	+ 751	...	...	Metalling the road	.....	.....	.....
	+ 137	...	...	Nicking out boundaries of unraised roads	500	364 1 3		
	1,000— 733	...	...	Planting trees ..	.....	.....	.....
	+ 1,067	...	...	Nursery in the road cess office compound	30	36 0 0	36 0 0	
		...	...	Survey establishment	1,067	482 4 6	482 4 6	
	50,725+13,368			Total	.....	.....	48,901 3 10	
				Village Roads.				
	+ 700	...	...	Constructing 2 culverts on Pursa-Srinath chuck road	200	200 0 0	200 0 0	
		...	...	Constructing 1 culvert on Nugra village road	80	80 0 0	80 0 0	
		...	...	Constructing 3 culverts on Belowi-Methewrah road	150	150 0 0	150 0 0	
		...	...	Constructing 3 culverts on Morachee road	120	120 0 0	120 0 0	
		...	...	Constructing 1 culvert on Sewan road	75	75 0 0	75 0 0	
		...	...	Constructing 1 temporary bridge on Jigna road	25	25 0 0	25 0 0	
				Carried over	.....	.....	650 0 0	10,926
	50,725+13,368						48,901 3 10	

* Sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 29640., dated 17th November 1882.

† Ditto by Government, vide Commissioner's No. 315G, dated 17th August 1892.

‡ Ditto in Bengal Government No. 949L.C., dated 15th May 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	Class.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Original works—continued.	56,725 + 13,368			Brought forward	{ 48,061 3 10	10,926 9 6
	+ 700			EXPENDITURE—continued.			{ 650 0 0	
				CHUPRA SUB-DIVISION—concluded.				
				Village Roads—concluded.				
				Surveying Kopa-Samhola road ...	...	1 5 6	1 5 6
				Ditto G. Idengung road ...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0
				Ditto Sewan-Pyzambepore road ...	...	1 5 0	1 5 0
	+ 1,338			Constructing 2 bridges on Sowri-Gowin ...	1,338	...	...
	+ 2,938						056 15 0	
	1,000— 889			Unforeseen works ...	...	...	...
	57,725 + 14,517			Total Original Works, Chupra Sub-Division ...	.....	...	49,618 2 10
				SEWAN SUB-DIVISION.				
		3	I	Chupra-Sewan Road.				
	+ 31			Metalling portions of 38th and 39th miles ...	1,275	1,923 5 6	35 2 0	
	+ 274			Metalling portions of 49th mile ...	457	183 6 6	...	
	+ 307			Planting trees ...	621	17 13 0	17 13 0	
	+ 612			Purchasing furniture for Sewan bungalow ...	250	258 13 0	258 13 0	
						2,385 6 0	311 12 0	
	+ 287			Chupra-Ghoonthy Road.				
				Constructing a 5-foot culvert ...	287	...	...
		7	II	Manjhee-Burrowlee Road.				
	+ 210			Constructing a 2 feet barrel drain, 30th mile ...	110	94 11	94 11 4	
		9	II	Mergunge-Sutterghat Road.				
	225			Constructing a 4-foot culvert of 4' F. H. 1st mile ...	225(a)	135 6 9	135 6 9	
	5,000—3,000			Constructing Jogapore bridge, 15th mile ...		1,850 4 0	1,850 4 0	
	5,225 3,000					1,985 10 9	1,985 10 9	
		18	I	Sewan-Kutya Road.				
	14,000 + 9,429			Improving road from Sewan to Meerunge ...	20,027(b)	16,530 15 11	16,133 0 2	
				Planting trees ...		6 0 0	6 0 0	
	14,000 + 9,429					16,536 15 11	16,130 0 2	
		20	I	Sewan-Ghoonthy Road.				
	5,000 + 618			Constructing Sewan bridge ...	15,944(c)	15,577 14 11	5,251 12 6	
	+ 400			Ditto Biantapekur bridge ...		...	50 12 0
	+ 48			Ditto a meloni ferry boat at Mirwa ...	400	394 2 4	394 2 4	
				Improving approaches to the Jarai ...	48	...	...
	5,000 + 1,066					15,972 1 3	5,595 2 10	
	+ 90			Durrawlee-Kochaikote Road.				
				Improving level crossing, 13th mile ...	90	56 12 9	56 12 9	
	+ 153			Titra-Semaria Road.				
				Constructing a 3-foot barrel drain, 1st mile ...	153	147 12 0	147 12 0	
	+ 400			Sewan-Sewan Road.				
				Constructing a meloni ferry boat at Chainpore ...	400	391 5 7	391 5 7	
	+ 140			Sewan-Durrawlee Road.				
	+ 800			Widening roadway over 3-foot barrel drain, 1st mile ...	140	128 5 3	128 5 3	
	+ 400			Constructing flood bund, 18th and 19th miles ...	800	...	...
	+ 788			Constructing meloni ferry boat at Andar ...	400	378 10 4	378 10 4	
	+ 2,128			Raising and metalling, 1st and 2nd miles ...	1,119	803 9 9	472 14 6	
						1,310 9 4	979 14 1	
		31	I	Sewan-Lukree Road.				
				Raising cart tracks ...	...	1 5 6	1 5 6
	24,225 + 11,315			Carried over ...	.....	.....	{ 25,703 7 0
	57,725 + 14,517						{ 49,618 2 10	

(a) Estimate under preparation.

(b) Sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 9761.C, dated 4th June 1884.

(c) Sanctioned by Government—vide Commissioner's No. 1150, dated 30th April 1883.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1,75,535	Brought forward ..	57,276 4 7	1,88,023 6 3
		RECEIPTS--concluded.		
Advances - concluded.	.....	Advance made to Baboo Bilas Beharjee of Sydpara, debited to works ..	168 0 0	
		Ditto to Manager, Bossopote Factory, debited to works ..	144 0 0	
		Ditto to Portabpore Factory Manager, ditto ..	295 11 0	
		Ditto to Manager of Nugwa Factory, ditto ..	202 0 0	
		Ditto ditto of Chokea ditto ditto ..	Rs. A. P. 260 0 0	
		and recovered in cash ..	30 0 0	
		Advance made for tender forms recovered in cash ..	300 0 0	
			45 0 0	
		Ditto to Ragoputty Factory Manager, debited to works ..	Rs. A. P. 590 0 0	
		and recovered in cash ..	22 0 0	
		Advance made for coal, debited to miscellaneous ..	322 13 0	
		and debited to works ..	2,632 1 11	
		Advance made to Manager, U'ron Factory, debited to works ..	810 12 0	
		Ditto ditto Burhoza ditto ditto ..	533 0 0	
		Ditto ditto Gopalpore ditto ditto ..	111 0 0	
		Ditto ditto Jogapore ditto ditto ..	Rs. A. P. 258 8 0	
		and recovered in cash ..	323 8 0	
		Advance made to Vice-Chairman, Sewan, debited to works ..	584 0 0	
		Ditto for stoneware pipe drains ditto ..	49 10 3	
		Ditto to Gopalpore Overseer ditto ..	70 7 2	
		Ditto to Cess Department Collector for court-fee stamps recovered in cash ..	300 0 0	
	10,000		17,019 10 3	
Deposits	..	Cash received from Bheem Chandra Dutt as security deposit ..	50 0 0	
		Ditto from Goshon Sing as ditto ..	100 0 0	
		Ditto from Shaikh Kudhan as ditto ..	500 0 0	
			81,357 9 8	
	1,85,335	Total receipts of the year ..	.....	2,70,630 15 11
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds	1,213	Refund of cess ..	.....	506 0 1
		Establishment and contingencies of the office of collection.		
Provincial rates	768	1 Head clerk on half pay from 1st September 1884 to 7th June 1885, i.e., for 9 months and 7 days at Rs. 30 a month ..	Rs. A. P. 277 0 0	
		1 Head clerk on one fourth pay from 8th June to 31st August 1885, i.e., for 2 months and 23 days at Rs. 15 ..	41 8 0	
		1 Officiating head clerk from 1st September 1884 to 31st August 1885, i.e., for 12 months at Rs. 30 a month ..	360 0 0	
		Deduct fine ..	15 0 0	
			315 0 0	
	300	1 Second clerk for 12 months at Rs. 30 a month ..	360 0 0	
	300	1 Third clerk for 12 months at Rs. 25 a month ..	300 0 0	
			Rs. A. P. 360 0 0	
	300	1 Town Navis for 12 months at Rs. 25 a month ..	300 0 0	
		Deduct fine ..	2 8 0	
			297 8 0	
	1,680	7 Mohurris for 12 months at Rs. 20 each a month ..	1,680 0 0	
		Deduct fine ..	12 8 0	
			1,667 8 0	
	120	1 Extra clerk for 4 months at Rs. 20 a month ..	120 0 0	
	3	3 Ditto for 1 month at Rs. 15 a month ..	45 0 0	
	480	2 Extra mohurris for 1 month at Rs. 12-8 a month ..	25 0 0	
	84	1 Duffry for 12 months at Rs. 7 a month ..	84 0 0	
	60	1 Orderly peon for 12 months at Rs. 5 ..	60 0 0	
	60	1 Office peon for 12 months at Rs. 5 ..	60 0 0	
		Refund of pay of a re-valuation mohurri ..	-15 8 0	
	4,212		3,667 8 0	
		Contingencies.	Rs. A. P.	
	20	Service labels ..	11 0 0	
	36	2 Punkha-pullers from 1st August 1884 to 23rd September 1884, and from 1st April to 31st August 1885, i.e., for 6 months and 23 days, at Rs. 8 each a month ..	40 9 6	
	48	1 Sweeper and chowkidar for 12 months at Rs. 4 a month ..	48 0 0	
		Paid to Sheo Sahy Singh on account of value of a horse which was attached for arrears of road cess, but died in the pound ..	10 0 0	
	100	Paid to Kamla Singh, sent to civil jail for road cess arrears, on account of his diet expenses ..	1 11 0	
		Postage on bearing letters ..	0 7 0	
		Miscellaneous ..	4 3 0	
			115 15 0	
	204		.....
	4,416	Total Establishment and Contingencies of the Office of Collection ..	.....	3,783 7 0
		Carried over ..	.....	1,289 7 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	Class.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to and of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	57,725 + 14,517			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	49,618 2 10	10,026 9 6
	24,325 + 11,875			EXPENDITURE—continued.			25,703 7 0	
				SEWAN SUB-DIVISION—contd.				
Original works—continued.	.....	35	II	Sewan-Pygumberpore Road.				
		...	...	Constructing 2 bridges, 9th miles...	.....	823 5 6	—102 6 0	
		07	IV	Moharajgunge—Durunda Road.				
	+ 4,969	...	...	Improving the road ...	.....	1,615 12 5	1,615 12 5	
		68	IV	Sewan Railway Station Road.				
	+ 1,040	...	...	Improving the road ...	.....	8 8 0	8 8 0	
	1,500 + 539	...	...	Planting trees ...	621	.....	.....
	.....	...	...	Ditto in the compound of road cess office and cutcherry ...	.....	76 0 0	76 0 0	
	25,725 + 17,309			Total ...	.....	.....	27,301 5 5	
				Village Roads.				
	+ 491	...	...	Improving drainage of Goothny village	690	353 6 0	353 6 0	
	+ 197	...	...	Constructing 3 temporary bridges on Chakar-Patur road	357	130 6 9	130 6 9	
	+ 340	...	...	Constructing a bridge, Rampore-Sewan road	240	173 15 0	173 15 0	
	+ 61	...	...	Re-constructing 2-feet barrel drain, Sewan racecourse ...	307	61 9 3	61 9 3	
	+ 989					719 5 0	719 5 0	
	1,000—990	...	...	Unforeseen works ...	.....	.....	.....
	26,725 + 17,308	...	...	Total Original Works, Sewan Sub-Division ...	.....	.....	28,020 10 5	
				GOPALGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.				
	+ 25	6	II	Chupra Sallemphoreghat Road.				
		...	...	Constructing a 12-feet bridge, 49th mile ...	1,254	1,205 8 2	25 0 0	
		19	I	Sewan-Sallemphore Road.				
	800	...	...	Constructing a 6-feet culvert, 17th mile	413	384 6 11	384 6 11	
	...	...	...	Constructing Kahala bridge	.....	486 9 0	—240 0 0	
	800					870 15 11	144 6 11	
		23	II	Moharajgunge-Kochaikote Road.				
	2,000	...	...	Constructing a serai at Gopalgunge	2,225	.....	.....
	300	...	...	Constructing a well in the compound of Gopalgunge bungalow	244	158 3 9	158 3 9	
	+ 327	...	...	Purchasing furniture of Gopalgunge bungalow	280	280 6 0	280 6 0	
	...	...	...	Planting trees	.....	183 9 0	183 9 0	
	2,300 + 397					622 2 9	622 2 9	
		31	II	Gopalgunge-Buturda Road.				
	+ 2,211	...	...	Constructing bridges	.....	77 5 0	77 5 0	
	...	...	...	Planting trees	.....	77 5 0	77 5 0	
		39	IV	Panchdeori-Bengary Bazar Road.				
	+ 10	...	...	Constructing a 6-feet culvert, 9th mile	402	308 7 10	10 0 0	
	+ 15	...	...	Constructing a 6-feet culvert, 12th mile	291	291 13 0	15 0 0	
	+ 25					680 4 10	25 0 0	
		50	III	Gopalgunge-Thaway Road.				
	.....	...	...	Planting trees	.....	132 3 6	132 3 6	
		62	IV	Sirsia-Kochaikote Road.				
	9,000—4,641	...	...	Improving road and constructing a bridge at Sassamusa	.....	825 0 9	825 0 9	
		66	IV	Gopalgunge-Jadepore Road.				
	1,000 + 2,136	...	...	Improving the road	.....	1,050 1 3	1,050 1 3	
	500	...	...	Planting trees	500*	.....	.....
	2,5 0	...	...	Village Roads.				
	+ 826	...	...	Constructing Piprahi bridge, Thaway-Baragaon road	.....	945 13 1	300 0 0	
	.....	...	...	Constructing 8 culverts on roads in Shahpore Elaka...	533	533 7 9	533 7 9	
	.....	...	...	Constructing 16 culverts on roads in Suddowna Elaka	572	571 13 9	571 13 9	
	2,350 + 896						4,305 9 8	
	19,600 + 1,083							
	84,450 + 21,725			Carried over	.....	.....	77,638 13 3	10,926 9 6

* Vide roads Nos. 31 & 50.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	Class.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	84,450 + 31,725			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	77,038 13 3	10,926 0 6
	13800 + 1,083			EXPENDITURE—continued.			4,305 9 8	
	2,350 + 826			GOPALGUNJ SUB-DIVISION—contd.				
				Village Roads—concluded.				
Original works—conclud.	.....	...	...	Constructing 16 culverts on roads in Monjha Elaka ...	360	360 0 0	360 0 0	
	.....	...	...	Constructing 3 culverts on roads in Sonbarsa Elaka ...	180	180 0 0	180 0 0	
	.....	...	...	Constructing 1 culvert on roads in Jagapore ...	91	90 8 0	90 8 0	
	.....	...	...	Constructing 1 culvert on roads in Chokin Elaka ...	80	80 0 0	80 0 0	
	.....	...	...	Constructing 5 culverts on Thaway-Baragaon road ...	91	90 12 0	90 12 0	
	2,350 + 826						2,205 9 6	
	1,000			Unforeseen works ...	.....	.....	.....
	16,950 + 1,909	...	...	Total Original Works, Gopalgunj Sub-Division ...	.....	...	5,106 13 8	
	1,31,400 + 33,634	...	...	Total Original Works	.....	.....	...	82,745 11 10
				CHUPRA SUB-DIVISION.				
Repairs		1	1	Chupra-Sonapore Road.				
	688	...	...	Repairing unmetalled portion	...	...	666 3 9	
	1,200 + 77	...	...	Ditto metalled ditto	...	...	1,203 3 1	
	50	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	...	32 13 7	
	100	...	...	Ditto Doring inspection bungalow	...	...	90 3 5	
	100 + 8	...	...	Ditto Degwara ditto hut	...	...	105 5 4	
	2,138 + 85						2,106 13 2	
		2	1	Chupra-Sutterghat Road.				
	965 + 127	...	...	Repairing unmetalled portion	...	...	534 0 0	
	2,200 + 28	...	...	Ditto metalled ditto	...	...	1,979 15 3	
	150 + 89	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	...	113 5 1	
	100 + 10	...	...	Ditto Munirkh inspection bungalow	...	...	82 2 4	
	30	...	...	Ditto horse and cooly shelters	...	...	30 0 8	
	360 + 20	...	...	Maintaining trees	...	...	377 11 6	
	3,305						2,947 2 10	
		3	1	Chupra-Suran Road.				
	360 + 90	...	...	Repairing unmetalled portion	...	...	143 5 2	
	1,737 + 50	...	...	Ditto metalled ditto	...	...	1,967 15 3	
	100 + 10	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	...	158 12 0	
	250 + 6	...	...	Ditto Ekma inspection bungalow and serai	...	...	102 8 0	
	2,100 + 2,900	...	...	Ditto Chupra Local Fund bungalow	...	...	52 12 4	
	180 + 6	...	...	Maintaining trees	...	...	155 12 0	
	4,727 + 1,970						2,611 0 9	
		4	1	Chupra-Goolhny Road.				
	325	...	...	Repairing unmetalled portion	...	...	417 6 9	
	1,350	...	...	Ditto metalled ditto	...	...	1,310 0 8	
	200 + 8	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	...	207 7 0	
	1,475 + 8						1,934 14 5	
		5	1	Chupra-Rewaghat Road.				
	525	...	...	Repairing unmetalled portion	...	...	504 5 0	
	600	...	...	Ditto metalled ditto	...	...	581 14 8	
	400	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	...	2 8 0	
	150	...	...	Ditto Mokair inspection bungalow and serai	...	...	116 5 8	
	100 + 10	...	...	Ditto Jalalpore hut	...	...	38 8 0	
	10 + 10	...	...	Maintaining trees	...	...	9 8 0	
	1,775						1,253 0 11	
		6	11	Chupra-Sallempureghat Road.				
	705 + 8	...	...	Repairing road	...	...	651 2 0	
	350 + 153	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	...	172 10 2	
	100 + 42	...	...	Ditto Banenpore inspection bungalow	...	...	40 7 4	
	1,145 + 203						873 3 6	
		7	11	Manjhen-Burrowlee Road.				
	255 + 10	...	...	Repairing road	...	...	245 10 0	
	50 + 14	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	...	64 12 0	
	305 + 4						310 0 0	
		8	11	Botalpore-Sareya Ghat Road.				
	160 + 52	...	...	Repairing road	...	...	148 8 3	
	50	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	...	19 13 8	
	210 + 52						168 5 11	
	15,490 + 2,024			Carried over ...			12,204 15 6	98,672 4 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	Class.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	15,400—2,094			Brought forward	12,204 15 6	93,672 4 1	
				EXPENDITURE—continued.			
				CHUPRA SUB-DIVISION—continued.			
Repair—contd.		9	II	Meergunge-Sutterghat Road.			
	190	...	...	Repairing road	166 5 3	
	50	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	
	240				166 5 3		
		10	II	Domagurh-Sohagpore Road.			
	780	...	...	Repairing road	790 6 4	
	600 + 543	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts, including Tajpore bridge	1,026 5 4	
	1,380 + 543				1,816 11 8		
		11	II	Khyra-Ramcolla Road.			
	300	...	...	Repairing road	345 2 9	
	100—11	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	57 12 0	
	400—11				402 14 9		
		12	II	Pursa-Sahpore Road.			
	780—20	...	...	Repairing road	746 14 5	
	200—52	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	143 10 3	
	980—72				890 8 8		
		13	III	Cheeraul-Gurkha Road.			
	140	...	...	Repairing road	130 13 5	
	50	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	
	190				130 13 5		
		14	II	Pygumberpore-Digwara Road.			
	540	...	...	Repairing road	495 11 6	
	50	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	12 8 0	
	610				507 9 6		
		15	III	Digwara-Anmour Road.			
	270	...	...	Repairing road	257 0 0	
	50 + 1	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	
	320 + 1				257 0 0		
		16	II	Telpa-Saura Road.			
	63	...	...	Repairing road	45 0 0	
	50	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	
	118				45 0 0		
		17	II	Seetalpore-Mokvir Road.			
	270	...	...	Repairing road	262 3 0	
	100	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	64 0 0	
	370				326 3 0		
		24	IV	Gorai-pore-Panapore Road.			
	150	Repairing road	124 0 0		
		25	II	Nugwa-Musrukh Road.			
	135	...	...	Repairing road	132 0 0	
	50	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	35 3 11	
	185				147 3 11		
		26	III	Sonepore-Palejaghat Road.			
	60	...	...	Repairing road	56 2 5	
		27	IV	Chupra-Telpaghat Road.			
	240	...	...	Repairing road	200 8 0	
		28	IV	Digwara-Ramangan Road.			
	52	...	...	Repairing road	47 14 10	
	10	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	
	62				47 14 10		
		29	III	Rajaputty-Sohasighat Road.			
	120	...	...	Repairing road	84 0 0	
	25	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	1 0 0	
	145				85 0 0		
		35	II	Sewan-Pygumberpore Road.			
	140	...	...	Repairing road	119 0 0	
	25	...	...	Ditto bridges and culverts	...	
	165				119 0 0		
	21,165—1,563			Carried over	17,567 9 8	93,672 4 6	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	Class.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	21,165-1,568			Brought forward ...	17,567 9 8	93,672 4 5
				EXPENDITURE—continued.		
				CHUPRA SUB-DIVISION—continued.		
Repairs—contd.		36	II	Rosoolpore-Chainpore Road.		
	94			Repairing road ...	63 2 0	
	100 — 19			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	...
	104 — 19				83 2 0	
		40	II	Nagra-Amnour Road.		
	195 — 5			Repairing road ...	181 3 9	
	100 — 11			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	89 1 2	
	295 — 16				270 4 11	
		41	IV	Amnour-Incapore Road.		
	110			Repairing road ...	99 0 0	
	30			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	...
	140				99 0 0	
		42	III	Turreya-Sohasi Ghat Road.		
	120			Repairing road ...	60 0 0	
	80			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	77 0 3	
	200				137 0 3	
		43	III	Barhampore-Koringa Road.		
	30			Repairing road ...	24 0 0	
	60			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	...
	90				24 0 0	
		44	I	Indai-Ajabgunge Road.		
	50			Repairing road ...	11 8 0	
	100			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	96 9 6	
	150				108 1 6	
		45	III	Rajaputty-Danughat Road.		
	120			Repairing road ...	53 8 0	
	100			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	...
	220				53 8 0	
		48	III	Bhites-Pursa Road.		
	225			Repairing road ...	180 0 0	
	50 + 100			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	...
	275 + 100				180 0 0	
		51	III	Basantpore-Amnour Road.		
	45			Repairing road ...	36 0 0	
	25			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	...
	70				36 0 0	
		53		School-house—Moona Bridge Road.		
	437			Repairing road (metalled) ...	420 0 3	
	50 + 108			Ditto bridges ...	3 8 0	
	487 + 108			Ditto road cross office building ...	157 7 9	
					581 0 0	
		54	IV	Race course-Koringa Road.		
	60			Repairing road ...	45 0 0	
		55	IV	Manjhes-Tajpore Road.		
	225 + 52			Repairing road ...	276 13 4	
	100 — 26			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	65 7 8	
	325 + 26				342 4 10	
		56	IV	Tajpore-Bhites Road.		
	150			Repairing road ...	100 0 0	
	150 — 100			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	...
	300 — 100				100 0 0	
		57	IV	Pursa-Barway Ghat Road.		
	90 + 34			Repairing road ...	106 0 0	
		58	IV	Revilgunge-Cheyton Chupra Road.		
	180 + 193			Repairing road ...	337 0 0	
	24,971-1,157			Carried over ...	20,009 15 2	93,673 4 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Dis- turb- ing num- ber.	Class.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	24,071-1,157			Brought forward ...	20,060 15 2	93,672 4 5
				EXPENDITURE—continued.		
				CHUPRA SUB-DIVISION—concluded.		
				Ruhrowlee-Bungra Ghat Road.		
Repairs con- tinued.	165 + 40	50	IV	Repairing road ...	172 0 0	
	50			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	172 0 0	
	215 + 40					
	150	60	IV	Tajpore-Chainpore Road.	100 0 0	
	24,806-1,117			Repairing road ...	20,341 15 2	
				Total Repairs to main roads ...		
	5,000-808			Village Roads.		
				Repairing village roads in Cheyten-Parsa Factory ...	175 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in Ruhrowlee ditto ...	218 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in Seetulpore ditto ...	420 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in Rajaputty ditto ...	210 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in Teluti ditto ...	570 2 0	
				Ditto ditto in Arrowa ditto ...	240 10 0	
				Ditto ditto in Jorepore ...	363 5 0	
				Ditto ditto in Nowada factory ...	510 14 9	
				Ditto Lower Sonodora road ...	240 8 0	
				Ditto village roads in the environ of Sonopore ...	141 13 6	
				Ditto Chechand sluice ...	90 12 7	
				Ditto Mooksumung sluice ...	8 3 4	
				Ditto Nowada bridge, Revabunge-Sewri road ...	116 10 4	
				Ditto village road opposite 3rd mile c. Chupra-Sewan road ...	16 0 0	
				Compensation paid for land taken up for the extension of the steamer ghat road, now abandoned ...	48 10 9	
				Wages of a chowkidar employed to look after the village roads ...	5 4 6	
				Total Village Roads ...	3 183 14 9	
	5,000-808			Total Repairs, Chupra Sub-Division ...	23,785 13 11	
	20,806-2,005			SEWAN SUB-DIVISION.		
				Chupra-Sewan Road.		
	405-3	3	I	Repairing unmetalled portion ...	306 12 0	
	250+30			Ditto metalled ...	258 0 0	
	250-73			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	74 1 0	
	200-5			Ditto Sewan inspection bungalow ...	111 7 3	
	164			Maintaining trees ...	163 10 6	
	1,105-113				914 1 9	
	713+51	4	I	Chupra-Goothny Road.		
	700-130			Repairing unmetalled portion ...	616 7 6	
	150			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	87 9 6	
	1,563-69			Ditto Siswan inspection bungalow ...	704 1 0	
	200-1	6	II	Chupra-Sallempore ghat Road.		
	40			Repairing road ...	150 0 0	
	240-1			Ditto bridges ...	150 0 0	
	300	7	II	Munjhee-Burrowlee Road.		
	250			Repairing road ...	275 6 0	
	150			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	188 10 3	
	700			Ditto Maharajgunge inspection hut ...	65 7 0	
					529 7 3	
	480	9	II	Meerungunge-Sutterghat Road.		
	500			Repairing road ...	357 13 0	
	980			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	363 3 3	
					721 0 3	
	143-139	18	I	Sewan-Kateya Road.		
	25			Repairing unmetalled portion ...	-8 0 0	
				Ditto bridges ...	10 2 3	
	168-139			Maintaining trees ...	2 2 3	
	200+93	19	I	Sewan-Sallempore Road.		
	100-9			Repairing unmetalled portion ...	256 10 0	
	25+213			Ditto metalled ...	39 14 1	
				Ditto bridges and culverts ...	207 2 0	
				Maintaining trees ...	18 2 0	
					518 12 10	
	325+304				421 13 5	
	315	20	I	Sewan-Goothny Road.		
	100+200			Repairing unmetalled portion ...	279 6 6	
	160			Ditto metalled ...	2 0 6	
				Ditto bridges and culverts ...	140 6 11	
	505+26				421 13 5	
	5,640+234			Carried over ...	3,970 6 9	93,672 4 5
	6,000-2,005				23,785 13 11	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	Class.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	29,606 - 2,905				23,785 13 11	93,672 4 5
	5,640 + 234			Brought forward ...	3,970 0 9	
				EXPENDITURE—continued.		
				SEWAN SUB-DIVISION—continued.		
				Durrowlee-Kochaikote Road.		
Repairs—continued.	.....	21	II	Repairing road ...	287 13 0	
	300			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	160 7 3	
	100 + 81			Ditto Durrowlee inspection bungalow ...	77 0 0	
	150				505 3 3	
	500 + 81					
		22	IV	Tetra-Semaria road.		
	98			Repairing road ...	71 8 0	
	29 + 120			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	137 14 9	
	188 + 120				212 0 9	
		23	II	Moharajunge-Kochaikote Road.		
	210			Repairing road ...	165 12 0	
	20			Ditto bridges ...	165 12 0	
	230					
		30	III	Andar-Nurhun Road.		
	120			Repairing road ...	86 9 6	
	40			Ditto temporary bridges ...	34 10 0	
	160				120 3 6	
		32	I	Sewan-Sistwah Road.		
	460			Repairing unmetalled portion ...	385 0 3	
	+ 44			Ditto metalled ditto ...	43 5 0	
	200 + 179			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	6 0 0	
	600 + 135				434 5 3	
		33	III	Sewan-Durrowlee Road.		
	277			Repairing road ...	256 1 0	
	250 + 86			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	70 2 0	
	75			Ditto Durrowlee semi ...	36 0 0	
	602 + 86				362 3 0	
		34	I	Sewan-Lukres Road.		
	128 + 1			Repairing unmetalled portion ...	125 11 0	
	75 + 2			Ditto metalled ditto ...	63 1 0	
	25 + 24			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	48 0 6	
	150 + 19			Ditto Sewan road cess office bungalow ...	89 10 3	
	378 + 8				326 15 9	
		35	II	Sewan-Pygmberpore Road.		
	271 + 15			Repairing road ...	242 3 9	
	25 + 13			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	37 15 3	
	290 + 2				280 3 0	
		36	II	Basantpore-Khorepakur Road.		
	10 + 3			Repairing road ...	7 0 0	
	10 + 3			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	7 0 0	
	20					
		37	IV	Sessai-Pakree Road.		
	35			Repairing road ...	22 0 0	
	30 + 9			Ditto bridges and culverts ...	38 14 0	
	65 + 9				60 14 0	
		38	II	Sewan-Nugwa Road.		
	360			Repairing road ...	226 5 0	
	199 + 9			Ditto Sessai inspection bungalow ...	71 12 0	
	200			Ditto Basantpore ditto ...	84 3 9	
	600 + 90			Ditto temporary bridges ...	521 1 0	
	7			Mantaining trees ...	6 0 0	
	1,000 + 88				915 2 9	
		39	IV	Road from junction of Roads Nos 3 and 35 to Sewan Railway Station.		
	100			Repairing metalled road ...	89 12 0	
		40	IV	Andar-Basantpore Road.		
	975 + 338			Repairing road ...	677 0 0	
	10,114 + 655			Total Main Roads ...	8,127 8 9	
	19,574 + 655			Carried over ...	8,127 8 9	
	20,600 + 2,905				23,785 13 11	93,672 4

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	Class.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	20,800—2,005				23,785 13 11	
	10,373 + 655			Brought forward ..	8,127 8 9	93,072 4 5
				EXPENDITURE—continued.		
				SEWAN SUB-DIVN.—concluded.		
				Village Roads.		
Repairs—contd.	4,000—301			Repairing village roads in the Burhaya chaka ..	900 14 9	
				Ditto ditto in the Sydpore ..	252 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Nuzwa ..	303 3 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Prochpore ..	324 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Bassopoli ..	217 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Jayapore ..	210 2 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Gopalpore ..	84 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Rajaputty ..	24 0 0	
				Ditto village road from Hutwa to Srinagar ..	218 2 0	
				Ditto ditto from Race-course at Sewan ..	81 11 7	
				Ditto ditto from Chokar to Patur ..	52 8 0	
				Ditto ditto from Sekra to do. ..	50 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Gohar to Teribazar ..	21 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Rangura to Siswan ..	14 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Korbada to Sandespor ..	31 8 0	
				Ditto ditto from Myrwa to Sobnupore ..	21 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Goothay to Sahakra ..	42 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Korari to Bajwana ..	14 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Hosanungunze to Thawara ..	98 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from M.harajgunge to K. rsal ..	35 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Barnarpore to Sorowlee ..	14 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Sakra to Hutwa ..	130 0 0	
				Ditto Rampore bridge ..	213 11 6	
				Ditto Lobber do. ..	72 5 6	
				Establishment to look after these roads ..	218 0 0	
	1,000—301				3,623 8 4	
	500—171			Maintaining trees ..		
	1,000—924			Unforeseen repairs ..		
	15,873—741			Total Repairs, Sewan Sub-Division ..	11,781 1 1	
				GOPALGUNGE SUB-DIVISION.		
				Chupra-Sallempore Ghat Road.		
	320			Repairing road ..	277 4 0	
	80			Ditto bridges ..	44 14 6	
	100			Ditto Hurdia hut ..	7 8 0	
	500				333 10 6	
				Manjhec-Burroulee Road.		
	91			Repairing road ..	76 0 0	
	100			Ditto bridges ..	4 14 0	
	150				80 14 0	
				Sewan-Kuteya Road.		
	390			Repairing road ..	355 11 9	
	200			Ditto bridges ..	2 0 0	
	150			Ditto Bhoery inspection bungalow ..	38 10 0	
	740 + 482				396 5 9	
				Sewan-Sallempore Road.		
	210 + 10			Repairing road ..	218 11 0	
	150			Ditto bridges ..	136 12 9	
	360 + 10				325 7 9	
				Durrowlee-Kochaikote Road.		
	285			Repairing road ..	238 4 0	
	150			Ditto bridges ..	0 6 0	
	435				238 8 0	
				Moharajgunge-Kochaikote Road.		
	390			Repairing road ..	374 4 0	
	200			Ditto bridges ..	5 2 0	
	200			Ditto Gopalgunge inspection bungalow ..	41 0 0	
	790				401 6 0	
				Gopalgunge-Bufurda Road.		
	230			Repairing road ..	191 8 0	
	130 + 2,692			Ditto bridges (including Gopalgunj bridge) ..	1,065 0 10	
	300 + 2,692				1,256 8 10	
				Sarfra-Saddura Road.		
	60			Repairing road ..	40 0 0	
	100			Ditto bridges ..		
	160				40 0 0	
				Bothnabazar-Damaritola Road.		
	150			Repairing road ..	120 0 0	
	140			Ditto bridges ..	139 12 0	
	300				259 12 0	
	3,435 + 2,184			Carried over ..	3,334 8 10	
	15,170—2,746				35,066 15 0	93,072 4 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distances in miles.	Class.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	15,479-2,746			Brought forward	85,606 15 0	93,672 4 5
	3,815-4 3,184				3,334 8 10	
				EXPENDITURE—continued.		
				GOPALGUNGE SUB-DIVN—concluded.		
				Panchdars-Bengari Bazar Road.		
Repairs—concluded.	225	30	IV	Repairing road	183 0 0	
	50			Ditto bridges	26 10 4	
	275				209 10 4	
		40	III	Barrogaon-Bhagoputty Road.		
	255			Repairing road	233 4 0	
	80			Ditto bridges	0 8 0	
	335				233 12 0	
		50	III	Gopalgunge-Thoray Road.		
	60 4	5		Repairing road	64 14 0	
	30	5		Ditto bridges		
	90				64 14 0	
		62	IV	Sirsia Kochaikole Road.		
	110			Repairing road	108 13 0	
	50			Ditto bridges	3 8 0	
	160				110 5 0	
		63	IV	Lakree-Koinco Road.		
	150			Repairing road	105 8 0	
		64	IV	Bothna-Kuteya Road.		
	240—10			Repairing road	177 8 0	
	300			Ditto bridge	9 12 0	
	540—10				187 4 0	
	5,115-3,171			Total Main Roads	4,215 14 2	
				Village Roads.		
	1,000			Repairing village roads in the Benio circle	195 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Kanala	283 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Gopalgunge	26 2 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Mancha	184 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Sontarsa	94 14 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Shalipore	269 15 3	
				Ditto ditto in the Sudawa	212 8 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Joyapore	21 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Bagaputty	155 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Chai	180 0 0	
				Ditto ditto in the Manora	302 8 0	
				Ditto village road from Salia to Sotbarsa	24 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Gopalgunge to Herapakur	27 10 0	
				Ditto ditto from R. Thia to Sersa	51 14 0	
				Ditto ditto from Kuteya to Chowmuka	70 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Champanpore to Dighwa	75 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Hajapore to Dumaria	22 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Biapary to Bagorzunge	251 6 4	
				Ditto ditto from Koini to Baluh	12 0 0	
				Ditto ditto from Thoway to Bagaputty	232 5 6	
				Ditto ditto from Gopalgunge to Duraore	36 12 0	
				Ditto ditto from Jadapore to Tengrahi	42 0 0	
				Ditto Tokia village road	1 8 0	
				Ditto Gopalgunge ditto	3 12 6	
				Ditto Peralambat ditto	10 0 0	
				Ditto Village road crossing Mohurajunge-Kochaikata road	8 8 0	
					2,836 14 1	
	1,000 - 674			Unforeseen repairs		
	10,115-2,500			Total Repairs, Gopalgunj	7,082 12 3	
	55,894-246			TOTAL REPAIRS		42,640 11 3
Establishment	7,500			1.—District Engineer.		
				Salary from September to December 1884, i.e., for 4 months, at Rs. 650	2,600 0 0	
				Salary from 1st January to 31st August 1885, i.e., for 8 months, at Rs. 700	5,600 0 0	
	1,800			Travelling allowance for 12 months	8,200 0 0	
	9,300				1,041 15 0	
					9,241 15 0	
				1.—Supervisor.		
	2,040			Salary from 1st October 1884 to 31st August 1885, i.e., for 11 months, at Rs. 170 a month	1,870 0 0	
				Allowance for officiating for the District Engineer during his absence on privilege leave from 26th January 1886 to 22nd April 1885, i.e., for 2 months and 28 days, at Rs. 100 a month	292 11 0	
	600			Travelling allowance for 11 months at Rs. 50	550 0 0	
	300			Sub-divisional allowance for 11 months at Rs. 30	330 0 0	
	3,500				3,012 11 0	
	12,800			Carried over	12,284 10 0	1,30,321 15 8

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. 12,000		Rs. A. P. 12,284 10 0	Rs. A. P. 1,36,321 15 8
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		1.—Overseer.		
Establishment—continued.	1,200	Salary from 1st October 1884 to 31st August 1885, i.e., for 11 months, at Rs. 100	Rs. A. P. 1,100 0 0	
	200	Contribution towards pension for 11 months at Rs. 16-10-8	183 5 4	
	360	Travelling allowance for 11 months at Rs. 30	330 0 0	
	360	Sub-divisional ditto 11 " " 30	330 0 0	
	2,120		1,943 5 4	
		1.—Overseer.		
	720	Salary from 1st October 1884 to 31st August 1885, i.e., for 11 months, at Rs. 60	660 0 0	
	360	Travelling allowance for 11 months at Rs. 25	275 0 0	
	360	Sub-divisional ditto 11 " " 30	330 0 0	
	1,380		1,265 0 0	
		1.—Sub-Overseer.		
	540	Salary for 11 months at Rs. 45 a month	45 0 0	
	180	Travelling allowance for 11 months at Rs. 15	15 0 0	
	720		600 0 0	
		1.—Sub-Overseer.		
	540	Salary for 11 months at Rs. 45 a month	45 0 0	
	180	Travelling allowance for 11 months at Rs. 15 a month	15 0 0	
	720		600 0 0	
		1.—Accountant.		
	1,080	Salary for 11 months at Rs. 90	900 0 0	
	180	Contribution for 11 months at Rs. 15	165 0 0	
	1,260		1,155 0 0	
		1.—Estimator.		
	720	Salary for 11 months at Rs. 60	660 0 0	
	120	Contribution for 11 months at Rs. 10	110 0 0	
	840		770 0 0	
	600	Salary of a draftsman for 11 months at Rs. 50	500 0 0	
	420	Do. of a clerk ditto " 35	385 0 0	
	240	Do. of do. ditto " 20	220 0 0	
	90	Do. of a duffry ditto " 8	88 0 0	
	73	Do. of a peon ditto " 6	66 0 0	
	120	Do. of 2 peons ditto " 5 each	110 0 0	
	24	Petty establishment ditto " 2	22 0 0	
	21,212		20,178 15 4	
		Contingencies.		
	100	Postage stamps	Rs. A. P. 62 0 0	
	63	3 Punkha coolies from 1st September to 15th October 1884, and from 1st April to 31st August 1885, i.e., for 6 months and 15 days, at Rs. 3 each a month	59 5 0	
		Ekka hire for going to District Engineer in camp with records from time to time	16 4 0	
		Travelling allowance of a clerk for going in camp with the District Engineer	12 8 0	
		Travelling allowance of chaprasses who accompanied the District Engineer in camp from time to time	5 14 6	
	100	Postage paid on bearing letters	1 6 0	
		Miscellaneous	5 1 0	
	203		161 7 3	
	21,475			
		Total Establishment		20,340 6 7
Divisional Superintendent's establishment.	4,388	Contribution paid for the Divisional Superintendent of Works, Patna Division		4,388 0 0
		Road Cess Office.		
Tools and plant.	200	1 Wooden rack for road cess records	Rs. A. P. 171 5 9	
		6 Locks	2 1 0	
		3 Brass seals	4 8 0	
		3 Admirals	94 0 0	
			271 14 9	
	30	2 Tin boxes for cash and cheque book	10 4 0	
		Repairing 25 chairs	10 12 0	
			30 0 0	
	100	Repairing keys		0 2 0
		Gopalgunge Branch Committee.		
	40	Purchasing 6 chairs	22 15 3	
		Ditto locks	0 14 0	
		Repairing an admiral	3 2 0	
	420		25 15 3	
		Carried over	395 0 0	1,01,050 6 8

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Ra.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
	420	Brought forward	335 0 0	1,01,060 6 3
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		District Engineer's Office.	Ra. A. P.	
Tools and plant—concl'd.	2,500 + 567	2 Single blocks for 2" rope	12 0 0	
		2 Double ditto ditto	18 0 0	
		Two 2-ton differential pulley with 60' chain	136 0 0	
		Two 10-ton double purchase crab winches	880 0 0	
		Two 2½" portable forges	100 0 0	
		Carriage of ditto from Calcutta to Chupra	70 12 6	
		4 galvanized scorky screws 3' 3" x 4" x ½"	157 8 6	
		Making wooden frames for ditto	20 0 0	
		1 Dummy level	341 0 0	
		1 Swiss tent	130 0 0	
		60 pick-axes	52 8 0	
		Four 100' tapes	54 0 0	
		Do. 50' do.	20 0 0	
		Packing charges of tapes	0 12 0	
		100 Brick moulds	50 0 0	
		1 Road roller, 3' 6" x 3' with counterbalance, three yokes and chains, complete	375 0 0	
		2 Iron screens	5 10 6	
		1 Small office roller	1 0 0	
		Iron shafts and fittings for mortar mill	30 0 0	
		Sale proceeds of kudulis	-11 0 0	
		Carriage of iron roller to different places in the district	90 2 0	
		Ditto of borer	5 8 0	
		Ditto of tape	2 0 0	
		Ditto of iron railing	3 0 0	
		Ditto of scales	0 8 0	
		Ditto of theodolite	1 8 0	
		Ditto of surveying instruments	0 12 0	
		Ditto of iron wire nettings	2 10 0	
		Ditto of prismatic compass	1 13 0	
		Ditto of bormz instruments	1 0 0	
		Ditto of tools and plant	14 0 0	
		Ditto of level	11 2 6	
		Ditto of punkhas	0 2 0	
		Ditto of pendulum	0 4 0	
		Ditto of instruments	0 15 0	
		Making mallet and pegs for tent	7 0 0	
		Ditto a key of a level box	1 0 0	
		Ditto trolis for boxes	0 12 0	
		Repairing tent	35 11 0	
		Ditto roller	29 1 0	
		Cleaning pumps, &c.,	7 8 0	
		Repairing office furniture	7 10 0	
		Total, Tools and Plant	2,204 1 6	2,543 1 6
	3,220 + 567			
		Chupra Sub-Division.	Ra. A. P.	
Toll and ferry establishment.	800—400	Pathaira Ferry on road No. 11	54 13 9	
		Ajodhpore ditto	50 15 6	
		Bharapore ditto	108 2 1	
		Dharanbarre ditto	9 8 0	
		Jigna ditto on a village road	45 0 0	
		Total Ferries	360 7 4	
	+ 634			
		Sewan Sub-Division.	Ra. A. P.	
		Champore Ferry on road No. 32	173 0 0	
		Andar ditto	123 5 3	
		Jogapore ditto	84 3 6	
		Myrna ditto	66 13 0	
		Basantpore ditto	42 0 0	
		Bhantpokur ditto	16 0 0	
		Korahi ditto	8 0 0	
		Total Ferries	463 5 9	
	800 + 234			823 13 1
		Dak bungalow establishment.		
Miscellaneous	96	Chupra dak bungalow—		
	36	1 Khansama for 12 months at Rs. 8	96 0 0	
	48	1 Chowkidar for ditto at Rs. 3	36 0 0	
		1 Mehter for ditto at Rs. 4	48 0 0	
	180		180 0 0	
	50	Contingent charges	26 7 0	
	230	Total Establishment and contingencies	206 7 0	
		Dak bungalow repairs.		
	200	Repairing Chupra dak bungalow on road No. 3	85 5 0	
	+ 138	Furniture for ditto ditto	147 15 9	
	200 + 138			233 4 9
		Miscellaneous.		
	2,000	Value of coal found deficit charged to miscellaneous, as per Accountant-General's No. 8291.F., dated 27th February 1886	222 13 0	
		Vakil's fees in the case of Govind Saran Singh versus Government and others	195 0 0	
		Cost of executing decree in the above case	25 0 0	
		Vakil's fees in case of Sadhu Saran Singh, versus Government	300 0 0	
		Cost of executing decree in the above case	25 0 0	
		Fees paid for copy of a decree in the case of Govind Saran Singh	2 1 0	
		Law charges for prosecuting encroachers on Committee's road	13 3 9	
		Carried over	873 1 9	1,65,730 2 4

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward	..	1,95,739 2 6
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		Advances.		
Advances	.....	Ramprosad Singh	1,148 8 0	
		Jameer Motry	15 0 0	
		Ramchand Malli	4 0 0	
		Manager, Tajpore	907 0 0	
		Ditto Bahrowlee ditto	491 0 0	
		Ditto Cheyten-Purna ditto	353 0 0	
		Ditto Jotehpore ditto	385 0 0	
		Ditto Neetulpore ditto	2,663 8 0	
		Ditto Arrowa ditto	125 10 0	
		Ditto Banno ditto	133 0 0	
		Ditto Sonbarsa ditto	239 0 0	
		Ditto Shahpore ditto	414 0 0	
		Ditto Monicra ditto	476 0 0	
		Ditto Kahola ditto	182 0 0	
		Ditto Monjha ditto	329 0 0	
		Ditto Saddawa ditto	544 0 0	
		Ditto Nownda ditto	575 0 0	
		Ditto Bannopoli ditto	144 0 0	
		Ditto Partulpore ditto	265 11 0	
		Ditto Nugwa ditto	36 0 0	
		Ditto Chakia ditto	300 0 0	
		Ditto Rajaputty ditto	265 0 0	
		Ditto Ura ditto	900 0 0	
		Ditto Burhaga ditto	533 0 0	
		Ditto Gopalpore ditto	111 0 0	
		Ditto Jagapoor ditto	384 0 0	
		Vice-Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Sewan	57 12 3	
		Ditto ditto Gopalgunge	13 10 0	
	10,000	Baboo Sopi Kisto Ghose, overseer	12,961 12 0	
		Cess Deputy Collector of Saran	2,316 0 0	
		Coal account	5 0 0	
		District Engineer for tender forms	1,960 11 6	
		Ditto ditto for line	1,950 0 0	
		Mr. Geo. Nixon	1,050 0 0	
		J. Ellis, District Engineer	940 0 0	
		Shukh Kallum, contractor	16 0 0	
		Baboo Baradakant Biswas	168 0 0	
		Bilas Behar	37,634 8 6	
		Sewan Branch Committee	8,738 12 6	
		Gopalgunge ditto		
	10,000	Total Advances		80,813 1 6
		Deposits.		
Deposits		Bhim Chunder Dutta		50 0 0
		Total Outlay		2,46,593 10 10

Memorandum showing the Balance of Cash at the close of the year.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance of cash as per treasury pass-book	97,532 5 7	
Deduct amount of cheques charged in the account, but not yet paid	14,179 3 9	
Imprest in the hands of the District Engineer .....	.....	83,353 1 10
Net balance as per road cess cash-book .....	.....	359 8 8
		83,712 10 6

RAM ANUGRAHA NARAIN SING,
Vice-Chairman.

Explanatory sheet to accompany the annual accounts.

Process fees.—Rupees thirty-six shown under this head were due for the period prior to the introduction of the system of realising talabana fees by court-fees stamps.

Grant from Government.—The sum of Rs. 2,600 paid by Government on account of contribution towards the joint road and public works cess establishment was for the cess year 1883-84 and 1884-85, and has been shown under this head as per Accountant-General's No. 0172LP, dated 9th September 1885.

Refund of cess.—Out of Rs. 506-0-1 refunded, Rs. 434-6-6 is on account of mehal Arouda, pergunnah Goa, towji No. 2232, belonging to Baboo Treguna Nund Upadhyaya, sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 169R, dated 23rd September 1884; Rs. 50-7-6 on account of mehal Dehribadar Zawin, pergunnah Goa, towji No. 2416, belonging to Baboo Bal Bhadar Sahoy, sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 169R, dated 23rd September 1884; and Rs. 21-2-1 on account of mehal Sahebpore, pergunnah Kasmar, towji No. 3176, sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 9R, dated 16th April 1884.

Original and repair works—The figures in antique with *plus* signs indicate the extra sums sanctioned by the Committee after the preparation of the budget estimates, and those with *minus* signs represent the sums transferred to other works. The statement of re-appropriation shows in detail the transfers made from one work to another.

Original works.—The following original works, though sanctioned, were not executed during the year under review:—

	Rs.
(a) Constructing two 3' barrel drains on the Domaigurh-Sahagpore road	306
(b) Metalling Rajaputty bridge on the Pursa-Sahpore road	112
(c) Metalling Bhugwan Bazar road	751
(d) Nicking out boundaries of unraised roads	137

Sewan sub-division.

(e) Metalling 40th mile, Chupra-Sewan road	274
(f) Improving approaches to the Jhorai, 13th mile, Sewan-Goothny road	48
(g) Constructing a 5' culvert, Chupra-Goothny road	2,871
(h) Improving 18th and 19th miles, Sewan-Durrowlee road	200
(i) Constructing Gopalgunj Serai, Moharajgunj-Kochaikote road	2,000
(j) Constructing bridges, Gopalgunj-Buturda road	2,211

(a). This work was not undertaken for want of bricks, as the estimate was sanctioned late in the year.

(b). Work not undertaken as kunkur metal was not procurable near at hand.

(c). This work was done by the Railway Department, but no payment was made during the year.

(d). The late District Engineer did not think these necessary.

(e). Work completed, but no payment was made on that account.

(f). The expenditure incurred on account of this work has been charged to road repairs.

(g). Work completed, but no payment was made during the year.

(h). Work not undertaken pending preparation of the estimate.

(i). The work was not undertaken pending sanction of the estimate.

(j). Work not undertaken pending preparation of the project.

Repairs.—The following repair works were not undertaken as they were not urgent and could conveniently be deferred till the next year.

Repairing bridges on roads Nos. 13, 15, 16, 41, 35, 43 and 51 in the Chupra sub-division.

The repairing of the bridges on roads Nos. 36, 45, 48, 56 and 59 were not undertaken as no contractors came forward to do the works. If they were done departmentally, the estimates would have been far exceeded.

The repairs to the bridges on roads Nos. 4, 6, 18, 23 and 46 in the Sewan sub-division were not wanted; hence not undertaken.

The repairs to the bridges on roads Nos. 37 and 56 were executed, but no payment was made during the year.

Advance.—The unadjusted outstanding advances at the close of the year were as detailed under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. E. Manners	104	0	0
„ P. M. Llewellyn	290	0	0
„ R. O. Philipps	48	0	0
„ J. D. Macgregor	400	0	0
Vice-Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee Sewan	3	6	9
Ditto ditto Gopalgunge	26	0	0
Mr. A. G. Keith	235	0	0
Cess Deputy Collector	2,233	13	3
Stoneware pipe account	0	0	5
Mr. J. Ellis	1,650	0	0
Lime account	81	3	11
Mr. W. O. Macgregor	925	10	0
„ R. S. Lockhart	2,163	8	0
Coal account	313	7	1
Tender forms	15	0	0
Total	8,483	1	5

R. A. N. SING,

Vice-Chairman.

Statement of re-appropriation for works during the cess year 1884-85.

Number of road.	Name of work for which re-appropriation made.	Amount.	Number of road.	Name of work from which transfer made.	Amount.
ORIGINAL WORKS.					
Chupra Sub-Division.					
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Metalling 18th, 19th, and 20th miles, Chupra-Sonepore road.	1,000	14	Improving Digwara-Pykumborpore road ...	1,000
2	Raising, bridging, &c., Chupra-Sutterghat road.	4,173	.....	Budgetted balance	4,173
2	Constructing Musruk bridge	40	2	Raising, bridging, &c.	40
2	Ditto masonry fencing wall across Khanna.	754	2	Ditto ditto	754
2	Constructing masonry fencing wall across portions 1st and 2nd miles.	2,494	2	Ditto ditto	2,494
3	Re-constructing Chupra Local Fund bungalow.	2,620	3	Repairing Chupra Local Fund bungalow ...	2,620
4	Planting trees, Chupra-Goothny road	733	.....	Budgetted balance	217
4	Raising, &c., ditto	4,197	4	Raising Chupra-Goothny road	403
5	Constructing Gurkha bazar drain	926	.....	Planting trees	733
5	Ditto Bonepore bridge,	765	.....	Budgetted balance	4,197
6	Improving 15th mile	164	5	Ditto	926
10	Re-constructing Chupra bridge	870	5	Ditto	605
10	Constructing two 3' barrel drains	308	6	Constructing Gurkhabazar drain	160
60	Joining 2 incomplete lengths	832	.....	Budgetted balance	156
60	Metalling Chupra flag station road	662	6	Repairing Chupra-Sallempore Ghat road	8
12	Ditto approaches to Rajaputti bridge	112	.....	Budgetted balance	870
70	Ditto Bhugwan Bazar station road	751	3	Repairing bridges	10
.....	Nicking out boundaries of unraised roads	137	12	Ditto ditto	64
.....	Survey establishment	1,067	36	Ditto ditto	10
.....	Constructing 2 bridges, Sewri-Gowra village road.	1,338	40	Ditto ditto	8
			11	Ditto ditto	10
			6	Ditto ditto	153
			6	Repairing Bannopore bungalow	42
			.....	Budgetted balance	332
			.....	Ditto	662
			14	Raising the road	112
			.....	Unforeseen works (original)	751
			2	Budgetted balance	137
			.....	Raising Chupra-Sutterghat road	1,067
			.....	Budgetted balance	1,338
Sewan Sub-Division.					
3	Metalling 40th mile	274	.....	Budgetted balance	274
3	Purchasing furniture for Sewan bungalow	307	5	Improving Gurkhabazar	307
3	Metalling 34th and 36th miles	31	.....	Budgetted balance	31
4	Constructing a 6' culvert, 86th mile	287	.....	Unforeseen works (original)	287
7	Ditto 2' barrel drain, 39th mile	210	.....	Ditto ditto	210
9	Ditto Jogapore bridge, 15th mile	1,000	67	Moharajunge-Durunda	1,000
13	Improving road	9,429	.....	Budgetted balance	9,429
20	Constructing Sewan bridge	618	.....	Ditto	618
20	Improving approaches to Jarai, 13th mile	48	67	Moharajunge-Durunda	48
20	Constructing a Melani ferry boat at Myrwa	400	.....	Budgetted balance	400
21	Improving level crossing, 13th mile	90	67	Moharajunge-Durunda road	90
22	Constructing 2' barrel drain	153	.....	Unforeseen works (original)	153
33	Widening roadway, 1st mile	140	.....	Ditto ditto	140
33	Improving, 18th and 19th miles	800	.....	Budgetted balance	800
33	Constructing Melani ferry boat at Andar	400	.....	Ditto	400
33	Improving 1st and 2nd miles	788	.....	Ditto	788
32	Constructing Melani boat at Champore	400	.....	Ditto	400
67	Ditto Moharajunge-Durunda road	5,600	.....	Ditto	1,600
68	Improving road	1,040	9	Constructing Jogapore bridge	3,300
.....	Planting trees	532	.....	Unforeseen works (original)	200
.....	Improving drainage of Goothny village	481	.....	Ditto (repairs)	300
.....	Constructing bridges, Chakar-Pattar village road.	197	.....	Ditto ditto	300
.....	Constructing temporary bridges, Rajgarh village road.	240	9	Constructing Jogapore bridge	700
.....	Re-constructing 2' barrel drain, Sewan race-course.	61	.....	Budgetted balance	60
			.....	Ditto	532
			.....	Ditto	481
			.....	Ditto	197
			.....	Repairing village roads	240
			.....	Ditto ditto	61
Gopalgunge Sub-Division.					
6	Constructing a 12' bridge, 49th mile	25	.....	Budgetted balance	25
35	Purchasing furniture for Gopalgunge bungalow.	327	5	Constructing Gurkha Bazar drain	327
51	Constructing bridges	2,211	.....	Budgetted balance	2,211
39	Ditto a 6' culvert, 9th mile	10	.....	Ditto	10
39	Ditto a 6' ditto, 12th	15	.....	Ditto	15
66	Improving Gopalgunge-Jadepore road	3,136	62	Constructing Sassamusa bridge	3,136
.....	Village road works	826	.....	Budgetted balance	826
REPAIRS.					
Chupra Sub-Division.					
1	Repairing metalled portion	77	.....	Budgetted balance	77
1	Ditto Digwara hut	8	12	Repairing bridges	8
2	Ditto metalled portion	48	2	Ditto unmetalled portion	48
2	Ditto bridges	89	2	Ditto Musruk bungalow	10
3	Maintaining trees	20	2	Ditto unmetalled portion	79
3	Repairing metalled portion	40	2	Ditto metalled portion	20
3	Ditto unmetalled ditto	90	3	Budgetted balance	40
3	Maintaining trees	6	3	Repairing metalled portion	90
4	Repairing bridges	8	40	Ditto Ekma bungalow	8
5	Maintaining trees	10	5	Ditto bridges	8
7	Repairing bridges	14	55	Ditto Jalalpore hut	10
8	Ditto road	52	7	Ditto bridges	4
10	Ditto bridges	543	.....	Ditto road	10
12	Ditto ditto	20	12	Budgetted balance	543
15	Ditto ditto	1	11	Ditto	20
40	Ditto ditto	5	40	Repairing road	1
48	Ditto ditto	100	56	Ditto bridges	5
55	Ditto Road Cess office building	108	.....	Ditto bridges	100
55	Ditto road	52	.....	Ditto village roads	108
57	Ditto ... ..	.....	55	Budgetted balance	31
57	Ditto	34	.....	Repairing bridges	22
58	Ditto	193	.....	Budgetted balance	54
59	Ditto	40	.....	Ditto	193
			.....	Ditto	40

Number of road.	Name of work for which re-appropriation made.	Amount.	Number of road.	Name of work from which transfer made.	Amount.
REPAIRS—concluded.					
<i>Sewan Sub-Division.</i>					
		Rs.			Rs.
3	Repairing metalled portion	30	.....	Budgetted balance... ..	30
3	Maintaining trees	184	.....	Maintaining trees	184
4	Repairing road	55	18	Repairing road	55
19	Ditto metalled portion	3	.....	Budgetted balance	3
19	Ditto unmetalled portion	93	18	Repairing road	84
			3	Ditto unmetalled portion	
			4	Ditto ditto	
10	Ditto bridges	213	35	Ditto ditto	3
			32	Ditto bridges	54
			33	Ditto ditto	86
20	Ditto metalled portion	26	3	Ditto ditto	73
			.....	Budgetted balance	2
21	Ditto bridges	81	34	Repairing metalled portion	19
22	Ditto ditto	120	19	Ditto ditto	5
33	Ditto metalled portion	44	32	Ditto bridges	81
34	Ditto ditto	21	4	Ditto ditto	120
34	Ditto unmetalled ditto	1	32	Ditto ditto	44
34	Ditto road cess bungalow	5	.....	Budgetted balance	21
35	Ditto bridges	13	6	Repairing road	1
46	Ditto road	3	3	Ditto Sewan bungalow	5
47	Ditto bridges	9	35	Ditto road	13
52	Ditto ditto	90	44	Ditto bridges	3
55	Ditto ditto	338	52	Ditto Sussal bungalow	9
			.....	Unforeseen repairs	90
			.....	Budgetted balance	338
<i>Gopalgunj Sub-Division.</i>					
18	Repairing bridges	482	.....	Unforeseen repairs	482
19	Ditto road	10	64	Repairing road	10
31	Ditto bridges	2,692	62	Constructing Sassamusa bridge	1,505
			.....	Unforeseen repairs	192
50	Ditto road	5	50	Contribution from Gunduck Division	995
				Repairing bridges	5
<i>Tools and Plant.</i>					
	New tools for District Engineer	567	.....	Budgetted balance	567
<i>Ferries.</i>					
	Ferries in Sewan sub-division	634	.....	Ferries in Chupra sub-division	400
				Unforeseen repairs	234
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
	Furniture for Chupra dak bungalow	138	.....	Unforeseen works, original	138

R. H. N. SING,

Vice-Chairman.

No. 175, dated Motihari, the 26th January 1886.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Collector and Chairman, Chumparun,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

WITH reference to the circular, No. 973A of the 14th September 1880, forwarded with your No. 283J.Cir. of the 25th September 1880, I have the honour to submit the annual accounts and report of the District Road Fund for the cess year 1884-85.

The balance left unrealized on the last day of the cess year is Rs. 15,402. This unusually large balance in the unrealized demand is mainly owing to the introduction of the new procedure in the working of the Certificate Act, concerning which some correspondence between the Collector of the district and you has passed, which has resulted in a modification of the original orders issued. There were six meetings of the Sudder District Road Cess and two of the Branch Committee held during the year.

During the year under review two bridges have been constructed—one over 150 feet in length, over Imirti Nuddee on the Motihari Dhaka road; and the other, 45 feet in length at Fatooha on Turkaulia to Sungramapore road.

Seven hundred and fifteen and a half miles of road have been repaired and kept in good order; also, about 102 miles of village roads with their cart leeks have been repaired; and apart from the bridges noted above, 30 bridges have also been repaired and rebuilt.

Fifteen thousand four hundred and eighty trees have been planted along the sides of the different roads to demarcate the boundary of the district roads.

There is a Branch Committee at Bettiah in this district, and an allotment for expenditure in village roads is placed to the credit of the Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee. Allotment for the year under report was Rs. 3,500.

The different establishments worked satisfactorily during the year.

No. 6. Part II.

CHUMPARUN DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Detail of Income and Expenditure of the cess year 1884-85 from the 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885, to accompany the annual account for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates	73,998 5 9	INCOME.		
		Cess on lands	79,021 0 6	79,021 0 6
		„ mines and railways	1,477 7 6	1,477 7 6
		„ houses	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	250 0 0	One per cent. road cess	.....	.....
		Interest on arrears of road cess collection	588 8 7	588 8 7
		Fees and fines.		
		Fine imposed on Kawal Towari by the Deputy Magistrate for cutting cart leak	2 0 0	2 0 0
		Miscellaneous.		
	3,000 0 0	Pay of a mohurir on account of attending Moonsif's Court for giving evidence	4 8 0	
	+300 0 0	Contribution paid by Mr. Edward of Motihari Factory towards the cost of constructing Inerth Bridge on Motihari to Dhaka road	3,000 0 0	
		Sale proceeds of old timber and Bakal	59 10 1	
		Pay of a clerk for attending Sarun Judge's Court for giving evidence	5 0 0	
		Previous tulhanna	12 12 0	
		Contents of following cheques written off and cancelled, vide inspection report forwarded with Accountant-General's No. 1186L.F., dated 16th October 1884, and transferred to the head of Miscellaneous, vide Accountant-General's No. 745L.F., dated 13th February 1885—		
		Cheque No. 265, dated 2nd March 1881	1 12 0	
		„ „ 363 „ 28th August 1883	34 4 1	
		„ „ 413 „ 26th September 1883	5 11 11	
			41 12 0	
		Amount received from an overseer on account of insufficient postage stamp	1 9 0	
Grant from Government.	600 0 0	Proportionate cost of establishment of Road Cess and Public Works	+300 0 0	2,195 3 1
	-300 0 0	Cess for the year ending 30th September 1885*	600 0 0	+300 0 0
			-300 0 0	800 0 0
				-300 0 0
		Total Rupees		83,817 3 5
Suspense Accounts.		Advances refunded	39,598 2 3	39,598 2 3
		Deposits	.....	.....
		Total Receipts		1,23,412 5 11
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refund		Of cess	.....	.....
		Of other receipts	.....	.....
		Establishment and contingencies of office of collection.		
Provincial rates	1,774 0 0	1 Head clerk at Rs. 68 for 7 months	462 0 0	
	60 15 0	1 Ditto „ Rs. 68 for 4 „	273 0 0	
		1 Second clerk „ Rs. 25 for 11 „	273 0 0	
		1 Head mohurir „ Rs. 20 „	220 0 2	
		1 Second mohurir „ Rs. 15 for 11 months	183 0 0	
		1 Duffry „ Rs. 6 for „	68 0 0	
		1 Peon „ Rs. 5 for „	55 0 0	
		Travelling allowance of peon and duffry	60 15 0	
		Pay of punka-puller	17 15 6	
		Cost for binding registers	4 8 8	
		Purchase of three English locks	6 0 0	
		Purchase of a lock for desk	1 8 0	
		Miscellaneous petty contingencies	39 9 6	
		Amount spent on account of serving processes on the zemindars during the revaluation of certain petty estates which are not recoverable from the parties concerned under section 97 of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	31 0 0	
		Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.		1,676 14 2
Administration	900 0 0	1 Accountant at Rs. 70 for 11 months	770 0 0	
		Pay of punka-puller	18 0 0	
		Purchase of receipt stamps	10 0 0	
		Purchase of postage stamps	20 0 0	
		Cost for binding registers	4 15 0	
		Municipal tax on Road Cess Office building for the quarter ending 30th September 1885	38 0 0	
		Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette for 1885	20 0 6	
		Miscellaneous petty contingencies	5 2 6	
	1,160 2 10	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control from 1st April 1884 to 30th September 1884—vide letter No. 349J, dated 20th January 1885, from Treasury Officer	437 7 0	
		Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control from 1st October 1884 to 31st March 1885—vide letter No. 118T, dated 14th July 1885, from Treasury Officer	659 9 11	
		Stationery and printing.		1,097 0 11
Stationery	300 0 0	Cost of stationery	76 13 6	
		Railway freight for stationery	4 4 6	
		Ditto of a parcel containing forms	1 9 0	
		Cost of printing annual accounts and report for the cess year 1882-83—vide Accountant-General and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, No. 94, dated 28th January 1885, forwarded with Commissioner's No. 60G/Cir, dated 3rd February 1885	89 9 6	
		Carried over	.....	3,832 5 7

* Adjustment, vide Accountant-General's letter No. 540L.F., dated 9th December 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Estimated cost of work.	Outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	3,532 5 7
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
Original works	27,874 0 0		Constructing Chainpatia bridge over Sikarana river at Chainpatia ghat—				
			Coal-tar painting	Rs. A. P. 530 5 5			
			Brick-on-edge pitching	...			
			Earthwork	75 1 0			
			Pitching banks	40 0 0			
			4 Pilestons	...			
			Contingent	990 0 7			
			Timber work	...			
			piles	9,258 6 3			
			Timber work	...			
			beams	9,043 8 10			
			Timber work	...			
			planks	5 470 12 3			
			Iron work	1,651 1 7			
			Metalling	331 14 1			
				27,781 2 0			
			Less expenditure of last year	8,392 7 7			
				19,398 10 5			
	6,132 0 0	11	Constructing Inereti Bridge on Motihari to Dhaka Road—	27,874 0 0	8,392 7 7	19,398 10 5	
			Rs. A. P.				
			Timber work	...			
			piles	1,119 6 8			
			Timber work	...			
			beams	164 1 9			
			Iron work	654 3 5			
			Pitching bank	208 0 3			
			Coal-tar painting	189 11 11			
			Earthwork	120 0 0			
				2,455 8 0			
			Contingencies	60 2 6			
				2,515 10 6			
				8,354 0 0		2,515 10 6	
	1,000 0 0	20	Metalling a portion from Sigowh to Railway Station on Sigowh to Roxaul road—				
			Rs. A. P.				
			Brick edging	12 15 0			
			Brick-on-edge	957 9 0			
			Sand filling	21 8 0			
				992 0 0			
				22,575 0 0	2,433 1 9	692 0 0	
	1,200 0 0		Constructing dak bungalow at Bettiah—				
			Rs. A. P.				
			Contingencies	12 12 0	1,200 0 0	12 12 0	
	1,000 0 0	57	Constructing bridge on Turcowlia to Sangramapore—				
			Timber work	596 5 3			
			Iron work	83 10 4			
			Coal-tar painting	48 8 0			
			Metalling	.....		
			Earthwork	.....		
			Contingencies	723 7 7			
				1,771 7 0		723 7 7	
			Total of original works	.....	.....	23,847 8 6	23,547 8 6
Repairs	180 0 0	1	Bettiah to Tengrihi ghat—				
	51 0 0		Surface repairs	...	247 12 10	247 12 10	
	550 0 0	2	Bettiah to Chalopatia—				
	293 7 8		Surface repairs	...	508 13 5	508 13 5	
	135 0 0	3	Lauriah to Shikarpur road—				
	15 19 6		Surface repairs	...	292 3 11	292 3 11	
	200 0 0						
	120 0 0	4	Shikarpur to Ramnagar—				
	5 1 6		Surface repairs	...	145 0 0	145 0 0	
	280 0 0	5	Ramnagar to Bagaha—				
			Surface repairs	...	137 1 6	137 1 6	
	480 0 0	6	Rajghat bridge to Parsa—				
	9 1 0		Surface repairs	...	354 5 11	354 5 11	
	250 0 0	7	Parsa to Laganaha—				
	20 3 6		Surface repairs	...	181 12 0	181 12 0	
	60 0 0						
	320 0 0	8	Laganaha to Bagaha—				
	29 14 6		Surface repairs	...	508 15 2	508 15 2	
	400 0 0						
	40 0 0	9	Parsa to Choonaha	...	...	...
	720 0 0	10	Motihari to Kutkanwa—				
	13 2 0		Surface repairs	...	883 9 5	883 9 5	
	510 0 0	11	Motihari to Dhacca Road—				
	99 12 0		Surface repairs	...	875 0 10	875 0 10	
	870 0 0	12	Motihari to Mohai—				
	142 5 1		Surface repairs	...	596 10 8	596 10 8	
	840 0 0	13	Pipra to Satter Ghat	...			
	8 0 0		Surface repairs	...	641 14 9	641 14 9	
	186 0 0	14	Barah to Rajpur—				
	9 13 0		Surface repairs	...	99 8 6	99 8 6	
				Carried over		4,642 12 11	27,379 14 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	4,642 12 11	27,379 14 1
			EXPENDITURE--continued.		
Repairs--continued.	60 0 0	15	Rajpur to Sahabgunge--		
	280 0 0		Surface repairs ...	33 12 2	33 12 2
	300 0 0	16	Rajpur to Turcowhab--		
	0 8 0		Surface repairs ...	136 8 0	136 8 0
	350 0 0	17	Kesseriah to Gobindgunge--		
	757 0 0		Surface repairs ...	208 4 3	208 4 3
	160 1 1	18	Gobindgunge to Jugdispur--		
	2,548 0 0		Surface repairs ...	216 15 0	216 15 0
	756 8 4	19	Sigowli to Gobindgunge road--		
	500 0 0		Surface repairs ...	535 4 8	535 4 8
			Repairing Sigowli rest-house	213 11 7	749 0 3
		20	Sigowli to Roxaul road--		
			Surface repairs ...	934 0 6	
			Repairing Sigowli bridge	101 2 0	
			Repairing Goodera bund between Lalpara and		
			Piparpati ...	139 11 4	
			Ditto ditto between Piparpati and		
			Luchampur road ...	1,313 1 10	
	560 0 0	21	Motihari to Sigowli road--		
	131 0 0		Surface repairs ...	2,486 15 8	
	50 0 0			657 6 10	
	90 0 0	22	Sigowli to Rajghat bridge--		
	150 0 0		Surface repairs ...	102 5 3	102 5 3
	65 0 0	23	Chupra Bahas to Amwa Bazar--		
	165 0 0		Surface repairs ...	159 3 7	159 3 7
	1 6 6	24	Turcowha to Sugaon--		
	100 9 6		Surface repairs ...	180 1 7	180 1 7
	180 0 0	25	Turcowha to Madho Chupra--		
	8 0 0		Surface repairs ...	69 0 0	69 0 0
	64 0 0	26	Motihari to Gobindgunge--		
	22 0 8		Surface repairs ...	1,663 11 11	1,663 11 11
	1,561 0 0	27	Hurdra to Burhurwa--		
	1,869 0 0		Surface repairs ...	90 0 4	
	73 3 10		Bridge repairs ...	73 3 10	
	80 0 0	28	Pipra to Siraha road		
	420 0 0	29	Kullimpore to Etwa ghât--		
	25 7 3		Surface repairs ...	319 9 10	319 9 10
	490 0 0	30	Etwa ghât to Dhaka--		
	667 13 11		Surface repairs ...	792 11 2	792 11 2
	360 0 0	31	Dhaka to Ghorasahan--		
	252 0 2		Surface repairs ...	574 4 11	574 4 11
	50 0 0	32	Dhaka to Jamna ghât--		
	50 0 0		Surface repairs ...	96 5 8	96 5 8
	510 0 0	33	Siraha to Jamna ghât--		
	95 4 0		Surface repairs ...	307 12 6	307 12 6
	250 0 0	34	Mecpur to Ghorasahan road--		
			Surface repairs ...	74 1 0	74 1 0
	50 0 0	35	Simrah to Sugaon		
	200 0 0	36	Barah to Siraha road--		
	11 15 0		Surface repairs ...	11 12 0	11 12 0
	150 0 0	37	Dhaka to Padmkere--		
	5 13 0		Surface repairs ...	83 3 3	83 3 3
	200 0 0	38	Dhaka to Belwa ghât--		
			Surface repairs ...		
	120 0 0	39	Gobindgunge to Burhurwa--		
			Surface repairs ...	37 8 0	37 8 0
	50 0 0	40	Motihari Branch road to Sigowli--		
			Cantonment road ...		
	475 0 0	41	Telakra to Kutkenwa road--		
			Surface repairs ...	217 0 8	217 0 8
	160 0 0	42	Mackwa to Gohiri		
	100 0 0	43	Katala ghât to Lalgarh--		
	59 13 0		Surface repairs ...	59 5 0	59 5 0
	100 0 0	44	Tateriah to Pahor Chak--		
	8 8 0		Surface repairs ...	16 0 0	16 0 0
	150 0 0	45	Barah to Madhuban--		
	369 7 4		Surface repairs ...	526 11 3	526 11 3
	50 0 0	46	Bettiah to Bagaha road--		
	40 0 0		Surface repairs ...	686 9 1	686 9 1
	767 0 0	47	Bettiah to Belthar road--		
			Surface repairs ...	613 6 0	
	2,914 0 0		Re-building timber bridge on Manjor River	1,330 14 4	
	234 3 8		Re-building other bridges	283 14 11	
		48	Bettiah to Lauriah road--		
	350 0 0		Surface repairs ...	285 12 11	2,708 3 3
	50 9 3	49	Bettiah to Jagdispore road--		
	237 0 0		Surface repairs ...	1,107 4 9	285 12 11
	23 1 2				1,107 4 9
	1,690 0 0				
	144 0 0				
			Carried over ...	19,453 8 10	27,379 14 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
			Brought forward	10,433 8 10	27,379 14 1
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
240 0 0		50	Bettiah to Amwa Bazar—		
14 15 0			Surface repairs	348 1 10	348 1 10
160 0 0		51	Lauriah to Serukahia—		
40 0 0			Surface repairs	39 3 0	39 3 0
383 0 0		52	Do. to Ramnagar—		
61 9 9			Surface repairs	382 8 11	
100 0 0			Repairing Ramnagar rest-house	141 3 2	623 12 1
200 0 0		53	Rajclat Bridge to Bettiah—		
2 9 9			Surface repairs	247 4 3	247 4 3
200 0 0		54	Dhakeria, Piparpati and Ramgarwa—		
240 0 0			Surface repairs	80 0 0	80 0 0
37 2 6		55	Bettiah to Pipra ghat—		
1,015 0 0			Surface repairs	163 7 6	163 7 6
333 0 8		56	Motihari to Tuteriah—		
240 0 0			Surface repairs	803 7 4	803 7 4
600 0 0		57	Turcowlish to Sangrampur—		
500 0 0			Surface repairs	77 8 0	77 8 0
84 4 0		58	Kutkenwa to Raxaul through Adampur—		
1,968 0 0			Surface repairs	113 8 0	113 8 0
853 0 0		59	Bagaha to Tribeni road—		
18 3 0			Surface repairs	474 10 8	474 10 8
120 0 0		60	Chainpatia to Shikarpur road—		
80 0 0			Surface repairs	1,448 10 11	1,448 10 11
100 0 0		61	Shikarpur to Balthor—		
18 3 0			Surface repairs	150 14 3	150 14 3
120 0 0		62	Madhuban to Rupwalia		
80 0 0		63	Jazdipur to Sigowlia road		
100 0 0		64	Bagaha to Madhubani—		
80 0 0			Surface repairs	108 13 6	108 13 6
1,328 0 0		65	Pipra to Sattar (Ghat near Kesseriah to Kur- nowl near Sahibganje—		
60 9 11			Surface repairs	20 0 0	20 0 0
140 0 9		66	Balthor Bhowra to Inderwa—		
240 0 0			Surface repairs	414 15 8	
220 0 0			Repairing Balthor rest-house	263 6 3	678 5 8
380 0 0		67	Pipra to Borharwa road		
5 0 0		68	Koxaul to Bhowra—		
140 0 0			Surface repairs	56 1 0	56 1 0
360 0 0		69	Sigowli to Narkatia		
120 0 0		70	Ramgarwa to Motihari—		
180 0 0			Surface repairs	22 0 0	22 0 0
60 0 0		71	Lauriah to Sigowli—		
1,000 0 0			Surface repairs	100 4 6	100 4 6
127 4 7		72	Ramnagar to Hornator—		
10 0 0			Surface repairs	363 2 6	363 2 6
1,350 0 0		73	Bagaha to Champatia High Level Canal road—		
1,057 16 9			Surface repairs	40 0 0	40 0 0
300 0 0		74	Borharwa to Poocheria ghat—		
2,000 0 0			Surface repairs	38 0 0	38 0 0
118 3 0		75	Chaila Ch. r to Loharia—		
6,000 0 0			Surface repairs		
620 12 5		76	Shikarpur to Bikna Thori—		
			Surface repairs	848 9 9	848 9 9
		77	Bishnupur to Jowkatia—		
			Surface repairs	6 0 0	6 0 0
			Ramnagar to Gobardhana and Sumesor—		
			Surface repairs	2,376 11 11	2,376 11 11
			Gobardhana, Peperasi and Rampur—		
			Surface repairs	303 0 9	303 0 9
			Tree planting—		
			Preserving	1,307 4 7	
			Planting	202 10 1	
			Weeding	124 4 6	
			Village roads, Motihari and Bettiah		
			divisions, Anapur to Champapur road—		
			Surface repairs	175 2 10	1,724 3 2
			New kut-bery to railway station—		
			Surface repairs	21 0 0	175 2 10
			Bairia Ghat—		
			Surface repairs	8 0 0	21 0 0
			Tarana ghat—		
			Surface repairs	16 0 0	8 0 0
			Khodadpur ghat—		
			Surface repairs	8 0 0	16 0 0
			Molthia to Jamuna ghat—		
			Surface repair	7 0 6	8 0 0
			Khajuria bridge	9 8 3	7 0 6
			Hussani to Sorotar—		
			Surface repairs	81 14 0	9 8 3
			Hussani to Doobwalia—		
			Surface repairs	11 0 0	81 14 0
			Kusahar to Gondili—		
			Surface repairs	17 9 9	11 0 0
			Dhaka village road—		
			Surface repairs	75 0 9	17 9 9
			Ghorasahan to Bhotenah—		
			Surface repairs	78 8 9	75 0 9
			Dhaka to Amwah Nuddi—		
			Surface repairs	190 0 9	78 8 9
			Parawa to Rachopur—		
			Surface repairs	27 9 6	190 0 9
			Parawa to Shikarpur—		
			Surface repairs	5 4 0	27 9 6
			Parawa to Dhamengi—		
			Surface repairs	15 8 0	5 4 0
			Dhamengi to Parsowni—		
			Surface repairs	16 8 0	15 8 0
			Par-wah to Goroah ghat—		
			Surface repairs	26 8 6	16 8 0
			Carried over	31,377 9 0	27,379 14 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. A. P. 31,377 9 0	Rs. A. P. 27,379 14 1
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
Repairs—concluded.	.....	Goreah ghat to Sirsa— Surface repairs 22 8 0	22 8 0	
		Hurdi thana to Basworia— Surface repairs 24 5 4	24 5 4	
		Gobardhana to Jurifani— Surface repairs 400 7 6	400 7 6	
		Rajpur Bridge to Mahomedpur— Surface repairs 24 15 8	24 15 8	
		Borhurwa to Nagadaha ghat— Surface repairs 13 3 0	13 3 0	
		Earth work near Patilaerh bridge Dehapur to Padumker— Surface repairs 20 0 0	20 0 0	
		Bethmannah to Khoolunna— Surface repairs 42 13 6	42 13 6	
		Khodaria to Patahi— Surface repairs 32 0 0	32 0 0	
		Pargowni to Patahi— Surface repairs 27 8 0	27 8 0	
		Ahirowlia to Koylassee— Surface repairs 61 9 9	61 9 9	
		Bessornah bridge 14 15 3	14 15 3	
		Bharota near Pillak Dass' Tank— Surface repairs 18 6 9	18 6 9	
		Koylassee to Semeriah— Bridge repairs 7 6 3	7 6 3	
		Factory to Meerpur village— Bridge repairs 4 8 0	4 8 0	
		Bazar to Birta Tollah— Surface repairs 33 6 9	33 6 9	
		Repairing wooden bridge at Janathpur village ... 38 11 9	38 11 9	
		Ditto ditto Raghapur 1 10 6	1 10 6	
		Mohomedpur to Hirapati road— Surface repairs 11 14 9	11 14 9	
		Blunder Motuazer— Surface repairs 7 15 6	7 15 6	
		Repairing bridge on Korah factory to Rai Dhurwa village road 370 12 6	370 12 6	
		Barhurwa to Karamwa— Surface repairs 44 15 0	44 15 0	
		Pipe culvert on Bhopatpur 19 0 0	19 0 0	
		Repairing road near Bangaria— Surface repairs 24 8 0	24 8 0	
		Bansghet bridge 225 11 5	225 11 5	
		Ratwal to Bargon— Surface repairs 19 4 6	19 4 6	
		Ratwal to Chandrapur and Rajwatia— Surface repairs 20 10 0	20 10 0	
		Ahira Siswa to Bokua Thari— Surface repairs 7 8 5	7 8 5	
		Patelaerh bridge 325 1 0	325 1 0	
		Bhitaha to Bhorwahia— Bridge repairs 75 0 0	75 0 0	
		Bridge over Mollahai Bagahy Tappa Khadda Amwa to Jokata and Lalseriah— Surface repairs 48 3 9	48 3 9	
		Barwah Bazar through Phulworia Jamuna to Jazdispur— Surface repairs 17 0 0	17 0 0	
		Postage stamps 6 11 0	6 11 0	
		Bridge near Jherjhurwa 450 0 0	450 0 0	
		Misrahi to Butoha— Surface repairs 50 0 0	50 0 0	
		Total Repairs	34,114 1 10	34,114 1 10
Establishment	15,504 0 0	1 District Engineer, at Rs. 850 for 10 months 8,500 0 0	8,500 0 0	
		1 Overseer, .. 50 for 12 600 0 0	600 0 0	
		1 Sub-overseer, .. 35 for 12 420 0 0	420 0 0	
		1 Ditto .. 30 for 12 300 0 0	300 0 0	
		1 Clerk, .. 35 for 11 385 0 0	385 0 0	
		1 .. 35 for 11 385 0 0	385 0 0	
		Travelling allowance of District Engineer 1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	
		1 Mohurir, at Rs. 12 for 11 months 132 0 0	132 0 0	
		Travelling allowance of an overseer, at Rs. 20 240 0 0	240 0 0	
		1 Draftsman, at Rs. 45 for 11 months 495 0 0	495 0 0	
		4 Peons, .. 5 each for 11 months 220 0 0	220 0 0	
		Pay of punkha-puller 52 8 0	52 8 0	
		.. of sweeper 28 0 0	28 0 0	
		Purchase of postage stamps 25 0 0	25 0 0	
		Cost for binding registers 2 0 0	2 0 0	
		Miscellaneous petty contingencies 26 4 9	26 4 9	
		Total of Public Works Establishment	13,670 12 9	13,670 12 9
Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works.	1,083 2 3	Contribution towards the pay, &c., of the Divisional Superintendent of works	1,487 5 6	1,487 5 6
Tools and plant	500 0 0	Purchase of drawing materials 53 13 0	53 13 0	
		.. of half-round bastard files 6 4 6	6 4 6	
		.. of 2'-4" fold boxwood rules 2 6 0	2 6 0	
		.. of screw augers 86 9 0	86 9 0	
		.. of carpenter's wing compass 5 4 0	5 4 0	
		.. of jaw bench vice 42 4 0	42 4 0	
		.. of one steel faced anvil 63 8 9	63 8 9	
		.. of two pairs of blacksmith's bellows 102 0 0	102 0 0	
		.. of 1'-6" jaw staple vice 29 6 6	29 6 6	
		.. of 2'-30" cast steel hand-saws 9 0 0	9 0 0	
		.. of three square saw files 9 12 6	9 12 6	
		.. of chisels 4 1 0	4 1 0	
		Total of Tools and Plants	473 2 6	473 2 6
		Total expenditure	77,125 4 8	77,125 4 8
		Advances 45,293 9 3	45,293 9 3	
		Deposits	45,293 9 3	45,293 9 3
		Grand total of disbursement	1,23,408 13 11	1,23,408 13 11

Memorandum showing in detail the actual cash balance on the 30th September 1885.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at credit of Champaran District Road Fund in the Treasury as per pass book	...				6,023	7	7
Less unpaid cheques—							
No. 196, dated 29th September 1885	...	99	12	6			
" 199 ditto ditto	...	50	2	2			
" 200 ditto ditto	...	269	14	8			
" 201 ditto 30th ditto	...	1,043	10	7			
" 202 ditto ditto	...	623	14	11			
" 203 ditto ditto	...	796	15	11	2,881	6	3
Balance	...				3,139	1	4
Add imprest in hand of District Engineer	...				1,000	0	0
Balance as per Road Fund cash book	...				4,139	1	4

Memorandum showing in detail the amount of outstanding advances on 30th September 1885.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Srimonto Gangooly	20	0	0
Hand-rail paste	1,420	9	11
Stoneware pipes	93	4	10
Bolts and nails	153	1	9
Miscellaneous store	847	6	2
Bricks in stock	2,018	15	2
Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Bettiah	1,292	7	0
Parasnath	10	0	0
Cart driver	160	3	7
Stone flags	441	14	9
Petty items	856	0	5
Mr. Shaw	140	8	0
Collectorate Nazir	100	0	0
Nazir of Sub-divisional office	40	0	0
Manager of Lalsaria Indigo Factory	65	11	9
Stamps	296	4	0
Anjanwan Irrigation payne	41	2	9
Baboo Shio Rattan Lall	0	7	8
Rampat Sahu	0	1	11
Timber, saul in stock	4,580	12	1
Municipal Vice-Chairman	226	1	2
Mr. Edwards	50	0	0
E. T. Sealy, Esq.	533	8	0
Mahadeo Lall	31	0	0
Manufacturing tiles for Bettiah Sub-division	4	7	8
Total	13,147	15	10

Form of Audit Certificate.

WE hereby certify that the books and accounts specified below, prescribed for the Road Cess office and for the office of the District Engineer, are duly kept up, and that they have been posted for the year 1884-85, and have been duly scrutinized by the Sub-Committee.

Also that the Treasury officer's abstract of the account of the Committee for the year has been duly received, checked with the cash and pass-books, and found to agree therewith (except in respect of uncashed cheques, which are above enumerated and have been duly noted in the cash-book).

That the vouchers for the payments of the year have been cancelled.

That all necessary steps have been taken for the recovery or adjustment of outstanding advances.

That none but duly sanctioned expenditure has been incurred, and that, in the case of original works, the register of monthly expenditure shows clearly the amount of sanctioned estimate, the grant for the year, and the expenditure on each work to end of the year.

And generally that the work of the office has been performed with carefulness and regularity, and with due observance of the rules prescribed by Government.

E. BOVILL,
Vice-Chairman.

(a) In Road Cess office—(1) Cash-book, (2) Cash Abstract Book, (3) Register of monthly receipt and expenditure, (5) Account of advances.

(b) In District Engineer's office—(I) accounts, viz. (1) File of contract certificate, (2) Files of bills for purchases or purchase list, (3) Files of day-books, (5) Files of acquittance rolls, (6) Road metal return; II Books, viz. (1) Imprest cash-book, (2) Register of Bills passed, (3) Register of works and repairs, (4) Register of tools and plant, (5) Register of Road metal.

Where no difference exists this may be struck out.

No. 180G, dated Bankipore, the 12th March 1886.

From,—F. M. HALLIDAY, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith in original the annual accounts and reports of the several District Road Committees in this division for the cess year 1884-85.

2. The receipts in the whole division during the year amounted to Rs. 16,42,108, inclusive of Rs. 1,83,464 (the balance of the previous year), and Rs. 2,72,903 the receipts under the head "Advances" and "Deposits."

The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 14,06,511-5-2 as shown below:—

Items.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Original works	4,85,184	1	9
2. Repairs	3,59,299	15	11
3. Establishment	1,94,179	5	0
Ditto Contribution towards the cost of establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works ...	25,789	5	5
4. Tools and plant	26,992	11	3
5. Staging bungalows, &c.	9,498	9	5
6. Stationery and printing	5,585	3	2
7. Refunds of cess and other receipts	4,302	12	7
8. Toll and ferries	1,738	5	10
9. Miscellaneous	1,731	11	0
10. Advance and deposits	2,92,209	13	10
Total	14,06,511	15	2

3. The expenditure on original works during the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,04,752, and averaged about 40 per cent. of the aggregate net receipts of the Committees. But in the case of repair works the expenditure fell short of the estimate of the year by Rs. 95,376—nearly all the districts having failed to work to the full amount of their estimates, notably so the Gya district—where out of an estimate of Rs. 61,754, only Rs. 33,420 or about 53 per cent. was utilized.

4. The aggregate cost of establishment in the whole division, exclusive of that of the establishment of the Divisional Superintendent of Works, was Rs. 1,94,179-5 against Rs. 2,07,579 of the previous year, and equalled nearly 16 per cent. of the net receipts of the year.

There were some changes in the personnel of the executive staff in the districts of Sarun and Mozufferpore during the year—Messrs. J. Ellis and G. W. Disney being appointed District Engineers in the places of Messrs. G. St. Nixon and J. Davis respectively.

5. The improvement of village communication continues to receive a fair share of attention, but with one or two exceptions the District Road Cess Committees do not appear to attach so much importance to the maintenance and conservation of the cart tracks on the sides of the main roads as the subject requires. The result is that petty encroachments are constantly being made by the cultivators, and unless this practice is promptly and stringently guarded against, the width of the present district communications will be soon reduced to an impracticable working limit.

In the Sarun district much has been done to remedy the evil complained of, but generally speaking sufficient care is not exercised in this direction.

6. The working of some of the Branch Road Committees has not proved satisfactory. It is not, however, contemplated to make any change in the personnel of the committees—pending the introduction of the new Local Self-Government Act.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Gya	3,540	0	0
2. Patna	3,237	0	0
3. Sarun	3,074	0	0
4. Durbhunga	2,949	0	0
5. Shahabad	2,680	0	0
6. Mozufferpore	2,009	0	0
7. Champaran	1,389	5	8
8. Hajipur Branch Committee with independent powers ...	668	1	0
Total	19,526	6	6

7. The cost of the establishment of the Divisional Superintendent of Works during the year was Rs. 19,526-6-6, and was distributed proportionately among the several committees in the division as shown in the margin.

8. The supervision and control of the large expenditure in this extensive division, and of the important works under construction, have been, as usual, very ably carried out by Mr. Joll, the Divisional Superintendent of Road Cess Works.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Beerbhoom, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Class of mehal.	Number of estates.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder Jumma.	Amount of arrears.	REMARKS.
1st class	51	51	Kesabpur, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Manada Sundari Dehya, Byasmani Dehya, guardian of Sashibhusan Sarkar and others.	Rs. A. P. 766 0 0	Rs. A. P. 99 8 6	The entire mehal will be put up to sale.
Ditto	75	75	Turigram, pergunnah Sahagadpur.	Shekh Tarifulla	1,508 0 0	21 6 3	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	103	103	Lot Khana, pergunnah Khatan-ga.	Rajendra Narain Dhole, Devraj Maroori and Ganga Narain Sen and others.	1,383 3 0	400 4 6	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	105	105	Lot Kubra, pergunnah Khatan-ga.	Gopi Nath Mukherji, Gones Chandra Sen, Rakul Hori Sen and others.	1,471 0 0	596 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	161	161	Lot Thiba, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Devraj Maroori, Gopi Nath Mukherji and Gones Chandra Sen and others.	907 4 0	306 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	174	174	Baranasabati, pergunnah Swarup-minha.	Gones Chandra Sen and Devraj Maroori.	724 6 0	295 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	207	207	Lot Kimpur, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Chhota Taria Chandra Bhattacharya, Ramdoyal Bhattacharya, Raghunath Bhattacharya and others.	793 11 0	29 13 3	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	215	215	Lot Hotia, pergunnah Patapur.	Bimalananda Mukherji, general manager of the estate of Kani Subhudda Kumari disqualified, and Kuwar Ranjit Sinha, minor, and others.	1,247 9 0	69 10 11	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	217	217	Hotia, pergunnah Patapur.	Giris Chandra Bandyopadhyaya and Iswar Chandra Bandyopadhyaya and others.	580 9 0	14 3 3	Ditto ditto.
2nd class	50	50	Parbatipur, pergunnah Aliugar.	Tinkori Roy, Shekh Monulla, Manada Sundari Dehya and others.	3,516 5 0	502 0 3	Excluding share, for which separate account has been opened, of Banka Behari Acharya with Government revenue Rs. 85-11-8, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 3,430-9-4 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	53	53	Shahapur, pergunnah Joyunjal.	Gones Chandra Sen and others.	3,490 7 0	227 9 0	Rs. A. P. Excluding the separated share of Rajah Ramranjan Chakravarti with Government revenue ... 581 11 10 Of Doyal Chandra Shome and others with Government revenue ... 872 9 9 Of Nitambini Dehya and others with Government revenue ... 193 14 8 Of Satis Chandra Mukherji with Government revenue ... 193 14 8 Of Nitambini Dehya and others with Government revenue ... 193 14 8 And of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji with Government revenue ... 872 9 9 The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 581-11-8 will be put up to sale. 2,908 11 4 Rs. A. P. G. Excluding the separated share of Tarini Prosad Roy Chowdhury with Government revenue ... 611 10 2 0 Of Nritia Kosi Dehya and others with Government revenue ... 541 6 1 0 Of Chandra Sekhar Roy and others with Government revenue ... 33 10 11 0 Of Korunamoyu Dasya and others with Government revenue ... 16 5 0 2 Of Korunamoyu Dasya and others with Government revenue ... 16 5 0 2 Of Rajendra Lal Bandyopadhyaya with Government revenue ... 13 9 4 0 Of Mahananda Roy with Government revenue ... 50 1 6 0 1,281 13 3 0 The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 944-9-9 will be put up to sale. 2,908 11 4 Rs. A. P. G. Excluding the separated share of Rajah Ramranjan Chakravarti with Government revenue ... 80 11 0 0 Of Dolgobinda Mani Debi, executrix to the estate of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji with Government revenue ... 298 7 1 3 579 2 1 3
Ditto	74	74	Lot Kirtihat, pergunnah Kharigram.	Mahananda Roy, Saroda Sundari Dehya Chowdhurani and others.	2,226 9 0	33 8 2	Rs. A. P. G. Excluding the separated share of Tarini Prosad Roy Chowdhury with Government revenue ... 611 10 2 0 Of Nritia Kosi Dehya and others with Government revenue ... 541 6 1 0 Of Chandra Sekhar Roy and others with Government revenue ... 33 10 11 0 Of Korunamoyu Dasya and others with Government revenue ... 16 5 0 2 Of Korunamoyu Dasya and others with Government revenue ... 16 5 0 2 Of Rajendra Lal Bandyopadhyaya with Government revenue ... 13 9 4 0 Of Mahananda Roy with Government revenue ... 50 1 6 0 1,281 13 3 0 The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 944-9-9 will be put up to sale. 2,908 11 4 Rs. A. P. G. Excluding the separated share of Rajah Ramranjan Chakravarti with Government revenue ... 80 11 0 0 Of Dolgobinda Mani Debi, executrix to the estate of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji with Government revenue ... 298 7 1 3 579 2 1 3
Ditto	98	98	Kapadanga, pergunnah Nan.	Dolgobinda Mani Debi, executrix to the estate of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji, Mohendra Narain Roy, Jogendra Narain Roy and others.	2,215 9 0	31 9 0	Rs. A. P. G. Excluding the separated share of Rajah Ramranjan Chakravarti with Government revenue ... 80 11 0 0 Of Dolgobinda Mani Debi, executrix to the estate of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji with Government revenue ... 298 7 1 3 579 2 1 3

Class of mehal.	Number of estate.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2nd class	205	205	Lof Lokhindarpur, pergunnah Khatanga.	Kala Chandra Chatterji, Mohes Chandra Banerji, Kedareswar Sinha and others.	718 6 0	48 2 0	The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 1,838-10-2 will be put up to sale.
Ditto ...	214	214	Shahajapur, pergunnah Barbak-sinha.	Moheswar Das, Boroja Sundari Debi, Kumed Kumari Debi, and Tarasundari Debi.	661 14 3	143 3 8	Excluding the separated share of Ram Chandra Mandal with Government revenue Rs. 183-4-1, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 555-1-11 will be put up to sale.
Ditto ...	94	94	Chakule Gobulta.	Dhormadas Mustafi Adhormani Dosi and others.	3,250 14 0	64 0 3	The separated share with Government revenue Rs. 664-14-3 will be put up to sale.
Ditto ...	94	94	Ditto	Khetra Nath Goti Mustafi and Chandra Nath Goti Mustafi.	1,625 7 0	58 6 3	Excluding the separated share of Khetra Nath Goti Mustafi and others with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7 will be put up to sale.

Beerbhoom Collectorate, the 6th May 1886.

K. G. GUPTA, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Khulna, will be put to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 21st June 1886, corresponding with 8th Asar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886.

Number of estate.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Interest to be sold.	Interest excluded from the sale.	Sudder jumma of the interest to be sold.	Arrears for which to be sold.
			Rs. A. P. K.			Rs. A. P. K.	Rs. A. P. K.
6	Kismut pergunnah Akarpur.	Surjakanta Ray Choudhury and others.	1,639 6 6 0	Share No. 1-11a. 10g. opened under section 10 in the name of Prasanna Chandra Ray Choudhury and others.	All other shares except share No. 1.	1,199 14 0 0	5 14 3 0
67	Kismut pergunnah Tairapore.	Govinda Mohan Bose and others.	569 0 6 0	Share No. 1-5a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. opened under section 10 in the name of Roshudh Ray and others.	Ditto	189 10 9 0	12 1 16 0
72	Kismut pergunnah Dantia.	Surendra Nath Pal Choudhury and others.	47,322 5 6 1	Entire estate	..	47,322 5 6 1	491 12 6 0
77	Kismut pergunnah Dhulapora.	Kailash Chandra Pal Choudhury and others.	17,697 7 7 0	Share No. 1-5a. opened under section 10 in the name of Kailash Chandra Pal Choudhury.	All other shares except share No. 1.	5,636 7 3 0	34 2 0 0
114	Kismut pergunnah Bajitpore.	Khetra Krista and others.	2,124 4 7 0	Share No. 1-11a. 10g. 3k. 1kt. 6r. opened under section 10 in the name of Uttom Krista Bhongo and others.	Ditto	1,532 6 1 0	134 14 3 0
125	Kismut Barkari, pergunnah Baran.	Ganendra Kumar Ray Choudhury and others.	712 0 11 0	Share No. 1-12a. 15g. opened under section 10 in the name of Prasanna Kali Ray Choudhury and others.	Ditto	567 11 6 0	63 5 4 1
127	Kismut pergunnah Bhuluka.	Uzolla Bibi and others.	14,943 15 8 0	Share No. 1-18g. 3k. 4d. 5 15 opened under section 10 in the name of Meherulla Choudhury and others.	All other shares except Nos. 1, 11, and 15.	850 0 8 0	49 2 2 0
127	Ditto	Ditto	14,943 15 8 0	Share No. 11=1a. 18g. 11k. 10r.	Ditto	1,899 0 6 0	94 4 8 2
127	Ditto	Ditto	14,943 15 8 0	Share No. 18=8g.-1-4.	Ditto	373 13 1 0	81 4 0 0
146	Kismut pergunnah Nyhattee.	Mohendra Nath Ray Choudhury and others.	5,290 8 4 0	Share No. 3-1a. 12g. opened under section 10 in the name of Tara Chandra Ghose and others.	All other shares except shares Nos. 3 and 5.	529 0 10 0	2 13 9 2
146	Ditto	Ditto	5,290 8 4 0	Share No. 5=1a. 12g. opened under section 10 in the name of Tara Chand Ghose and others.	Ditto	529 0 10 0	2 13 9 0
159	Kismut Ramdan-ga, pergunnah Shorporapur.	Ragendra Nath Ray Choudhury and others.	540 13 8 0	Share No. 1-4a. opened under section 10 in the name of Radha Bolhav Choudhury and others.	All other shares except share No. 1.	137 7 5 0	45 12 6 2
166	Kismut lot No. 165, Asholi Rong-jannagore, Sunderbun.	Jadu Nath Ray Choudhury and others.	1,384 0 0 0	Entire estate	...	1,384 0 0 0	18 0 5 0
204	Kismut pergunnah Hikkoe.	Ajijal Rohman	527 12 3 0	Share No. 1-10a. 1g. 6k. opened under section 10 in the name of Khetter Mohun Ghose and others.	All other shares except share No. 1.	332 2 0 0	22 6 0 0

The Collector's office, Khulna, the 10th May 1886.

W. M. CLAY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Serial number.	Towji number of estate.	Names of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Arrears of revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	1	Pergunnah Bikrampur, Mudafat Raj Krishna Ray.	Baikanta Mohun Pal	611 4 0	103 2 1½	The residue share will be sold.
		Ditto, hisya 2 annas 16 gundas.	Mukunda Lal Pal Choudhury and others.	213 15 1	.....
		Ditto, hisya 1 anna 8 gundas.	Kali Krishna Pal Choudhury	106 15 6½	.....
		Ditto, hisya 1 anna 8 gundas.	Ram Krishna Pal Choudhury	106 15 6½	.....
		Ditto, hisya 2 annas 8 gundas.	Soshi Mohun Pal Choudhury and others.	183 6 2	.....
				1,229 8 4	103 2 1½	
2	230	Pergunnah Rainagore Mudafat, hisya Nilmoni Sen, chakia Nurpur, Ram Chandra Das.	Kumoodini Kanta Banerji and others ...	1,043 4 3½	112 12 4½	
		Ditto, 12 annas share of kismat Nundonkolah and Naoparah.	Mahomed Shurat Khan and others ...	43 12 0	.....
		Ditto, kismat Hajigaon ...	Anna Purna Dasya and others ...	30 14 11	..	
				1,120 15 2½	112 12 4½	
3	562	Shahar Chandinah, with peekoah Chandinah.	Protap Chandra Das and others ...	664 8 2	219 0 7	
		Ditto, hisya 10 annas 8 gundas.	Mohini Mohun Das	1,264 2 6	.....
				1,898 10 8	219 0 7	
4	8433	Gog chur, Krok chur within chur Bhedar.	Ram Chandra Byasack and others ...	858 0 0	222 0 0	
5	8600	Tuppei Amrabad ...	Abhoy Chandra Das and others ...	760 4 1½	5 5 11	Entire estate will be sold.
	234					
6	9069	Kismat Kumarhati and two other churs near it within chur Krishna-parah.	Kumar Rajendra Narain Ray Choudhury and others.	619 9 0	498 7 2	Ditto ditto.
7	9084	Kismat Harguzi within chur Jalua Kanta.	Rash Behari Ray and others	1,394 0 0	511 0 0	Ditto ditto.
8	9271	Kismat Chandra Rashtra appertaining to chur Modon Sanker.	Baroda Kanta Banerji and others ...	900 0 0	38 3 0	Ditto ditto.
9	9639	Pergunnah Rainagore, howlah Pitamber Sen, joar Belashpur, hisya 7 annas.	Pyari Mohun Ray and others	234 4 ½	2 4 5½	The residue share and the 12 annas under separate account will be sold.
		Ditto, hisya 12 annas ...	Ditto ditto	708 12 0½	6 0 0½	
				945 0 0	8 4 6	
10	10507	Pergunnah Berohunpur, tuppei Sheto.	Bishoo Nath Saha and others	816 12 0	126 11 0	The entire estate will be sold.

F. WYER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

I.—Permanently-settled estates.

Towji number.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears for which to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
632	Sandia Diha, pergunnah Bullia.	Nemdhari Singh and others.	534 7 0	65 5 0	The jumal mehal (sudder jumma of which is Rs. 125-15) will be sold.
833	Khutaha, pergunnah Mulki.	Durghopal Singh and others.	800 6 0	6 8 0	
1079	Baikunthpur Khunjabpur, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Ramrup Singh and others.	1,193 3 0	57 0 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1370	Mahinathnagar, pergunnah Parkia.	Nersingh Prasad and others.	703 14 0	329 14 0	Ditto ditto.
4431	Deora Gangbazar Monoharpur Ral-pura Mirzapur Ram alias Mullipar, pergunnah Mulki.	Ganga Prasad and others.	1,088 0 0	42 0 0	The separate 4 annas share of Ganga Prasad and others will be sold.
5338	Kumbui, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Jagdishnarrain Singh and others.	905 8 0	107 2 0	The entire estate will be sold.

Monghyr Collectorate, the 6th May 1886.

H. MOSELY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of June 1886 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

Town number.	Name of mahal.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
12	Zemindary share 1 anna, pergunnah Attia, with the exception of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Shib Sanker Bhattacharj, N. babai Chowdhury and others.	Rs. A. P. 702 13 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 468 11 8 247 1 4	12 2 2	Joint share to be sold.
26	Zemindary pergunnah Barabazoo, joint share, exclusive of the separate accounts opened.	Amrannoss Khatoon and others.	9,863 2 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 5,384 1 0 4,479 1 0	832 1 0	Ditto ditto.
28	Ditto separate account opened, 6 annas 8 gundas.	Khajeh Enayetullah Chowdhury.	3,941 4 0	897 0 0	This separate share to be sold.
66	Zemindary pergunnah Hosheushahi, with the exception of the separate accounts opened.	Deo Nath Chakravarty Chowdhury and others.	43,467 15 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 16,483 14 0 28,984 1 0	803 2 0	Joint share to be sold.
85	Taluk Mohamed Ekbal, Tuppeh Ron Bhowal Joar Bormi, with the exception of the separate accounts opened.	Sridhor Acherjee Chowdhury and others.	2,395 1 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 1,294 10 8 1,099 6 9	11 15 0	Ditto ditto.
90	Zemindary pergunnah Nasrimal, hissa 4 annas, with 1 gubeta taluks exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1876.	Prasanna Coomar Chowdhury, Ram Kumar Chowdhury and others.	7,197 10 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 4,866 11 0 2,340 15 0	620 12 0	Ditto ditto.
116	Taluk Newaj Ah, hissa 8 annas, tuppeh Ron Bhowal, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1876.	Raja Surja Kanth Acherjee Chowdhury.	2,638 15 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 1,384 8 0 754 7 0	82 8 0	Ditto ditto.
124	Payendebeeg, hissa 13a. 6g. 2c. 2k., tuppeh Hazradi, exclusive of separate accounts opened under section 70, Act VII of 1876.	Sherajaneesa Bibee and others.	1,796 2 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 462 6 0 1,334 12 0	9 4 0	Ditto ditto.
144	Zemindary pergunnah Shorpur, hissa 1a. 15g. exclusive of the separate accounts opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859.	Srimutty Chowdhurani and others.	2,613 8 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 642 0 0 2,001 8 0	74 6 0	Ditto ditto.
2129	Taluk Krishna Ram Dutta, Tuppeh Hazradi, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Mothura Nath Chakravarty.	1,605 6 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 1,265 7 7 339 13 5	65 0 5	Ditto ditto.
2129	Taluk Krishnaram Dutta, tuppeh Hazradi. Separate accounts opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, 2a. 10g.	Ramkishore Ganguli ...	250 13 0	63 4 0	Separated share to be sold.
2129	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Bisweswary Dasia ...	250 13 0	63 4 0	Ditto ditto.
Second class estates.					
4965	Chur Mokabila Jabelkhana, pergunnah Alap-singh. Joint-share, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Ishankishore Acharjee Chowdhury.	2,474 0 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 2,001 12 0 472 4 0	120 6 0	Joint share to be sold.
4965	Ditto separate account opened under Act XI of 1859, hissa 1a. 3g. 2k. 2d.	Raja Surja Kant Acharjee Chowdhury.	648 2 0	165 12 0	This separated share to be sold.
4965	Ditto, ditto, hissa 1a. 1k. 1k.	Hara Sundory Debia ...	105 1 0	1 14 0	Ditto ditto.
5995	Bit Bholona, pergunnah Alap-singh, joint share, exclusive of the separate accounts, opened.	Kashi Kishore Roy Chowdhury and others.	583 0 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 4 13 0 578 3 0	24 13 8	Joint share to be sold.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of March 1886:—

Number of mahal.	Names of mahal and pergunnah.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount in arrear.	REMARKS
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10	First-class permanently settled estate Radha Kantabutty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sreehurry Nundy and others Deduct 62b. 6k. 4c. of land belonging to Hajee Achbaluddu Mistry of Jamgram, of which the sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened ... Balance due from Sreehurry Nundy and others, for which no separate account has been opened ...	624 11 11 27 8 0 597 3 11		
11	First-class permanently settled estate Chhalai-pore, pergunnah Pandooah.	Hamadul Huq and others Deduct 3a. 11g. 6k. 2k. share belonging to Sidhika Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is ... Deduct 3a. 14g. 6k. 13k. belonging to Khodeja Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 2a. 16g. 2k. 2k. belonging to Tokiaton Nessa Bibi, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Hamadul Huq and others, on account of 5a. 17g. 1k. 2k. 3k., for which no separate account has been opened ... Jora Nunda May and others ... Of this estate 4a. 6g. 14k. share in mouzah Harpur and 8 annas in mouzaha Nuehindipore, Chandibati, Palam, Parkpara and Gosa belonging to Gopi Kristo Mitter, the sudder jumma of which is ... And of which separate account has been opened.	707 6 2 137 5 0 165 6 0 125 4 0 447 15 0 259 7 2 10,595 3 8 1,635 8 0 591 2 2	137 8 2	This portion of the estate will be sold for this arrear.
20	First-class permanently settled estate Mahkapore, pergunnah Bahgori.	Ekatonissa Bibi and others ...	591 2 2	30 4 0	Ditto ditto.
55	First-class permanently settled estate Cham-pahatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sayed Mohammed Ally alias Mohammed Taba and others ...	604 7 2	49 10 5	
56	Ditto ditto	Sayed Abul Mazaffer and others ...	722 15 1		
59	First-class permanently settled estate Mahkalahi, pergunnah Pandooah.	Deduct 4a. 11g. 3k. share belonging to Obhoy Churan Nundy, Subut of Thakoor Salgram and Shih Thakoor, of which the sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 4a. 11g. and 3k. share belonging to Upendra Narain Nundy and others, of which the sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Syed Abul Mazaffer and others ... And for which no separate account has been opened.	214 1 0 214 1 0 294 13 1 1,440 8 1	16 9 5	Ditto ditto.
44	First-class permanently settled estate Sija, pergunnah Arsa.	Jogendra Nath Roy and others ... Of this 2a. 8g. share belonging to J. Mick, Manager and guardian of Upendra Chandra and Kirun Chandra Ray, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from the 13a. 4p. share belonging to Jogendranath Roy and others ...	248 4 0 1,241 4 1 720 0 3	85 8 3	Ditto ditto.
117	First-class permanently settled estate Rajhat, pergunnah Khosai-pore.	Jeebun Kristo Gossain and others ... Deduct 5 annas share of Anonda Moyi Debee, executrix to the estate of her minor son Mush Behary Roy, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 3a. 6g. 2k. and 2k. share belonging to Prosad Dass Gossain, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 3a. share out of 5a. 11g. share of the three mouzaha kismut Noshapore, Baidobati, and Abhirambati belonging to Huro Chandra Banerjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Jeebun Kristo Gossain and others for which no separate account has been opened ... Parbati Churam Roy and others ... Deduct 1a. 15g. and 2k. share belonging to Binoda Debee, widow of late Dina Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 1a. 15g. 2k. and 2d. share of mouzah Gopalpore, belonging to Soorendra Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 1a. 15g. 2k. and 2d. share of mouzah Gopalpore belonging to Mohendra Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 13g. 3k. share of the entire estate belonging to Jogendra Nath and Sosee Bhuson Chatterjee whose sudder jumma is ...	226 14 1 151 4 1 82 3 0 390 5 2 245 11 1 2,108 8 9 234 15 0 35 11 0 35 11 0 90 10 0 396 15 0	342 0 7	Ditto ditto.
126	First-class permanently settled estate Nilampore, pergunnah Nilampore.	Separate accounts of the above four shares have been opened. Balance due from Parbati Churan Roy and others, for which no separate account has been opened ... Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver of the High Court to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De and others ... Deduct 4a. share belonging to Radice Prosad Gossain and others, the sudder jumma of which is ... And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De and others ... Mr. A. B. Miller Receiver to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De, and others ... Of this 6g. 7k. and 6k. share in mouzaha kismut Beloo, Adan, Khoragore and Hasodehpore belonging to Bidhoo Bhusan and Lal Mohun Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened.	1,711 9 9 2,908 0 8 742 0 9 2,226 0 8 740 9 5 15 0 0 576 9 0	23 2 4	Ditto ditto.
153	First-class permanently settled estate Mullikhati, pergunnah Boro.	Mr. A. B. Miller Receiver to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De, and others ... Of this 6g. 7k. and 6k. share in mouzaha kismut Beloo, Adan, Khoragore and Hasodehpore belonging to Bidhoo Bhusan and Lal Mohun Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened.	740 9 5	79 5 4	Ditto ditto.
159	First-class permanently settled estate Chatra Baday, pergunnah Boro.	Of this 6g. 7k. and 6k. share in mouzaha kismut Beloo, Adan, Khoragore and Hasodehpore belonging to Bidhoo Bhusan and Lal Mohun Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened.	15 0 0	4 0 0	Ditto ditto.
179	First-class permanently settled estate Boro Monirampore, pergunnah Boro.	Kali Kumar Bose and others ... Of this 6g. 2k. 2k. share of the entire estate belonging to Matargini Dassi, executrix to her minor son Hari Das Bose, the sudder jumma of which is ...	12 1 0 851 3 2	2 13 0	Ditto ditto.
191	First-class permanently settled estate Hari-pur Ayma, pergunnah Chowmoha.	Suttodayal Banerjee and others ... Deduct 345 breghas of land belonging to Khetter Nath Sil as subcit on behalf of idol Naul Kiskore Jio Taccor in mouzah Mohistikre, the revenue of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Suttodayal Banerjee and others. Of this no separate account has been opened ...	123 1 0 728 2 2	124 3 7	Ditto ditto.

Number of mahal.	Names of mahal and pergunnah.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount in arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2034	Permanently-settled estate Sooltanpore Chur, pergunnah Patmehal.	Amrita Lal Sen Deduct 12a share belonging to Amrita Lal Sen, whose sudder jumma is ... And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from the 4a share belonging to Amrita Lal Sen, whose sudder jumma is ... And of which no separate account has been opened.	938 4 9 703 10 0 234 10 0	74 13 6	This portion of the estate will be sold for this arrear.
3541	Permanently-settled estate Kharsara, pergunnah Boro.	Ramdayal Banerjee and others ... 8 annas share belonging to Mohalukhi Dass, executrix to her minor son Jogendendoo Roy and others, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. 8 annas share belonging to Ram Dayal Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which no separate account has been opened.	Rent— 1,208 10 9 Road fund— 12 15 0 1,311 10 6 Rent— 619 5 4½ Road fund— 6 7 10½ 655 13 3 Rent— 619 5 4½ Road fund— 6 7 10½	Road fund— 6 7 10½ 101 13 6 6 7 10½	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
3871	First-class permanently-settled estate Mowri, pergunnah Arsa.	Dino Nath Koondoo Chowdhry and others	10,831 13 11	25 7 10	
3873	First-class permanently-settled estate Mullikapore, pergunnah Singhor.	Mothoora Nath Babu and others	8,236 8 2	304 7 3	
3891	First-class permanently-settled estate Sethpore, pergunnah Ameerabad.	Haro Soondari Debi and others Deduct 2a, 13g, 1k, 1k share belonging to Noho Chunder Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 5a, 6g, 2k, 2k share belonging to Sutto Dayal Banerjee and others, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 2a, 13g, 1k, 1k share belonging to Rajkriato Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... The total of the above three shares amounts to 10a, 13g, 1k, and 1k, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from 5a, 6g, 2k, 2k share belonging to Haro Soondari Debi and others, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which no separate account has been opened. Sutto Dayal Banerji and others Deduct 5 annas share belonging to Brojo Nath Sreemani, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 2a, 10g share belonging to Gopal Chandra Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... The total of the above two shares is 7a, 10g, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from 5a, 10g share belonging to Sutto Dayal Banerjee and others, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which no separate account has been opened.	575 13 11 98 0 0 191 15 0 96 0 0 393 15 0 191 14 11 726 4 8 1k 227 0 0 113 8 0 349 9 0 345 12 8 1k	7 7 8	Ditto ditto.
3893	Permanently-settled chur Howrah.			32 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Hooghly Collectorate, the 14th May 1886.

RADHA SYAM SINHA DE, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned lands, known as Government Lottery Committee lands, situated in the town of Calcutta, will be put up to sale by public auction at the Calcutta Collectorate at 12 A.M. on the 21st June 1886, corresponding with 8th of Ashar 1293. The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The lands to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the lands will be considered as the proprietor of the lands, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such lands will be transferred to him subject to the payment of Government revenue of 3 annas per kattah.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that be a close holiday, then by the noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Serial number of plots.	Division.	Number of blocks.	Number of holdings.	NUMBER OF PREMISES AND NAME OF STREET.	Area found on actual measurement and proposed to be sold.	Upset price per kattah.	Quarterly rent.	Date of expiring of the lease.
					B. K. C. SQ. FT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	North	XIV	549	108, Amherst Street ...	0 4 0 31	800 0 0	48 0 0	30th September 1886.
2	"	XXV	32	154 to 158, Cornwallis Street ...	0 4 0 17	800 0 0	15 0 0	31st March 1886.
3	"	"	"	5, Strand Road ...	0 5 4 15	3,000 0 0	227 0 0	31st July 1887.
4	"	XXXI	14	103, Cornwallis Street ...	0 5 5 17	600 0 0	20 0 0	31st March 1888.
5	"	XIII	37	74, Amherst Street ...	1 2 14 8	600 0 0	60 0 0	30th September 1886.
6	"	XXXI	17	54, Grey Street ...	2 0 15 16	800 0 0	123 0 0	31st March 1888.
7	"	XIII	119	49 and 52, Amherst Street ...	2 4 12 30½	600 0 0	104 0 0	30th September 1888.
8	"	XIII	141	79, Meenubazar Street ...	1 16 9 24½	600 0 0	45 0 0	31st May 1884.
9	"	XIII	135	40, Amherst Street ...	0 8 13 17	600 0 0	25 8 0	30th September 1886.
10	"	"	393	2, Ditto ...	0 3 11 41	600 0 0	31 8 0	31st March 1888.
11	"	XIV	298	72, Manicktollah Street ...	1 4 7 32	700 0 0	90 0 0	30th November 1886.
12	"	"	100	152, Amherst Street ...	0 2 6 1	600 0 0	18 0 0	31st March 1888.
13	"	"	391	23, Ditto ...	0 5 10 24	400 0 0	10 8 0	31st May 1884.
14	"	"	205	5, Musulmanpara Lane ...	0 1 3 21	400 0 0	1 8 0	31st October 1886.
					10 10 3 20½			

G. M. GOODRICKE, Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, the 21st April 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Moorshedabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of the district on Saturday, the 19th June 1886, corresponding with 6th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due up to Phalgun 1292 B.S.

Serial number.	Class of mehal.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1(a)	1st class	6	Kismut Debi Kashipur, pergunnah Sherpur.	Kristo Kishor Sen, Girish Chunder Sen, Ganga Narayan Sen, Kalada Prosad Sen, Gopeshwar Sen, Lalit Mohan Sen, Bydya Nath Sen, Luchman Sen, Gour Das Sen, Mukunda Lal Sen, Bepin Behari Sen, Nabin Behari Sen, Bhugoban Chandra Sen, Bowwari Lal Sen, Dima Bandhu Sen, Brijeswar Das, Ganes Chandra Sen.	3,200 7 11 Police 21 7 10 3,221 15 0	1,108 11 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
1(b)	Ditto ...	9	Kismut pergunnah Kashipur, pergunnah Kashipur.	Radha Ballab Rai, Shama Charan Bharta, Prasanna Chandra Rai, Srinath Choudhuri, Radha Charan and Kristo Charan Banerjee, Joy Kristo Adhikari, Rama Prosad Hajari, Narain Prosad Chuckerbuty, executor to the estate of late Radha Charan Sen, Chundermukhi Das, executor to the estate of late Protap Chunder Das, Gopi Sundari Das.	8,074 3 0	0 13 2	In this estate only 16k. 2k. share of Ram Prosad Hajari, at a sudder jumma of Rs. 405-15-5, of which a separate account has been opened, will be sold.
2	Ditto ...	30	Kismut Kodla Kobi Chunderpur, pergunnah Dayanagar.	Chandra Mohan Debya, mother of Hari Prosad, Narsingha Prosad, Jagat Nath Prosad Roy minors, Probhabati Das, mother and guardian of Kristo Prosad Ray.	1,193 3 0	235 15 10	In this estate only 5k. share of Probhabati Das, mother and guardian of Kristo Prosad Ray, at a sudder jumma of Rs. 597-9-6, will be sold.
3	Ditto ...	179	Kismut pergunnah Das Hazari, pergunnah Das Hazari.	Bandi Nisha Bibi, Sarbeswar Chowdhuri, Gaya Sundari, Mukta Keshi Das, Kristo Sundari Das.	1,323 4 9	43 10 3	In this estate only 2a. 13k. 1k. 1kt. of Kristo Sundari Das, at a sudder jumma of Rs. 220-8-9, of which a separate account has been opened, will be sold.
4	Ditto ...	273	Kismut pergunnah Barbak Shingha, pergunnah Barbak Sang.	Radha Binod, Jagat Mohan, Mana Mohan, Beni Madhab, Hira Lal, Baman Das, Madhab Chandra, Moti Lal Choudhuri, Haradhan Goswami, Chota Gadu Mani Debya, Rama Narsingha Mustafi, Banimala, Kala Chand, Pari Mohan, Ram Gopal Chowdhuri, Champak Lata Debya, Kristo Kisor, Gobinda Lal, Bishnu Lal, Srinarayan Srikrishna Chowdhuri, Akleswari Debya, mother and guardian of Haridash and Tulshi Ram Chowdhuri minors, Rajendra Chandra, Shubantlal, Chidam Lal Choudhuri, Chandra Mukhi Debya, and Kalpita Debya, mother and guardian of Jonardon Horayram Chowdhuri minors, Monmohani Debya, Mohananda Banerjee, Brogo Lal Chowdhuri, Gopinundari Dabi, Gopinobun Chowdhuri, Ellokeshi Ramasundari Debya, Kaldas Chowdhuri, Radhaballav Das, Jadu Nath Banerjee, Hari Lal Chowdhuri, Rajca Bibi, Azizun Nissa Bibi, Jeevar Rohman, Bandi Bibi, Golap Debya, Rajendro Lal Chowdhuri.	2,105 6 1	79 2 5	In this estate the joint share of Kristokishore Chowdhuri of 11a. 6k. 5kt. 1kt., of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 1,457-5-8, will be sold.
5	Ditto ...	356	Kismut pergunnah Moholundi, pergunnah Moholundi.	Mohendro Narain Chowdhuri, Shub Chunder Chowdhuri, Haradhan Chowdhuri, Chunderkant Chowdhuri, Luckheswari Debya, Lalmoni Debya.	795 2 9	28 7 11	In this estate the joint share of Mohendro Narain Chowdhuri and others, 14a. 8k. 1k., of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 7-10-7, will be sold.
6	Ditto ...	356	Kismut taraf Matianara, pergunnah Moholundi.	Ananda Kanta Bhattacharjee, Ramlal Bhattacharjee, Brojolal Banerjee.	1,389 5 9	185 10 3	The entire estate will be sold.
7	Ditto ...	403	Kismut mouza Rajhari, pergunnah Behorole.	Kumar Ruckmini Bullu Rai, Shebaith of Brindabanbehari Deb Thakoor.	2,373 5 5	1,176 8 8	Ditto ditto.
8	Ditto ...	540	Kismut mouza Emadipore, pergunnah Kulbaria.	Kaminisundari Das, manager of Torongoni, alias Lutmoni Das, Kailash Nath Sing Rai, Porosh Nath, Sing Rai, Surup Lal Chowdhury, Chunder Mohan Chowdhury, Mukteshi Chowdhuri, Porosh Nath Chowdhuri, Haradhoni Chowdhuri, mother and guardian of Satya Charan and Dwaruth Rai Chowdhuri minors, Woomesh Chunder Mitter, Chumoye Das, mother and guardian of Promotho Nath and Monmotho Nath and Suruth Nath Bose, Patan Mon Chowdhuri, Roghoo Nath Mustafi, Lohit Mohan Rai Chowdhuri, Kamun Kumar Chowdhuri, Mon Mohan Chowdhuri, Prem Lal Shaha.	1,061 10 2	5 15 0	In this estate the joint share of Monmohun Chowdhuri and others 11a. 10k., of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 763-0-0, will be sold.
9	2nd class	558	Kismut Chur Gota, pergunnah Somoshkani.	Tripura Sundari Debya, mother and guardian of Dehendro Narain Rai minor, Ram Lal Rai, Ramswar Rai, Sita Nath Rai.	737 5 0	136 10 0	The entire estate will be sold.
	1st class	2734	Kismut Debi Govindpore, pergunnah Sherpore.	Mahomed Abdul Sobhan Sheikh Abdulla, Sheikh Abdul Rauf, Sheikh Abdul Hashed Mahomed, Sheikh Samirulla, Sheikh Nasirulla, Sheikh Abdul Monaf, Sheikh Abdul Gafoor, Azamatunnissa alias Alirakha Bibi, Mahomadatun nissa Bibi, Habibor Rohman.	1,548 9 11 Police 11 13 7 1,560 9 6	155 14 9	In this estate Sheikh Abdulla and others 4a. 13k. 2k. share, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 455-2-2, of which a separate account has been opened, will be sold.

Sudder name No.	Class of ad- val.	Towji num- ber.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
11	1st class	2742	Kismut taraf Gum- gapur, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Soyloja Sundari Burmonya and Mo- dhu Sundari Burmonya.	793 5 0	3 15 6	In this estate the sa. share of Soyloja Sun- dari, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 390-10-0, will be sold.
12	Ditto	2742	Kismut taraf Gum- gapur, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Soyloja Sundari Burmonya and Modhu Sundari Burmonya.	793 5 0	3 15 5	In this estate the sa. share of Modhu Sundari Burmonya, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 390-10-0, will be sold.
13	Ditto	2743	Kismut taraf Ghandardoh, per- gunnah Asud- nuggur.	Sekrishto Shaha Chowdhury, Jodu Krishto, Shub Krishto, Kahi Krishto Shaha Chowdhury.	3,416 12 1 Road Fund— 31 2 8	31 1 4	The entire estate will be sold.
				Total	3,450 14 9		
14	Ditto	2749	Kismut Goweripur, pergunnah Asud- nuggur.	Luckiswar Dasg, Kunnar Krishto, Lil Krishto Shaha Chowdhuries.	1,298 7 3 Road Fund— 12 15 9	12 15 0	Ditto ditto.
				Total	1,311 7 0		
15	Ditto	2751	Kismut taraf Amamungur, per- gunnah Asud- nuggur.	Modhu Sudun Chuckerbutty	1,068 6 2 Road Fund— 10 10 8	Revenue— 691 15 10 Road cess— 10 10 8	Ditto ditto.
				Total	1,077 6 10	612 10 6	
16	Ditto	2779	Kismut taraf Kamapara, per- gunnah Asud- nuggur.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,319 9 5 Road Fund— 13 8 0	Revenue 812 15 11 Road Fund— 13 8 0	Ditto ditto.
				Total	1,363 1 5	826 7 11	
17	Ditto	2785	Kismut taraf Hajungur, per- gunnah Asud- nuggur.	Pachoo Ram Mundle	656 6 3 Road Fund— 6 9 0	6 6 2	Ditto ditto.
				Total	662 15 3		
18	Ditto	2786	Kismut taraf Ram Chudach- pur, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Sharoda Sundari Debya	1,017 15 7 Road Fund— 10 3 0	10 1 3	Ditto ditto.
				Total	1,028 2 7		

The 10th May 1886.

J. ANDERSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 11 of Act VI of 1868, Act II (B.C.) of 1871, and section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned dependent tenures in the Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of June 1886, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, 25th day of February 1886:—

Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal.

Number of subdivi- sions No. 1.	Number of dependent tenures.	Name of dependent tenure with its situation.	Annual rent.	Cesses.	AMOUNT OF ARREAR FOR WHICH THE TENURE WILL BE SOLD.		
					Rent.	Cess.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35	1311	Thana Teknaf, mouzah Lankurbal, taluk Thow Chowdrya.	788 0 0	44 13 0	400 0 0	14 14 0	414 14 0
44	1361	Thana Teknaf, mouzah Teknaf, taluk Thow Chowdrya.	1,217 0 0	54 11 6	613 0 0	18 4 6	631 4 6
72	49	Thana Razan, mouzah Patily, taluk Gouri- syker Boda Nath.	1,491 4 9	223 1 0	558 0 0	74 5 6	632 5 6
280	274	Thana Chikatta, mouzah Bheola, taluk Bibi Spak.	757 10 0	90 7 0	284 0 0	32 2 0	316 2 0

Chittagong Collectorate, the 3rd May 1886.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furrcepore, will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office on Friday, the 25th June 1886, corresponding with 12th Ashar 1293 B.S., for the recovery of arrears of revenue which were due on the 28th March 1886:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled estates.

Towji numbr.	Name of Estate.	Name of proprietor.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3555	Taluk Ratowwar Pal, pergunnah Nararat shahi.	Radhika Prosad, Satya Charan Ghosh and others.	2,559 13 8	83 13 10	Permanently-settled estate. The entire estate will be sold.
4054	Faroo Golok Chundra Roy, pergunnah Gnanamudi.	Abhay Chundra Chundra, Kumar Das and others.	1,093 6 3	11 5 9	Ditto.
6394	Modan Sankar Sankranta, Khasgotin, pergunnah Nasti.	Srinath, Janaki Nath, and Sita Nath Roy and others.	1,242 11 7	309 11 5	Ditto.

Furrcepore Collectorate, the 15th May 1886.

F. H. BARROW, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Sarun, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Saturday, 5th day of June 1886, corresponding with 18th Jeth 1293F., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled estate.*

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	41	Banthoo, pergunnah Ander.	Syed Rinet Hossain and others Exclusive of the share of Rinet Hossain, amounting to 13 gundas Kasra Bala in mouzah Karmowal, 2 annas in mouzah Hariathpur, 8 annas in mouzah Hawatpur, for which separate account has been opened	1,064 8 6½		
			Ditto ditto of Syed Ata Hossain, amounting to 2 annas in mouzah Banthoo, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sarabjeet Narain Singh, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Banthoo; 3p. 8k. 11m. 3d. Kasra Bala in mouzah Padri; 4 annas in mouzah Banthoo, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sooraj Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Banthoo; 3p. 8k. 11m. 3d. Kasra Bala in mouzah Padri; 4 annas in mouzah Banthoo, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sheo Charan Narain Singh, amounting to 1p. 1k. 5m. 10d. in mouzah Padri, 8 pies in mouzah Karmowal; 2 annas in mouzah Hariathpur, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Goura Parshad Narain Singh and others, amounting to 3p. 8k. 11m. 3d. Kasra Bala in mouzah Padri; 8 pies (with 5k. land called by the name of Deepur) in mouzah Karmowal, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ram Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Hawatpur, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Baboo Chundereswar Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 3a. 3p. 1k. 10m. in mouzah Banthoo; 4 annas in mouzah Banthoo, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sheik Chamroo, amounting to 2a. 3p. 1k. in mouzah Banthoo, ditto ditto The remaining jumla share of Moulvie Saduqui Hossain Kishen Parshad Narain Singh for self and guardian of Bhuneshwar Parshad Narain Singh and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	154 5 0 53 3 4 162 6 11½ 162 7 6 59 2 6½ 20 11 0 101 5 4 149 12 6 74 14 3		
48	Bolwasa Chhujwa, pergunnah Ander.	Baboo Dhanook Dhari Singh and others Exclusive of the share of Baboo Dhanook Dhari Singh, amounting to 5a. 4p. in mouzah Chhujwa, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Baboo Nag Narain Singh, amounting to 5a. 4p. in mouzah Chhujwa, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Baboo Raghoobee Narain Singh, amounting to 5a. 4p. in mouzah Chhujwa, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Mussamut Pearl Kuer, amounting to 4a. 11p. 8k. in mouzah Bolwasa, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Jug Deo Sahay, amounting to 1a. 11p. 8k. in mouzah Bolwasa, ditto ditto The remaining jumla share of Mussamut Munzul Kuer and Sheo Sahay Singh will be sold, as detailed below, for arrears of Government revenue only—	1,116 6 5½ 115 5 9 115 5 9 115 5 9 105 5 10½ 108 5 10½		23 4 6½	
			A. P. K. In mouzah Bolwasa 6 1 4 Ditto Baikantapur 16 0 0	553 9 5 655 0 0	31 1 1	
72	Chhitouri, pergunnah Ander.	Ram Parshad Narain Singh and others Exclusive of the share of Ram Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 3p. 1k. 5m. 10d. in mouzah Chhitouri, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Sarabjeet Narain Singh, amounting to 6p. 8k. 17m. 3d. in mouzah Chhitouri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sooraj Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 6p. 8k. 17m. 3d. in mouzah Chhitouri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Goura Parshad Narain Singh, &c., amounting to 10 pies in mouzah Chhitouri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sheo Charan Narain, amounting to 3p. 4p. 1k. in mouzah Chhitouri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Siri Deo Narain Singh and others, amounting to 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Jhatpur; 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Koluba; 3a. 6p. 1k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Jyra, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Baboo Chunder Ishwar Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 1p. 1k. 7m. 3d. in mouzah Chhitouri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Moheshri Parshad Narain Singh, &c., amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Jhatpur, 4 annas in mouzah Koluba, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Baboo Jadonundun Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1 anna in mouzah Jhatpur; 9 pies in mouzah Chater; 2 annas in mouzah Chhitouri; 1 anna in mouzah Koluba; 1 anna in mouzah Jyra, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Rajhonnundun Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1 anna in mouzah Jhatpur; 9 pies in mouzah Chater; 2 annas in mouzah Chhitouri; 1 anna in mouzah Koluba; 1 anna in mouzah Jyra, ditto ditto	16 14 2½ 23 6 0 25 6 3 45 7 0 16 14 3½ 30 0 0 20 12 7 80 8 0 60 14 0 60 14 0			

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Shirput Kuer, mother and guardian of Tir Bikrun Deo Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Jhatapur; 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Koluha, for which separate account has been opened ...	29 5 4		
			Ditto ditto of Mussamut Jeet Kuer, mother and guardian of Damodar Deo Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Jhatapur; 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Koluha, ditto ditto ...	29 5 4		
			Ditto ditto of Baboo Upender Deo Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Jhatapur; 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Koluha, ditto ditto ...	29 5 4		
			Ditto ditto of Baboo Gungadhar Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1anna in mouzah Jhatapur; 5 pies in mouzah Chater; 2 annas in mouzah Chitouri; 1 anna in mouzah Koluha; 1 anna in mouzah Jyra, ditto ditto ...	00 14 0		
			The remaining ijuali share of Anund Deo Narain Singh, Chander Shaker Parshad Narain Singh, &c., will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	120 1 7½		
73		Chhitouri, pergunnah Ander.	Bishen Parshad Narain Singh and others ...	1,200 2 8½	10 11 7½	
			Exclusive of the share of Bishen Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1p. 14k. 5m. 10½d. in mouzah Chhitouri; 1p. 14k. 5m. 10½d. in mouzah Sonebursa, ditto ditto ...	1 2 6		
			Ditto ditto of Ram Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 7 pies Kusra Bola in mouzah Chhitouri; 8 pies in mouzah Sonebursa, ditto ditto ...	15 2 0		
			Ditto ditto of Sheo Charam Narain Singh, amounting to 7p. 8k. in mouzah Chhitouri; 10p. 5k. 7m. 13½d. in mouzah Sonebursa ...	12 14 7		
			Ditto ditto of Ram Sahoy Sahoe and others, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Jyra; 4 annas in mouzah Bakhr; 4 annas in mouzah Jhatapur; 4 annas in mouzah Chater, for which separate account has been opened ...	250 7 0		
			Ditto ditto of Sarubject Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 3p. 6k. in mouzah Chhitouri; 1a. 3p. 11k. 9m. in mouzah Sonebursa, ditto ditto ...	20 2 0		
			Ditto ditto of Gour Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 10p. 5k. 14m. 4d. in mouzah Chhitouri; 1a. 3p. 8k. 11m. 6d. in mouzah Sonebursa, ditto ditto ...	13 1 0		
			Ditto ditto of Sooraj Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 3p. 6k. in mouzah Chhitouri; 1a. 3p. 11k. 15m. in mouzah Sonebursa, ditto ditto ...	26 2 0		
			Ditto ditto of Mihesri Parshad Narain Singh and others, amounting to 4 pies in mouzah Bakhr; 4a. 6p. 17k. 2m. 12d. in mouzah Sonebursa, ditto ditto ...	60 1 0		
			Ditto ditto of Nonhas Sahoe, &c., amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Jyra; 8 annas in mouzah Bakhr; 8 annas in mouzah Jhatapur; 8 annas in mouzah Chater, ditto ditto ...	518 14 0		
			Ditto ditto of Shunker Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 10p. 6k. 10m. 4d. in mouzah Chhitouri; 1a. 3p. 8k. 11m. 6d. in mouzah Sonebursa, ditto ditto ...	13 1 0		
			Ditto ditto of Sheo Govind Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1p. 14k. 5m. 10½d. in mouzah Chhitouri; 1p. 14k. 5m. 10½d. in mouzah Sonebursa, ditto ditto ...	1 2 6		
			Ditto ditto of Sheo Dhur Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1p. 14k. 5m. 10½d. in mouzah Chhitouri; 1p. 14k. 5m. 10½d. in mouzah Sonebursa, ditto ditto ...	1 2 6		
			Ditto ditto of Jaleser Sahoe and others, amounting to 1anna in mouzah Jyra; 1anna in mouzah Bakhr; 1anna in mouzah Jhatapur; 1anna in mouzah Chater, ditto ditto ...	61 13 0		
			The remaining ijuali share of Buchoo Sahoe, Kishin Parshad Narain Singh, for self and guardian of Bhuresher Parshad Narain Singh, &c., will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	247 1 7½	45 8 3½	
75		Doopur, pergunnah Ander.	Punch Deo Narain alias Chhotoo Lal and others ...	3,300 12 10½		
			Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Kishen Moorat Kuer and others, amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouzah Patar; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Pachbama; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Seori, for which separate account has been opened ...	408 3 0		
			Ditto ditto of Birja Thakur, amounting to 16 annas in mouzah Gondaria, ditto ditto ...	154 10 8		
			Ditto ditto of Mohamed Toqi, amounting to 18 gundas in mouzah Patar; 18 gundas in mouzah Pachbama; 18 gundas in mouzah Seori, ditto ditto ...	469 3 0		
			The remaining ijuali share of Punch Deo Narain alias Chhotoo Lal (auction-purchaser) will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	1,048 7 3½	865 10 9	
			The share of Nand Keshwar Singh, amounting to 18 gundas in mouzah Patar; 18 gundas in mouzah Pachbama; 18 gundas in mouzah Seori, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	468 3 0	107 13 0	
			Ditto of Mussamut Moti Raj Kuer, mother and guardian of Sadho Sarun Singh, amounting to 1a. 6p. 2½k. in mouzah Patar; 1a. 6p. 2½k. in mouzah Pachbama; 1a. 6p. 2½k. in mouzah Seori, ditto ditto ...	703 1 11	184 0 3	
173		Manpur Pateli Bahannouli, pergunnah Ander.	Dwarka Lal and others ...	618 7 4		
			Exclusive of the ijuali share of Dwarka Lal, auction purchaser ...	222 0 5		
			Exclusive of the share of Safadar Hossen, amounting to 11p. 16k. 3m. 2½d. in mouzah Manpur Pateli Bahannouli, for which separate account has been opened ...	43 13 10		
			The share of Jai Parash Rai and Baijnath Rai and others, amounting to 6a. 4½p. Kusra Bola in mouzah Hanoomanpur Pateli Bahannouli, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	23 0 0	67 7 0	

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Amount of arrears due.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
193		Patar Patezi Deodha, pergunnah Ander.	Bhuneser Sahay and others ... Exclusive of the share of Gunza Sahay, amounting to 5a. 4p. in mouzah Patar Patezi Deodha, for which separate account has been opened ... The remaining ijmal share of Bhuneser Sahay and Baljonth Sahay, amounting to 10a. 7p. in mouzah Patar Patezi Deodha, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	1,826 11 0 608 11 4		
229		Rakouli, pergunnah Ander.	Mohamed Tughi and others ... Exclusive of the share of Bajinath Sahay, amounting to 5a. 6p. in mouzah Rakouli, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Sheikh Dost Mohamed and others, amounting to 6 annas in mouzah Rakouli, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Mohamed Mohsin, amounting to 1a. 9p. in mouzah Rakouli, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Mohamed Tughi, auction purchaser, amounting to 5a. 3p. in mouzah Rakouli, ditto ditto ...	1,217 12 8 586 10 8 129 6 4 183 5 4 64 2 8	150 13 11½	
242		Siswa, pergunnah Ander.	Sheikh Dost Mohamed and others ... Exclusive of the share of Musamut Sadarool Nisa, amounting to 12 annas in mouzah Meerpur Jitwar; 12 annas in mouzah Chandouli Pati, for which separate account has been opened ... The remaining ijmal share of Sheikh Dost Mohamed for self and manager of Csoof Mohamed and others, amounting to 16 annas in mouzah Hoo-sena; 16 annas in mouzah Siswa; 16 annas in mouzah Kandh Paker; 16 annas in mouzah Bhowari Dih; 16 annas in mouzah Kasila; 4 annas in mouzah Meerpur Jitwar; 16 annas in mouzah Uperwar; 16 annas in mouzah Mag-lampur; 16 annas in Hurnathpur; 4 annas in mouzah Chandouli Pati, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	210 13 4 821 5 4½ 192 6 5	66 1 10½	
266		Tiaman, pergunnah Ander.	Bas Deo Narain Sahoo and others ... Exclusive of the share of Bas Deo Narain Sahoo, amounting to 12 annas in mouzah Bungra; 12 annas in mouzah Bharauli; 12 annas in mouzah Moorh Chukri; 12 annas in mouzah Pandazi; 12 annas in mouzah Pachokhur; 12 annas in mouzah Phoolmaria; 12 annas in mouzah Tiaman; 12 annas in mouzah Deoria; 12 annas in mouzah Rampur; 12 annas in mouzah Sooraj Balia; 12 annas in mouzah Sachipur; 12 annas in mouzah Santhi; 12 annas in mouzah Shunkerpur; 12 annas in mouzah Kharan, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Abad Hussien and others, amounting to 1a. 9a. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Usri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Syed Mohamed, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Usri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Muzhur Hossein and others, amounting to 1a. 11p. 12k. 10m. in mouzah Usri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Raghoobans Narain Sahoo and others, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Bungra; 4 annas in mouzah Bharauli; 4 annas in mouzah Moorh Chukri; 4 annas in mouzah Pandazi; 4 annas in mouzah Pachokhur; 4 annas in mouzah Phoolmaria; 4 annas in mouzah Tiaman; 4 annas in mouzah Deoria; 4 annas in mouzah Rampur; 4 annas in mouzah Sooraj Balia; 4 annas in mouzah Sachipur; 4 annas in mouzah Santhi; 4 annas in mouzah Shunkerpur; 4 annas in mouzah Kharan, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Panch Deo Narain alias Chhotoo Lal, auction purchaser, amounting to 16 annas in mouzah Mania; 16 annas in mouzah Pachokhur; 8a. 11p. 17k. 16m. 10d. in mouzah Usri, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	628 14 10½ 1,276 12 9½ 776 12 9½ 8 13 3 14 10 9 7 3 6 258 14 11½ 215 5 6½ 812 11 0	11 4 8½	
314		Eksar, pergunnah Bal.	Mohabeer Parshad and others ... Exclusive of the share of Bindesari Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 5a. 4p. in mouzah Eksar, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Debi Parshad Sah, amounting to 2 annas in mouzah Gangajal, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Mahabeer Parshad, &c., amounting to 1a. 9p. in mouzah Bobipur, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Musamut Nund Kuer, amounting to 8p. 1k. in mouzah Rampur Noornagar; 2a. 8p. (out of 18as.=8as.) in mouzah Bishunpura; 4 annas in mouzah Dhumsar; 2 annas in mouzah Gungejal, 1a. 12p. in mouzah Mirzapur, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Baboo Gajadher Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Kothea, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ram Khelaman Lal, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Dhumsar, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Boorjan Singh and others, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Bishunpura, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sheo Nundoo Rai and others, amounting to 4a. 8p. in mouzah Chitroulia, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sheo Ratun Rai and others, amounting to 4a. 8p. in mouzah Chitroulia, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Balram Das and others, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Bobipur, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Moonshi Heera Lal, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Rampur Noornagar, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ramanund and others, amounting to 6 annas in mouzah Bobipur, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Khadaroo Sah and others, amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouzah Rampur Noornagar, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Krishna Ram Sahoo, amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouzah Rampur Noornagar, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Raj Coomar Rai, amounting to 8 pies in mouzah Chitroulia, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Baboo Mungla Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 5a. 4p. in mouzah Eksar, ditto ditto ...	62 3 6½ 5 5 4 29 5 6 116 0 0 120 0 0 37 8 0 16 0 0 9 10 8 4 5 4 29 12 0 26 0 0 37 8 0 13 5 4 13 5 4 0 10 8 62 3 6½	312 10 2½	

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Exclusive of the share of Baboo Ambika Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 5a. 4p. in mouzah Ekmar, for which separate account has been opened	62 3 6½		
			Ditto ditto of Mathoora Rai and others, amounting to 8 pies in mouzah Chitroulia, ditto ditto	9 10 8		
			Ditto ditto of Kashi Rai and others, amounting to 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 6d. in mouzah Rampur Noornagar, ditto ditto	8 14 2½		
			Ditto ditto of Mussamut Phoola Kuer, amounting to 2 annas in mouzah Bobipur; 4 annas in mouzah Kathia, ditto ditto	60 4 0		
			Ditto ditto Mussamut Uraha Kuer, mother and guardian of Baram Deo Rai, amounting to 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Rampur Noornagar, ditto ditto	4 7 1½		
			Ditto ditto of Achhoy Coomar Rai, amounting to 8 pies in mouzah Chitroulia, ditto ditto	0 10 8		
			Ditto ditto of Mohabeer Parshad Sah, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Kathia, ditto ditto	53 12 0		
			The remaining jumali share of Mohabeer Parshad Sah and Rajinder Parshad will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	38 9 6	60 6 11½	
364		Bagoura, pergunnah Bal.	Hur Narain Sahoe and others	4,102 10 11		
			Exclusive of the share (under partition) of Hur Narain Sahoe, amounting to 2 annas in mouzah Bagoura; 2 annas in mouzah Mathia Bochungker; 8 annas in mouzah Madari Chak; 2a. 6p. in mouzah tala Bhoozi; 8 annas in mouzah Dhuknaki; 8 annas in mouzah tala Mathia; 4 annas in mouzah tala Bhudpa, ditto ditto	512 13 5		
			Ditto ditto of (ditto ditto) Baldeo Narain Singh and others, amounting to 4 pies in mouzah Bagoura; 8 pies in mouzah Mathia Bochungker; 6p. 10k. in tala Chaprathi; 2a. 8p. in tala Damri Chapra; 1a. 10p. in tala Bhoozi; 2a. 8p. in tala Pipra; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Tasooar; 2a. 8p. in tala Mathia, ditto ditto	167 9 6		
			Ditto ditto of (ditto ditto) Mussamut Genda Kuer, amounting to 8 pies in mouzah Bagoura; 8 pies in mouzah Mathia Bochungker; amounting to 6 pies in tala Chaprathi; 2a. 8p. in tala Damri Chapra; 2a. 8p. in tala Bhoozi; 2a. 8p. in tala Pipra; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Tasooar; 2a. 8p. in tala Mathia, ditto ditto	171 0 0		
			Ditto ditto of (ditto ditto) Sadh Sarun Parshad Sahoe, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Bagoura; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Mathia Bochungker; 11a. 5p. in mouzah Chand Parsa; 11a. 4p. in mouzah tala Dehur; 4 annas in mouzah tala Manchha; 11a. 8p. 14k. in tala Charhi; 2 annas in tala Bhadpa, ditto ditto	0 13 1 0		
			Ditto ditto of (ditto ditto) Sham Dal Pandit, amounting to 1 anna in mouzah Madari Chak, ditto ditto	27 0 0		
			Ditto ditto of Raj Behari Sahoy and others, amounting to 1 anna in mouzah Bagoura; 4 pies in Mathia Bochungker; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Madari Chak; 1a. 4p. in tala Mathia, ditto ditto	119 7 1½		
			Ditto ditto of (ditto ditto) Mussamut Kishen Dayee Kuer, amounting to 4 annas in tala Dhuknaki, ditto ditto	22 0 0		
			Ditto ditto of (ditto ditto) Maharaj Coomar Baboo Narinder Partap Sahoe, amounting to 8 pies in mouzah Mathia Bochungker; 2a. 4p. 3k. in tala Chaprathi; 2a. 5p. 15k. in mouzah Chand Parsa; 2a. 5p. 10k. in tala Dehur	104 11 4		
			Ditto ditto of Nund Kishwar Lall and others, amounting to 1 anna in mouzah Madari Chak, for which separate account has been opened	12 8 0		
			Ditto ditto of Ajadhya Parshad Singh, amounting to 2a. 6p. 18k. 5m. in tala Parsa, ditto ditto	10 15 0		
			Ditto ditto of Hanwar, Sahay, amounting to 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in Mathia Bochungker; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in tala Madari Chak; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in tala Manchha, ditto ditto	26 7 0		
			Ditto ditto of Bankay Behari Lall and others, amounting to 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in Mathia Bochungker; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in tala Madari Chak; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in tala Manchha, ditto ditto	26 7 0		
			Ditto ditto of Kandh Behari Lall, amounting to 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in Mathia Bochungker; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in tala Madari Chak; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in tala Manchha, ditto ditto	26 7 0		
			Ditto ditto of Kanta Parshad, amounting to 1 anna in tala Madari Chak, ditto ditto	13 0 0		
			The remaining jumali share of Punch Deo Narain alias Chhotoo Lal and Ram Agyan Pattak and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	407 7 3½	111 4 0	
			The share (under partition) of Rahut Hoosein and others, amounting to 1a. 2p. 12k. 10m. in mouzah Bagoura; 1 anna in Mathia Bochungker; 4a. 10p. 10k. in tala Konder; 11p. 19k. 14m. 5d. 9k. in tala Chaprathi; 4a. 1p. 10k. in mouzah Tandwa; 4a. in tala Pukri; 2a. 5p. 6k. in tala Bhadpa, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	307 1 0	33 5 3	
			Ditto (ditto) of Sumasur Panday and others, amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouzah Tandwa, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	33 4 0	10 4 0	
			Ditto (ditto) of Mussamut Uma Kuer, amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouzah Bagoura; 2a. 8p. in Mathia Bochungker; 2a. 8p. in tala Konder; 5a. 7p. in tala Chaprathi; 2a. 8p. in tala Tandwa; 2a. 8p. in tala Pukri; 8 annas in tala Damri Chapra; 5a. 6p. in tala Bhoozi; 8 annas in tala Pipra; 8 annas in tala Tasooar; 8 annas in tala Manchha; 1a. 4p. in tala Bhadpa, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	643 12 6	19 5 9	
394		Benout, Pergunnah Bal.	Ranjot Narayan Singh and others	884 15 8½		

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Exclusive of the 1/2 share of Gunga Dhur Parshad Narain Singh and others, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Binout; 8 annas in mouzah Birti; 8 annas in mouzah Rampur; 8 annas in mouzah Masihun Talah	441 15 0	....
			The share of Baboo Runjut Narain Singh, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Binout; 2s. 13d. in mouzah Birti (which is 8 annas out of 16 annas); 8 annas in mouzah Rampur; 8 annas in mouzah Masihun Talah, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	441 15 11	114 1 3	
...	438	Chainpur Mobarukpur, pergunnah Bal.	Jehan Vee Deo Narain Singh and others	7,591 12 8	....
			Exclusive of the share of Bhagwat Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 3p. 16k. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 4p. 16k. in mouzah Niagaum; 4p. 16k. in mouzah Nawada; 9p. 12k. in mouzah Jamanpura; 2s. 8p. in mouzah Jehangeera, for which separate account has been opened	213 6 1		
			Ditto ditto of Bindessi Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 6 pies in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 8 pies in mouzah Niagaum; 8 pies in mouzah Nawada; 8 pies in mouzah Jamanpura; 2s. 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Jehangeera; 2s. 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Nugdiha; 8 pies in mouzah Bules, ditto ditto	317 2 7	...	
			Ditto ditto of Bishwer Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 7p. 4k. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 9p. 12k. in mouzah Niagaum; 9p. 12k. in mouzah Nawada; 9p. 12k. in mouzah Bules; 9p. 12k. in mouzah Jamanpura; 2s. 8p. in mouzah Nugdiha, ditto ditto	225 4 11	...	
			Ditto ditto of Mussamut Gaitri Kuer and others, amounting to 3p. 12k. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 4p. 1k. in mouzah Niagaum; 4p. 16k. in mouzah Nawada; 4p. 16k. in mouzah Bules; 4p. 16k. in mouzah Jamanpura; 1s. 4p. in mouzah Jehangeera; 1s. 4p. in mouzah Nugdiha, for which separate account has been opened	190 0 8		
			Ditto ditto of Sir Balub Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 3p. 12k. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 4p. 16k. in mouzah Niagaum; 4p. 16k. in mouzah Nawada; 9p. 12k. in mouzah Jamanpura; 2s. 8p. in mouzah Jehangeera, ditto ditto	213 6 1		
			Ditto ditto of Ramnarain Singh, amounting to 7p. 4k. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 9p. 12k. in mouzah Niagaum; 9p. 12k. in mouzah Nawada; 9p. 12k. in mouzah Bules; 9p. 12k. in mouzah Jamanpura; 2s. 8p. in mouzah Nugdiha, ditto ditto	225 4 10		
			Ditto ditto of Jugjit Lal, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Atarsund, ditto ditto	431 15 7		
			Ditto ditto of Soor Deo Narain Singh and others, amounting to 1s. 2p. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 11p. 4k. in mouzah Niagaum; 11p. 4k. in mouzah Nawada; 2s. 8p. in mouzah Atarsund, ditto ditto	408 6 4		
			Ditto ditto of Ram Parshad Narain Singh and others, amounting to 3p. 1k. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Niagaum; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Nawada; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Bules; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Jamanpura, ditto ditto	36 7 7		
			Ditto ditto of Sooraj Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 3p. 1k. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Niagaum; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Nawada; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Bules; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Jamanpura, ditto ditto	36 7 7		
			Ditto ditto of Mussamut Sis Kuer, amounting to 1s. 8p. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 1s. 4p. in mouzah Niagaum; 1s. 4p. in mouzah Nawada; 2s. 8p. in mouzah Joga; 1s. 4p. in mouzah Rajanpura, ditto ditto	417 10 6		
			Ditto ditto of Sheo Sahay Rai, amounting to 1s. 12p. in mouzah Bules, ditto ditto	67 2 0		
			Ditto ditto of Mussamut Bhoneshri Kuer, amounting to 8 pies in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 10p. 2k. 10d. in mouzah Niagaum; 10p. 2k. 10d. in mouzah Nawada; 2s. 8p. in mouzah Atarsund, ditto ditto	355 0 7		
			Ditto ditto of Fryak Rai and others, amounting to 1s. 4p. in mouzah Jaga, ditto ditto	65 0 3		
			Ditto ditto of Mussamut Janki Kuer, amounting to 10 pies in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 2p. 10k. in mouzah Niagaum; 2 annas in mouzah Jamanpura; 8 pies in mouzah Rajanpura, ditto ditto	186 12 4		
			Ditto ditto of Mussamut Joogmanti Kuer, amounting to 3p. 16k. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Niagaum; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Nawada; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Bules; 4p. 2k. in mouzah Jamanpura, ditto ditto	36 7 7		
			Ditto ditto of Mussamut Nand Kuer, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 10p. in mouzah Niagaum; 10p. in mouzah Nawada; 4 annas in mouzah Atarsund, ditto ditto	635 2 10		
			Ditto ditto of Mussamut Anpoorna Kuer, amounting to 2p. 2k. in mouzah Niagaum; 2p. 2k. in mouzah Nawada; 8 pies in mouzah Rajanpura, ditto ditto	51 12 10		
			Ditto ditto of Mussamut Annala Kuer, amounting to 4 pies in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur, ditto ditto	29 4 6		
			Ditto ditto of Gajadher Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 1s. 8p. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 10p. 10k. in mouzah Niagaum; 10p. 10k. in mouzah Nawada; 6s. 8p. in mouzah Jaga; 3s. 4p. in mouzah Atarsund, ditto ditto	785 11 1		
			Ditto ditto of Luckhi Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 4p. 16k. in mouzah Chainpur Mobarukpur; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Niagaum; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Nawada; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Bules; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Jamanpura; 1s. 4p. 6k. 13m. 6d. in mouzah Jehangeera; 1s. 4p. 6k. 13m. 6d. in mouzah Nugdiha, ditto ditto	263 12 0		

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Exclusive of the share of Gada Dhr Dyal Narayan Singh, amounting to 4p. 16k. in mouzah Champur Mobarukpur; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Niagaum; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Nawada; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Bulea; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Jamanpura; 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 6d. in mouzah Jehangeera; 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 6d. in mouzah Nugdiha, ditto ditto	253 11 8		
			Ditto ditto of Runjeet Narain Singh, amounting to 4p. 16k. in mouzah Champur Mobarukpur; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Niagaum; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Nawada; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Bulea; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Jamanpura; 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 6d. in mouzah Jehangeera; 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 6d. in mouzah Nugdiha, ditto ditto	187 4 9½		
			Ditto ditto of Ajodhya Parshad Panday, amounting to 3p. 14k. in mouzah Champur Mobarukpur; 12p. 24k. in mouzah Niagaum; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Nawada; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Bulea; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Jamanpura, ditto ditto	40 13 3		
			Ditto ditto of Sarabjeet Narain Singh, amounting to 3p. 14k. in mouzah Champur Mobarukpur; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Niagaum; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Nawada; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Bulea; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Jamanpura, ditto ditto	30 7 6		
			Ditto ditto of Gouri Parshad Narain Singh and others, amounting to 3p. 14k. in mouzah Champur Mobarukpur; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Niagaum; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Nawada; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Bulea; 4p. 24k. in mouzah Jamanpura, ditto ditto	36 7 7		
			Ditto ditto of Har Bans Lal, amounting to 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 6d. in mouzah Jehangeera; 3a. 4p. 13k. 6m. 12d. in mouzah Nugdiha, ditto ditto	230 3 10½		
			Ditto ditto of Ram Dyal Narain Singh, amounting to 2p. in mouzah Champur Mobarukpur; 2p. 14k. 15m. in mouzah Niagaum; 2p. 14k. 15m. in mouzah Nawada; 2p. 14k. 15m. in mouzah Bulea; 2p. 14k. 15m. in mouzah Jamanpura, ditto ditto	36 7 6½		
			The remaining ijmal share of Kandh Behari Lal, Baneser Sahay, Goshain Mudsodun Dutt Pandit and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	421 10 9½	14 10 9½	
			The share of Heera Rai, auction purchaser, amounting to 1a. 4p. in mouzah Jogia, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	76 1 0	16 7 0	
			The share of Salookut Deo Narain Singh, amounting to 4p. 16k. in mouzah Champur Mobarukpur; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Nawada; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Niagaum; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Bulea; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Jamanpura, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	89 15 1½	11 8 2½	
			The share of Jehanver Deo Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 4p. in mouzah Champur Mobarukpur; 1a. 4p. 12k. in mouzah Niagaum; 1a. 4p. 12k. in mouzah Nawada; 4 annas in mouzah Bulea; 4 annas in mouzah Jamanpura; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Jogia; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Ratanpura, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	512 12 11	43 10 9	
650	Kopa, pergunnah Bal.	Mohi-Udin Khan and others	...	907 0 3	.....
			Exclusive of the share of Bibi Farakat Jehan, amounting to 3a. 2p. 8k. in mouzah Kopa, for which separate account has been opened	103 6 5½	.....
			Ditto ditto of Mohamed Dad Khan and others, amounting to 1a. 18k. 9m. 3d. 1k. 5d. in mouzah Kopa, ditto ditto	65 15 3½		
			Ditto ditto of Maharsjah Radha Parshad Singh Bahadur and others, amounting to 6p. 12k. in mouzah Kopa, ditto ditto	66 8 0	.....
			Ditto ditto of Nasarat Ulah Khan and others, amounting to 3a. 2p. 8k. in mouzah Kopa, ditto ditto	193 7 0	.....
			Ditto ditto of Wahidad Khan, amounting to 3a. 2p. in mouzah Kopa, ditto ditto	193 6 5½	.....
			The remaining ijmal share of Mohi-Udin Khan, Inam Dad Khan and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	254 7 3½	16 5 1½	
798	Pithonri, pergunnah Bal.	Lachmi Parshad and others	...	532 8 6½	.....
			Exclusive of the share of Bahawar Singh, amounting to 16 annas in mouzah Ganharua, for which separate account has been opened	22 0 0	.....
			Ditto ditto of Baskur Kuer, amounting to 16 annas in mouzah Sheikpura, ditto ditto	22 0 0		
			Ditto ditto of Lachmi Narain Singh, amounting to 16 annas in mouzah Jolehpura; 16 annas in mouzah Rampur with tala Lona, ditto ditto	33 0 0		
			Ditto ditto of Beni Parshad, amounting to 12 annas in mouzah Matunpura, ditto ditto	12 0 0		
			Ditto ditto of Jadoonundun Singh, amounting to 16 annas in mouzah Nariman, ditto ditto	57 15 8		
			Ditto ditto of Kadal Lal, amounting to 9p. 12k. in mouzah Nagai, ditto ditto	14 0 0		
			Ditto ditto of Rachea Ram, amounting to 9p. 12k. in mouzah Nagai, ditto ditto	11 0 0		
			Ditto ditto of Rachea Ram, amounting to 9p. 12k. in mouzah Nagai, ditto ditto	14 0 0		
			Ditto ditto of Ram Lagun Lal, amounting to 9p. 12k. in mouzah Nagai, ditto ditto	14 0 0		
			The remaining ijmal share of Lachmi Parshad will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	320 8 10½	81 15 10½	

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
827		Rasoolpur Kurnna, pergunnah Bal.	Raghoonath Parshad and others Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Ram Barat Kuer, amounting to 2 annas in mouzah Mohamedpur; 2 annas in mouzah Hakan; 2 annas in mouzah Rasoolpur alias Kurnna, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Ram Dass and others, amounting to 9a. 4p. in mouzah Mohamedpur, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Moonesser Dass and others, amounting to 4a. 8p. in mouzah Mohamedpur, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Raghoonath Parshad and Jamsul Nisa Satoodakhandan, Mussamut Mito Bibi, and others, amounting to 14 annas in mouzah Hakan; 14 annas in mouzah Rasoolpur Kurnna, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	963 3 6½ 120 6 7 156 13 11 78 6 11		
843		Ramgudh, pergunnah Bal.	Ameer Hassan and others Exclusive of the share of Gajadher Singh, amounting to 1 anna in mouzah Ramgudh, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Bhabhooti Parshad, amounting to 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Ramgudh, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Bisumbher Lal, amounting to 7a. 1p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Ramgudh, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Ameer Hassan and Bibi Umot Khatoom, Umot Fatma, and others, amounting to 7a. 1p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Ramgudh, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	607 8 14 618 11 24 38 10 10 80 1 5 274 15 8	117 6 10½	
846		Ramgudh, pergunnah Bal.	Ameer Hassan and others Exclusive of the share of Bhabhooti Parshad, amounting to 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Ramgudh, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Gajadher Singh, amounting to 1 anna in mouzah Ramgudh, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Bisumbher Lal, amounting to 7a. 1p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Ramgudh, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Ameer Hassan, Bibi Umot Khatoom, Umot Fatma, amounting to 7a. 1p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Ramgudh, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	618 11 24 30 1 5 38 10 10 274 15 8	15 11 4	
875		Shankerdih, pergunnah Bal.	Noubat Lal and others Exclusive of the share of Bishesser Nath, amounting to 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Hariherpur; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Kanor, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Mussamut Parakha Kuer, mother and guardian of Jagovind Singh, amounting to 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Shankerdih; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Kathia; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Sahimpur; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Hariherpur; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Kanor; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Raghoonathpur; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Gopalpur; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Dumri; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Misroulia, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Deo Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 4p. in mouzah Shankerdih; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Kathia; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Sahimpur; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Raghoonathpur; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Gopalpur; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Dumri; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Misroulia, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Dharun Singh and others, amounting to 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Shankerdih; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Kathia; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Sahimpur; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Raghoonathpur; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Gopalpur; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Dumri; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Misroulia, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Bhomeri Sahay and others, amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouzah Hariherpur; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Kanor, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Noubat Lal, Rajpati Singh and Har Parshad Lal and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	592 4 0 5 1 0 65 13 0 182 4 9 60 12 4 7 9 6 122 10 5	34 5 9	
890		Sandooar, pergunnah Bal.	Baboo Jinwor Das, auction purchaser, and others... Exclusive of the ijmal share of Baboo Jinwor Das Ditto ditto of Raj Kishwar Sahay amounting to 2p. 11k. 4m. in mouzah Sandooar, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Raghoonandan Singh and others, amounting to 6p. 8k. in mouzah Sandooar, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Jugjeewan Singh and others, amounting to 1a. 7p. 4k. in mouzah Sandooar, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Daurath Singh, amounting to 9p. 12k. in mouzah Sandooar, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Mussamut Jiohha Kuer, amounting to 6p. 8k. in mouzah Sandooar, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Rajcoomar Singh, amounting to 4 gundas in mouzah Sandooar, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Monahob Ali, amounting to 3p. 4k. in mouzah Sandooar, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sheo Parshad Singh (former proprietor) and Jadoonundun Singh (auction purchaser), amounting to 4 gundas in mouzah Sandooar	623 5 4 212 15 11 18 7 11 46 3 6½ 158 10 0 89 0 0 41 3 6½ 17 5 4 23 1 9 17 5 4		

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.																												
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.																													
	923	Sahsaronn, pergunnah Bal.	Exclusive of the share of Biheser Singh (former proprietor) and Jadoonandan Singh (auction purchaser), amounting to 4 gundas in mouzah Sandoor, for which separate account has been opened. The share of Dooka Singh, auction purchaser, amounting to 16 gundas in mouzah Sandoor, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ... Naboo Singh and others ... Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Holmani Kuer, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Bishenpura; 8 annas in mouzah Chorona; 8 annas in mouzah Sahsaronn; 8 annas in mouzah Katha; 8 annas in mouzah Manikpur; 8 annas in mouzah Mirzapur; 8 annas in mouzah Noornagur, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Mahabbeer Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 5a. 4p. in mouzah Sahsaronn, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Gani Singh, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Manohar Chuprah, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Naboo Singh, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Manohar Chuprah, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Govind Singh, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Manohar Chuprah, ditto ditto ... The remaining small share of Sir Dher Deo Narain Singh, Ganga Dher Parshad Narain Singh and others will be sold, as detailed below, for arrears of Government revenue only:— <table><tr><td>In mouzah Bishenpura</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>A. P.</td></tr><tr><td>" " Chorona</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>8 0</td></tr><tr><td>" " Sahsaronn</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>8 0</td></tr><tr><td>" " Katha</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>2 8</td></tr><tr><td>" " Manikpur</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>8 0</td></tr><tr><td>" " Mirzapur</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>8 0</td></tr><tr><td>" " Noornagur</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>8 0</td></tr></table>	In mouzah Bishenpura	A. P.	" " Chorona	8 0	" " Sahsaronn	8 0	" " Katha	2 8	" " Manikpur	8 0	" " Mirzapur	8 0	" " Noornagur	8 0	17 5 4 60 5 4 818 2 1½ 308 1 3½ 80 0 0 16 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0	39 13 0	
In mouzah Bishenpura	A. P.																															
" " Chorona	8 0																															
" " Sahsaronn	8 0																															
" " Katha	2 8																															
" " Manikpur	8 0																															
" " Mirzapur	8 0																															
" " Noornagur	8 0																															
	948	Tajpur, pergunnah Bal.	Ram Anugrah Rai and others ... Exclusive of the share of Mohender Narain, manager and mookhtenram on behalf of Mussamut Saroop Kuer, amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouzah Badunpura for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Dhanook Singh and others, amounting to 4a. 16p. in mouzah Dumarua Bishenpura, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Upender Deo Narain Singh and others, amounting to 5a. 4p. in mouzah Badunpura; 6a. 8p. in mouzah Balkunda; 10a. 8p. in mouzah Parsa; 10a. 8p. in mouzah Tajpur; 10a. 8p. in mouzah Chitroulia Chitrouli; 5a. 4p. in mouzah Dumarua Bishenpura; 10a. 8p. in mouzah Rampur Noornagur; 10a. 8p. in mouzah Santha; 10a. 8p. in mouzah Kaloopur; 6a. 8p. in mouzah Kathia with Kathia Jethans; 10a. 8p. in mouzah Lona; 10a. 8p. in mouzah Mirzapur; 10a. 8p. in mouzah Manikpur; 5a. 4p. in mouzah Tarounia, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Sri Deo Narain Singh and others, amounting to 3 annas in mouzah Balkunda; 5a. 4p. in mouzah Parsa; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Tajpur; 5a. 4p. in mouzah Rampur Noornagur; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Kaloopur; 6a. 8p. in mouzah Kathia with Kathia Jethans; 5a. 4p. in mouzah Mirzapur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Heera Singh, amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouzah Balkunda, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Bhupeser Kuer, amounting to 5a. 4p. in mouzah Badunpura; 5a. 4p. in mouzah Tarounia, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Sheikh Toorah Ali, amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouzah Kaloopur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Ram Ekbal Rai and others, amounting to 7p. 2k. 4m. 6dag. in mouzah Tarounia, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Panchun Rai and others, amounting to 3p. 11k. 2m. 2d. 12dag. in mouzah Tarounia, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Sahil Rai and others, amounting to 6p. 4k. 8m. 12d. 12dag. in mouzah Tarounia, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Imrit Rai, amounting to 6p. 17k. 15m. 7d. 12dag. in mouzah Tarounia, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Fouzdar Rai and others, amounting to 6p. 4k. 8m. 12d. in mouzah Tarounia, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Ram Autar Singh, amounting to 1a. 4p. in mouzah Dumarua Bishenpura, ditto ditto ... The remaining small share of Ram Anugrah Rai, Hur Prashad Rai, guardian of Ram Chariter Rai and Sheo Govind, Sahu, &c., will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ... Rachoonundan Panday and others ... Exclusive of the share of Jug Deo Panday and others, amounting to 1a. 4p. in mouzah Ferozepur Munrouli, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Bhomari Buhks Panday, amounting to 2 annas in mouzah Ferozepur alias Munrouli, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Mahadeo Ram Panday, amounting to 3p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Ferozepur alias Munrouli, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Tapasa Ram Panday, amounting to 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Ferozepur alias Munrouli, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Mussamut Parbat Kuer, amounting to 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Ferozepur alias Munrouli, ditto ditto ... The remaining small share of Rachoonundan Panday, Bindra Panday, Jadoonundan Panday, and others will be sold, as detailed below, for arrears of Government revenue only:— <table><tr><td>In mouzah Ferozepur alias Munrouli</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>A. P.</td></tr><tr><td>" " "</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>5 4</td></tr></table>	In mouzah Ferozepur alias Munrouli	A. P.	" " "	5 4	313 1 3½ 1,386 10 8 20 8 0 2 0 3 673 8 10 375 8 11 8 5 ½ 49 12 5½ 0 7 0 1 0 2 0 8 1 0 14 2 1 4 2 0 14 2 2 0 8½ 230 14 1 534 6 4½ 44 8 6 66 12 10 14 13 7½ 14 13 7½ 14 13 7	67 11 20																					
In mouzah Ferozepur alias Munrouli	A. P.																															
" " "	5 4																															
	1149	Ferozepur alias Munrouli, pergunnah Barah.		178 2 4½	16 14 1½																													

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1279		Karsout, pergunnah Bara.	Sheo Rai and others Exclusive of the share of Abela Rai, amounting to 11p. 8k. in mouzah Bodha Chaprah; 11p. 8k. in mouzah Bhoje Chaprah; 11p. 8k. in mouzah Kangali Chaprah; 11p. 8k. in mouzah Karsout; 11p. 8k. in mouzah Ramzi Chaprah, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Ram Nundan Rai alias Rama Rai, amounting to 1a. 13k. 15m. in mouzah Bodha Chaprah; 1a. 13k. 15m. in mouzah Bhoje Chaprah; 1a. 13k. 15m. in mouzah Kangali Chaprah; 1a. 13k. 15m. in mouzah Karsout; 1a. 13k. 15m. in mouzah Ramzi Chaprah, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ratun Rai and others, amounting to 1a. 13k. 15m. in mouzah Bodha Chaprah; 1a. 13k. 15m. in mouzah Bhoje Chaprah; 1a. 13k. 15m. in mouzah Kangali Chaprah; 1a. 13k. 15m. in mouzah Karsout; 1a. 13k. 15m. in mouzah Ramzi Chaprah, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Mahabhar Rai, amounting to 3p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Bodha Chaprah; 3p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Bhoje Chaprah; 3p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Kangali Chaprah; 3p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Karsout; 3p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Ramzi Chaprah, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Bhagwan Singh and others, amounting to 6p. 6k. 17m. 7d. in mouzah Bodha Chaprah; 6p. 6k. 17m. 7d. in mouzah Bhoje Chaprah; 6p. 6k. 17m. 7d. in mouzah Kangali Chaprah; 6p. 6k. 17m. 7d. in mouzah Karsout; 6p. 6k. 17m. 7d. in mouzah Ramzi Chaprah, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Achraj Rai, amounting to 2p. 10k. in mouzah Bodha Chaprah; 2p. 10k. in mouzah Bhoje Chaprah; 2p. 10k. in mouzah Kangali Chaprah; 2p. 10k. in mouzah Karsout; 2p. 10k. in mouzah Ramzi Chaprah, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Kunj Behari Rai, amounting to 5 pies in mouzah Bodha Chaprah; 5 pies in mouzah Bhoje Chaprah; 5 pies in mouzah Kangali Chaprah; 5 pies in mouzah Karsout; 5 pies in mouzah Ramzi Chaprah, ditto ditto Exclusive of the ijmal share of Sheo Rai and Budh Seri Rai, amounting to 9a. 2p. 6k. 15m. 12d. in mouzah Bodha Chaprah; 9a. 2p. 6k. 15m. 12d. in mouzah Bhoje Chaprah; 9a. 2p. 6k. 15m. 12d. in mouzah Kangali Chaprah; 9a. 2p. 6k. 15m. 12d. in mouzah Karsout; 9a. 2p. 6k. 15m. 12d. in mouzah Ramzi Chaprah The share of Beni Singh, amounting to 2a. 4p. 14k. 3m. 5d. in mouzah Bodha Chaprah; 2a. 4p. 14k. 3m. 5d. in mouzah Bhoje Chaprah; 2a. 4p. 14k. 3m. 5d. in mouzah Kangali Chaprah; 2a. 4p. 14k. 3m. 5d. in mouzah Karsout; 2a. 4p. 14k. 3m. 5d. in mouzah Ramzi Chaprah, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	1,020 0 14 114 4 0 120 14 0 120 9 1 33 5 14 63 7 14 25 3 64 50 0 0 1,093 3 84 287 1 4		
1321		Malooপুর Sonebursa, pergunnah Bara.	Mooknath Parshad alias Phooona Baboo and others Exclusive of the share of Moorli Monohar, amounting to 6p. 8k. in mouzah Malooপুর; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Nawalpur; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Narainpur; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Balapur; 7p. 4k. in mouzah Sonebursa; 1a. 7p. 4k. in mouzah Gopalpur, for which separate account has been opened The remaining ijmal share of Mooknath Parshad alias Phooona Baboo, Jurdum Sahay, and others will be sold, as detailed below, for arrears of Government revenue only	965 8 6 33 3 104		
			A. P. K.			
			In mouzah Nawalpur 14 1 12 " " Narainpur 14 1 12 " " Malooপুর 14 1 12 " " Balapur 15 5 12 " " Sonebursa 17 10 16 " " Gopalpur 11 4 16 " " Peamur 16 0 0	932 4 74	160 6 104	
1330		Markun Khirodher, pergunnah Bara.	Roshun Ali and others Exclusive of the share of Mohobir Parshad and others, amounting to 3p. 15k. in mouzah Markun Khirodher, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Bibi Narimat, amounting to 6 pies in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sheikh Zahur Mahomed, amounting to 3p. 15k. in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Moharuk Hossain, amounting to 6 pies in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Mahomed Hossain, amounting to 2p. 12k. 10m. in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Wajet Ali, amounting to 9 pies in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Bibi Sultan, amounting to 1p. 12k. 10m. in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Sadaqut Hossen, amounting to 6 pies in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Khadim Hossen, amounting to 6 pies in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto of Alahi Bux, amounting to 1a. 6p. in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Geor Parshad Narain, amounting to 2p. 12k. 10m. in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Mean Bikon, amounting to 1p. 17k. 10m. in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Farhat Hossain and others, amounting to 3 pies in mouzah Markun Khirodher, ditto ditto	657 1 34 13 13 6 20 8 64 13 5 7 20 8 64 8 15 9 30 12 10 5 9 0 20 8 64 20 8 64 61 9 74 19 4 0 6 12 4 10 4 34		

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
			The remaining ijmal share of Roshan Ali, Abdool Ali and Bindeeri Parshad and others will be sold, as detailed below, for arrears of Government revenue only :— A. P. K.				
1349		Mahpur Khajrouni, pergunnah Bara.	In mouzah Markun Kherodher ... 9 1 12 Sh ikh Mohamed Akber and others ... Exclusive of the share of Sheik Hydaot Ulah, amounting to 2a. 3p. 1k. in mouzah Mahpur; 1a 6p in mouzah Khajrouni, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Sheikh Dildar Hux, amounting to 6p. 19k. 11m. 8d. in mouzah Mahpur; 2p. 14k. 15m. in mouzah Khajrouni, ditto ditto ... The remaining ijmal share of Sheikh Mohamed Akber, Sheikh Meer Hussein, Ali Hussein, and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue	374 11 13 771 6 7 1/2	30 3 4 1/2		
1367		Pachrukhi Sarungpur, pergunnah Bara.	Mooknath Parshad alias Phobna Baboo and others Exclusive of the share of Jugdum Sahay and others, amounting to 11p. 19k. 12m. in mouzah Pachrukhi; 11p. 19k. 12m. in mouzah Mohamedpur, for which separate account has been opened. Ditto ditto of Sheo Manoge Kuer and others, amounting to 2a. 9p. 17k. 2 1/2m. in mouzah Sarungpur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Moorli Manohar, amounting to 7p. 3k. 11m. 7 1/2d. in mouzah Pachrukhi; 7p. 3k. 15m. 7 1/2d. in mouzah Mohamedpur, ditto ditto ... The remaining ijmal share of Lala M. oknath Parshad alias Phobna Baboo and Dost Mahomed and Esol Mahomed, amounting to 14a. 4p. 16k. 16m. 7 1/2d. in mouzah Pachrukhi; 14a 4p. 16k. 16m. 7 1/2d. in mouzah Mahomedpur; 6a. 2p. 2k. 7 1/2m. in mouzah Sarungpur, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	677 5 3 1/2 568 8 6 1/2 23 2 8 1/2 121 2 1 13 14 6	125 4 9		
1394		Khulpoorah, pergunnah Bara.	Mussamut Sheo Bara Kuer and others Exclusive of the ijmal share of Mussamut Ramasher Kuer and others, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Phulpoora; 3 annas in mouzah Machhonta; 2 annas in mouzah Pandoli; 8 annas in mouzah Sonebura in Mouzah Sherpur ... The share of Sheo Kuer and Beni Kuer, widows of Hanooman Pershad, will be sold, as detailed below, for arrears of Government revenue only :— In mouzah Machhonta ... 8) " " Pandoli ... 2) According to the " " Sonebura ... 8) account of the " " Sherpur ... 8) office ... " " Phulpura ... 8)	831 9 5 1/2 417 4 8 1/2 417 4 9	20 3 7 1/2		
1458		Sadatpur pergunnah Bara.	Mussamut Latif Bandi and others Exclusive of the ijmal share of Latif Bandi and Mussamut Ahilakhi Koor and others ... Exclusive of the share of Shah Goolam Moinudin, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Noutun, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Bishesar Singh and others amounting to 6p. 8k. in mouzah Sadatpur; 6. 5k. in mouzah Inda; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Kham. "a; 6p. 8k. in mouzah Pout; 2p. 8k. in mouzah Noutun; 3 annas in mouzah Pinderthoo Hooras, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Jug Jawan Singh and others, amounting to 1a. 7p. 4k. in mouzah Sadatpur; 1a. 7p. 4k. in mouzah Inda; 1a. 7p. 4k. in mouzah Khamhaura; 1a 7p. 4k. in mouzah Pout; 7p 4k. in mouzah Noutun, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Dusrath Singh, amounting to 8p. 12k. in mouzah Sadatpur; 8p. 12k. in mouzah Inda; 8p. 12k. in mouzah Khamhaura; 8p. 12k. in mouzah Pout; 3p 12k. in mouzah Noutun, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Bibi Tehlima, amounting to 2 annas in mouzah Sadatpur; 2 annas in mouzah Inda; 2 annas in mouzah Khamhaura; 6 pies in mouzah Pout; 9 pies in mouzah Noutun, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Sheikh Walait Ali, amounting to 6 pies in mouzah Sadatpur; 6 pies in mouzah Inda; 6 pies in mouzah Khamhaura; 6 pies in mouzah Pout, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Sheikh Dost Mohamed and others, amounting to 4a. 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Sopouli, ditto ditto ... The share of Sheikh Jamad Hussein, amounting to 9a. 3p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Sopouli, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ... Mohamed Hossein and others ...	983 1 7 109 13 5 74 10 0 44 14 10 31 11 0 14 0 0 12 0 0 7 0 0 148 2 8			
1692		Khamospur, pergunnah Bara.	Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Barut-ul-Nisa, amounting 2a. 2p. 8k. in mouzah Khamospur, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Bekmi Jan, amounting to 8p. 6k. 8m. in mouzah Khamospur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Mahomed Jan, amounting to 3p. 4k. 15m. in mouzah Khamospur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Aminudin Hossein, amounting to 2p. 6k. 8m. in mouzah Khamospur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Uzir-ul-Nisa, amounting to 2p. 2k. in mouzah Khamospur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Umud-ul-Nisa and others, amounting to 7p. 4k. in mouzah Khamospur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Annari Sahab, amounting to 10p. 5k 5m. 16kug. in mouzah Khamospur, ditto ditto ...	925 2 8 990 5 1 1/2 134 10 4 42 14 8 10 11 1 11 4 10 1/2 37 2 0 10 13 3 53 7 8	81 6 4	Mal. ... Mulkana ...	Rs. A. P. 526 12 163 6 900 5

Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of state and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1692		Khamasapur Pergunnah Borai.	Exclusive of the share of Ram Anugrah Lal, amounting to 10p. 10k. in mouzah Khamasapur for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Syed Peer Bux, father and guardian of Kharat Ahmed, amounting to 7p. 2k. in mouzah Khamasapur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Syed Walaet Ali, amounting to 4p. 5k. in mouzah Khamasapur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Syed Gofar Hossein, amounting to 1a. 2p. 9k. 15m. in mouzah Khamasapur, ditto ditto ... Exclusive of the jumli share of Mussamut Kabirun, &c., former proprietors, and Mohamed Kazim, auction-purchaser, amounting to 3a. 1p. 5k. 7m. 15d. 4kag. in mouzah Khamasapur ... The share of Syed Mozaffar Hossein, amounting to 5p. 12k. in mouzah Khamasapur, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ... Ditto of Mahomed Hossein and Shomed Hossein, amounting to 3a. 5p. 9k. 1a. in mouzah Khamasapur, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	55 11 4 36 10 3 21 15 0 75 5 7½ 189 3 1 28 14 2		
1761		Sagur, Pergunnah Barai.	Ram Dutt Singh and others ... Exclusive of the share of Mougha Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 12 annas in mouzah Haripur, 12 annas in mouzah Pandouli, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Rachea Ram, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Hoeseypur, ditto ditto ... Exclusive of the share of Shoo Sahay Rai and others, amounting to eight annas in mouzah Baghi, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Tirpoora Dutt, amounting to eight annas in mouzah Zamin Khap, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Ambika Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to eight annas in mouzah Hoeseypur, four annas in mouzah Sadipur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Tej Narain Singh and others, amounting to eight annas in mouzah Baghi, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Noubut M. Haraj, amounting to four annas in mouzah Sadipur, ditto ditto ... The remaining jumli share of Ram Dutt Singh and Baboo Ranjeet Narain Singh and others, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	213 13 10 1,004 9 3½ 111 1 7½ 103 0 0 44 8 0 15 0 0 85 14 5 54 10 6 11 0 0	55 5 1	
2239		Buncapur, Pergunnah Goa.	Fetei Bahadoor and others ... Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Phooljhar Kuer, mother and guardian of Mohabber Parshad, amounting to 1a. 9p. 6k. 13a. 5d. in mouzah Buncapur Parsa, 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Pearaypur, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Luchmani Parshad Sah, amounting to 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Buncapur Parsa, 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Pearaypur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Chatteroo Parshad Sah, amounting to 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Buncapur Parsa, 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Pearaypur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Gunga Parshad Sah, amounting to 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Buncapur Parsa, 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Pearaypur, ditto ditto ... The remaining jumli share of Fetei Bahadoor, amounting to 10a. 8p. in mouzah Buncapur Parsa, 10a. 8p. in mouzah Pearaypur will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	549 6 5½ 1,412 4 3½ 156 14 9 78 7 4½ 78 7 4½ 156 14 9	102 1 5½	
2250		Bajraha, Pergunnah Goa.	Rhomani Sahay and others ... Exclusive of the share of Maheraj Singh, amounting to 1a. 9p. in mouzah Bajraha, 2a. in mouzah Jagarnathpur, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Bir Phookhan Lal, amounting to 1a. 9p. in mouzah Bajraha, 2a. in mouzah Jagarnathpur, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Dineser Dutt Tewari and others, amounting to 3a. 5p. in mouzah Jagarnathpur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Ras Sebari Lal and others, amounting to 3p. 5k. 13m. in mouzah Bajraha, 1a. 5p. 10k. in mouzah Chunder Sen, alias Moharakpur, 1a. 8p. in mouzah Jagarnathpur, 1a. 8p. in mouzah Sahbazpur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Mussamut Maracho Koer, amounting to 1a. 6p. 11k. 6m. in mouzah Bajraha, 2a. 8p. in mouzah Chunder Sen alias Moharakpur, 2a. 8p. in mouzah Jagarnathpur, 2a. 8p. in mouzah Sahbazpur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Ram Parshad Lal, amounting to 3p. 1k. 17m. 7½d. in mouzah Bajraha, 5p. 16k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Chunder Sen alias Moharakpur, 6p. in mouzah Jagarnathpur, 6p. in mouzah Sahbazpur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Hira Lal, amounting to 5a. in mouzah Bajraha, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Doneser Tewari and others, amounting to 8p. in mouzah Jagarnathpur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Dhanook Lal and others, amounting to 1a. 6p. 2k. in mouzah Jagarnathpur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Imrit Lal, amounting to 8p. in mouzah Bajraha, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Sheikh Jahankeer Bux and others, amounting to 1a. 8p. in mouzah Jagarnathpur, ditto ditto ...	911 4 1 622 14 11½ 34 8 0 34 8 0 39 14 2 62 4 11 118 10 9½ 20 12 11 16 0 0 7 0 0 14 12 1 3 14 0 19 7 1½	147 3 6	

Serial number.	Towji nu nber.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETORS.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	2250	Bagraha, pergunnah Goa.	Exclusive of the share of Pearay Lal, amounting to 1a 7k. 10m. in mouzah Bagraha, for which separate account has been opened ... The remaining ijmal share of Bhamari Sahay, for self and guardian of Goolah Sahay and others, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ... The share of Mussamut Utmari Koer, mother and guardian of Railader Parshad and Gobhadun Koer, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold as detailed below for arrears of Government revenue only ... A. P. In mouzah Bagraha ... 4 9 Sahbazpur ... 4 5	7 2 1½ 100 14 10½ 105 2 2	104 10 3½ 12 1 9	
	2285	Bisumbharpur, pergunnah Goa.	Bisco Lal and others Exclusive of the share of Hanooman Dut, amounting to 1a. 3p. in mouzah Karanparah, for which separate account has been opened ... Exclusive of the share of Bind Bani Parshad, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Bhatha, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Ambika Lal and others, amounting to 16 annas in mouzah Bariarpur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Ashotash Banerjee, amounting to 6 annas in mouzah Phoolmaria; 8 annas in mouzah Jalalpur; 8 annas in mouzah Kemari; 8 annas in mouzah Katooka; 8 annas in mouzah Patrohem; 8 annas in mouzah Pakri Mahamed; 8 annas in mouzah Salakhoda, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Rooder Parshad, amounting to 4 annas in mouzah Agoother, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Ram Monorath Singh and Ragho Singh, amounting to 4 annas 2 pie in mouzah Seripur Agroulie, with Nadi Chargri Julker, ditto ditto ... The remaining ijmal share of Bisco Lal and Ram Parshad Lal, Thakur Parshad, &c., will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ... Mussamut Bhogo Kuer and others ... Exclusive of the share of Jangdi Singh and others, amounting to 2 annas 8 pie in mouzah Hoosypur; 2 annas 8 pie in mouzah Sirsa JUDGE, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Mahitta Gopal Singh, amounting to 2 annas in mouzah Bikampur; 4 annas 8 pie in mouzah Bhorha; 16 annas in mouzah Chalkar Bikampur; 16 annas in mouzah Chalkar Norotum; 16a. in mouzah Chalkar Damader; 8 annas in mouzah Hoosypur; 16 annas in mouzah Marhoara; 16 annas in mouzah Rasidpur; 16 annas in mouzah Rampur Indu; 16 annas in mouzah Sirsi Chakoti; 8 annas in mouzah Sirsa JUDGE ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Mahomed Ishbaq, amounting to 8 annas in mouzah Bikampur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Prayag Singh and others, amounting to 5 pie in mouzah Bikampur, 2 annas 8 pie in mouzah Hoosypur; 2 annas 8 pie in mouzah Sirsa JUDGE, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Ugrah Singh and others, amounting to 2 annas 8 pie in mouzah Hoosypur; 2 annas 8 pie in mouzah Sirsa JUDGE, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Chhuter Dhari Singh, amounting to 6 pie in mouzah Bikampur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Barem Deo Narain Singh and others, amounting to 6 annas in mouzah Bikampur, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Patuk Dhari Singh, amounting to 2 annas 5 pie in mouzah Bhorha, ditto ditto ... The remaining ijmal share of Mussamut Bhogo Kuer, mother and guardian of Nud Keshwar Singh and Sah Deo Singh, &c., will be sold as detailed below for arrears of Government revenue only. A. P. In mouza Bikampur ... 1 1 Bhorha ... 10 8 Rampur Kesho ... 16 0	916 2 12 16 0 0 20 0 11½ 42 10 8 207 0 2½ 10 11 8 34 11 7 541 15 2 908 12 9 36 4 10½ 539 4 1½ 60 0 0 40 7 6½ 36 4 10½ 5 0 0 60 0 0 9 7 0 122 0 4½	56 8 7½	
	2302	Bikampur, pergunnah Goa.	Bircha Singh and others Exclusive of the share of Sahib Singh, amounting to 5a. 7p. 12k. in mouza Chapp Suderson, for which separate account has been opened ... Ditto ditto of Dharam Lal Singh and others, amounting to 1a. 9p. 4k. in mouza Chapp Suderson, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Mussamut Janki Kuer, amounting to 2a. in mouza Khokhna, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Dohi Parshad Sah, amounting to 6a. in mouza Khokhna, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Jadoo Nundau Singh, amounting to 4p. in mouza Chapp Suderson, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Mussamut Inderbadi Kuer and others, amounting to 2a. 3p. 16k. in mouza Chapp Suderson, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Moosun Singh, amounting to 2p. 1k. 6m. 5d. 2k. 3b. in mouza Chapp Suderson, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Monsai Singh and others, amounting 6p. 17k. 2m. 12d. 17k. 2½b. in mouza Chapp Suderson ... Ditto ditto of Chandoo Singh, amounting to 6p. 17k. 2m. 12d. 17k. 2½b. in mouza Chapp Suderson, ditto ditto ... Ditto ditto of Mussamut Dhakha Kuer and others, amounting to 1a. 16k. in mouza Chapp Suderson ... The remaining ijmal share of Mahomed Abdul Hushim; Lachharmun Singh, for self and manager of Siri Kishen Singh and others, amounting to 5a. 2k. 12d. 12k. 4b. in mouza Chapp Suderson; 8 annas in mouza Khokhna, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	821 5 4 144 10 9½ 45 5 7 68 7 3 205 5 4 12 13 4 59 7 5 4 7 0 15 0 0 14 13 0 27 6 2 213 8 2½	10 8 4½	
	2380	Chhap Suderson, pergunnah Goa.			kowris.	
				213 8 2½	14 7 6½	

Serial number.	Towp number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2432		Fatehpur Chain, pergunnah Goa.	Adunt Singh and others Exclusive of the share of Adit Narain Singh and others, amounting to 4a. in mouza Fatehpur Chain, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Adit Narain Singh for self and guardian of Ajit Narain Singh, amounting to 4a. in mouza Fatehpur, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Ram Bahadoor Singh, amounting to 2a. in mouza Fatehpur Chain, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Mohabeer Singh, &c., amounting to 1a. 4p. in mouza Fatehpur Chain, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Soo Dyal Singh, amounting to 2a. in mouza Fatehpur Chain, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Basuht Singh and others, amounting to 8p. in mouza Fatehpur Chain, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Anut Singh and Govind Singh, amounting to 2a. in mouza Fatehpur Chain, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	826 10 8 206 10 8 206 10 8 103 5 4 68 14 3 103 5 4 34 7 3		
2401		Kamani, pergunnah Goa.	Joathun Singh and others Exclusive of the share of Ram Bhajan Rai, amounting to 1a. 5½p. in mouza Kamani; 1a. 8p. 1½k. in mouza Saki Khard; 10p. 2 ann cowri in mouza Bhulovi, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Taluk Dhari Singh, amounting to 1½p. in mouza Kamani; 15p. in mouza Bhoolpur, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ram Bhajan Singh, amounting to 6p. 5k. in mouza Kutsa, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Monohar Rai and others, amounting to 1a. 12p. in mouza Goundri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ram Anugrah Rai and others, amounting to 1a. 12p. in mouza Goundri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Dhondha Singh, amounting to 2p. 12k. 10m. in mouza Khatso, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Hurnam Tewari, &c., amounting to 5a. 4p. out of 16a. in mouza Saki Khard, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Nund Lal Singh and others, amounting to 5a. 6p. 14k. in mouza Kamani, 12a. in mouza Bhoolpur, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Surjong Narain Singh, &c., amounting to 4a. in mouza Goundri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Joathun Singh, amounting to 2a. in mouza Goundri, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Tir Bem Singh, amounting to 2a. in mouza Goundri, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Dirpal Singh, Mussamat Naga Kuer and Parshad Singh, &c., will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	103 5 2 626 10 2½ 60 2 0 54 5 9 50 15 0 48 4 0 48 4 0 25 8 0 10 11 4 149 8 6 48 0 0 24 0 0 24 0 0 82 15 7½	11 12 11	
2540		Kharanti, pergunnah Goa.	Nand Keshwar Singh and others Exclusive of the share of Madharaj Singh, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Sheo Tahal Singh and others, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Narain Singh and Pipa Singh, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ajodhya Pershad Singh and others, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ferunji Singh, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Surpasg Pershad, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ram Khaloman Singh, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Nund Keshwar Singh, Nawab Singh, and Pormesher Singh, &c., will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only The share of Jhaboo Singh and Ganga Bishaw Singh, &c., for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	1,312 0 0 344 1 7 147 10 6½ 40 8 2 24 3 0 32 0 7 8 0 11½ 12 5 6 546 2 8 104 15 0		17 11 6
2554		Mahamed pur Kakarahat, pergunnah Goa.	Doorga Pershad and others Exclusive of the ijmal share of Doorga Pershad and Sheo Pershad Singh, &c., amounting to 12a. in mouza Mahamedpur, 12a. in mouza Kakarahat Ditto ditto the share of Mahadeo Singh, &c., amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouza Mahamedpur; 2a. 8p. in mouza Kakarahat, for which separate account has been opened The share of Moorat Sahay, amounting to 1a. 4p. in mouza Mahamedpur, with Tala Nowada; 1a. 4p. in mouza Kakarahat with Tala Bhalaulla, &c., for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	1,452 12 0 149 8 6 242 3 0		
2958		Chander Bhanpur, pergunnah Kasimut.	Mussamat Ram Barot Koor and others Exclusive of the share of Kailas Pati Singh, amounting to 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Chanderbhanpur; 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Raipara; 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Chak Basant; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Narain Chak; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Jafarpur, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Showa Singh and Sheo Parshad Singh, amounting to 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Chanderbhanpur; 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Raipara; 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Chak Basant; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Narain Chak; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Jafarpur, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Mussamat Ram Barot Koor, mother and guardian of Ram Boojwan Singh and Rajnath Singh and others, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only The share of Adit Narain Singh and others, amounting to 3a. 6p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Chanderbhanpur, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	954 8 4 53 2 11½ 53 0 5½ 157 9 3 212 1 10½	26 4 10 40 2 4	

Serial number.	Towij number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenues.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2968		Chander Bhanpur, pergunnah Kasmer.	The share of Dhenook Dhari Singh and Rajnath Singh, amounting to 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Chanderbhanpur; 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Raipara; 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Chak Basant; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Narain Chak; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Jafarpur, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.	53 12 0	16 12 0	
			Ditto of Anand Lal Singh and Pardip Narain Singh, amounting to 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Chander Bhanpur; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Raipara; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Chak Basant; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Narain Chak; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Jafarpur ditto ditto.	106 11 1 kouri.	38 4 10½	
3043		Luchhimpur, pergunnah Kasmer.	Ditto of Sheo Goolam Singh, amounting to 2a. 8p. in mouzah Chanderbhanpur; 1a. 1p. in mouzah Raipara; 1a. 4p. in mouzah Chak Basant; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Narain Chak; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Jafarpur, ditto ditto.	318 2 9½ 646 0 0	90 0 3½	
			Chater Dhari Sahoo and others.			
			Exclusive of the share of Kalas Pati Singh, amounting to 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Luchhimpur; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Akilpur Sahbaz, for which separate account has been opened.	35 14 2½		
			Ditto ditto of Shema Singh, &c., amounting to 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Luchhimpur; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Akilpur Sahbaz, ditto ditto.	35 14 2½		
			Ditto ditto of Adit Narain Singh, &c., amounting to 3a. 6p. 1 k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Luchhimpur; 3a. 6p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Akilpur Sahbaz, ditto ditto.	113 8 10½		
			Ditto ditto of Dhanook Dhari Singh and others, amounting to 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Luchhimpur; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Akilpur Sahbaz, ditto ditto.	35 14 2½		
			Ditto ditto of Sheo Goolam Singh, amounting to 5a. in mouzah Luchhimpur; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Akilpur Sahbaz, ditto ditto.	215 5 1		
			The remaining equal share of Chater Dhari Sahoo and Mohabeer Singh and Nursingh Narain Singh, &c., will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.	107 10 9	33 7 9	
3086		Manoopur, pergunnah Kasmer.	The share of Anand Lal and Pardiss Narain Singh, amounting to 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Luchhimpur; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Akilpur Sahbaz, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.	71 12 4½ 715 11 9	22 8 0	
			Saodish Narain Singh and others.			
			Exclusive of the share of Sheo Goolam Singh, amounting to 2a. in mouzah Manoopur Gang; 4a. 8p. in mouzah Chater Chak; 2a. 8p. in mouzah Zamampur, for which separate account has been opened.	238 9 3		
			Ditto ditto of Shema Singh and others, amounting to 1p. in mouzah Manoopur Gang; 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Chater Chak; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Zamampur, ditto ditto.	39 12 2½		
			Ditto ditto of Kalas Pati Singh, amounting to 4p. in mouzah Manoopur Gang; 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Chater Chak; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Zamampur, ditto ditto.	39 12 4½		
			Ditto ditto of Dhanook Dhari Singh and others, amounting to 4p. in mouzah Manoopur Gang; 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Chater Chak; 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Zamampur, ditto ditto.	39 13 9		
			The remaining equal share of Saodish Narain Singh, for self and manager of Raj Narain Singh, &c., will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.	119 1 7½	28 11 4½	
			The share of Anand Lal and Pardip Narain Singh, amounting to 8p. in mouzah Manoopur Gang; 1a. 9p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Chater Chak; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouzah Zamampur, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.	79 8 9	22 7 5	
			The share of Adit Narain Singh and Moorthi Dhur Singh, amounting to 1a. 4p. in mouzah Manoopur Gang; 3a. 1p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Chater Chak; 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouzah Zamampur, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.	150 1 10	40 10 2	
3088		Madhopur, pergunnah Kasmer.	Bishwer Dyal, auction-purchaser, and others.	688 0 0		
			Exclusive of the equal share of Bishwer Dyal, auction-purchaser, amounting to 3a. 6p. in mouzah Madhopur.	150 8 0		
			Ditto of the share of Mussamut Jago Kuer, former proprietor, and Dini Kuer, auction-purchaser, amounting to 1a. 6p. in mouzah Madhopur, for which separate account has been opened.	21 8 0		
			Ditto ditto of Dwarka Lal, auction-purchaser, amounting to 1a. in mouzah Madhopur, ditto ditto.	43 0 0		
			The share of Shamsher Narain Singh and Deo Narain Singh and others, amounting to 8a. in mouzah Madhopur, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.	344 0 0	107 0	
			The share of Tej Pratap Narain Singh, amounting to 2a. in mouzah Madhopur, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.	86 0 0	26 1 0	
			Ditto of Sheo Goolam Tewari, amounting to 1a. in mouzah Madhopur, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.	43 0 0	13 8 0	

Serial number.	Town number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenues.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3680		Kcasand, pergunnah Narbun.	Exclusive of the share of Ram Rachea Lal, amounting to 2a. in mouza Harpar, for which separate account has been opened ...	15 7 3		
			Ditto ditto of Baboo Ratnesari Parshad Narain Singh and others, amounting to 6a. in mouza Harpore, ditto ditto ...	46 5 9		
			Ditto ditto of Baboo Ambika Parshad Narain Singh, amounting to 4a. in mouza Harpore, ditto ditto ...	30 14 5		
			Ditto ditto of Dehi Lal, amounting to 4a. in mouza Harpore ...	30 14 6		
			The remaining ijmal share of Ram Chunder Marwari and others, amounting to 8a. in mouza Talahna; 8a. in mouza Chandpore; 8a. in mouza Siawan with Dearah; 8a. in mouza Soochi, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	326 6 1		
3695		Nerban, pergunnah Narban.	Zahoor ul-Hossein; Waseed Hossein; Noor-ul-Hossein; Abid Hossein, and others. The entire 16a. will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	3,923 5 0*	846 7 5	
3721		Amloori, pergunnah Puchlukh.	Deuki Singh; Bharasa Singh; Mussamut Sujna Kuer and others. The entire 16a. will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	782 10 8	239 2 7	
3790		Karunpurah, pergunnah Puchlukh.	Ajodhya Prashad and others Exclusive of the share of Raghoobher Dyal, amounting to 2a. 4p. 10k. in mouza Karunpurah; 2a. 4p. 10k. in mouza Bansapati; 2a. 4p. 10k. in mouza Dhatoora, for which separate account has been opened ...	961 1 1		
			Ditto ditto of Mahtab Narain, amounting to 1a. 1p. 8k. 10m. in mouza Karunpurah; 1a. 8k. 10m. in mouza Bansapati; 1a. 1p. 8k. 10m. in mouza Dhatoora, ditto ditto ...	143 10 6		
			Ditto ditto of Priyag Dut, amounting to 6p. 14k. 5m. in mouza Karunpurah; 6p. 14k. 5m. in mouza Bansapati; 6p. 14k. 5m. in mouza Dhatoora, ditto ditto ...	67 5 2		
			Ditto ditto of Kaloote Sah, amounting to 2a. 3p. in mouza Bansapati; 2a. 3p. in mouza Dhatoora, ditto ditto ...	33 11 6		
			The remaining ijmal share of Ajodhya Parshad Chatterbhoy Lal, Musamut Pearun and others, amounting to 7a. 6p. 9k. 15m. in mouza Karunpurah; 5a. 3p. 9k. 15m. in mouza Bansapati; 5a. 3p. 9k. 15m. in mouza Dhatoora, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	32 8 1		
			The share of Bahar Narain, amounting to 11p. 12k. 10m. in mouza Karunpurah; 11p. 12k. 10m. in mouza Bansapati; 11p. 12k. 10m. in mouza Dhatoora, for which separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	370 7 3	88 3 10	
			Ditto of Rajendra Sahay and Buldeo Narain, amounting to 3a. 5p. 5k. in mouza Karunpurah; 3a. 5p. 5k. in mouza Bansapati; 3a. 5p. 5k. in mouza Dhatoora, ditto ditto ...	58 3 2	17 11 2	
3790		Karhono, pergunnah Puchlukh.	Baboo Jinmour Dass, auction-purchaser, the entire 16 annas will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	206 3 6	64 3 7	
3858		Pachlukh, pergunnah Puchlukh.	Gunput Narain and others ... Exclusive of the share of Gunput Narain, amounting to 2a. in mouza Pachlukhi; 3a. 8p. 10k. in mouza Ramapali; 1a. 9p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Baraha; 9p. 9k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Soojaman; 3a. 1p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Khodra, for which separate account has been opened ...	866 2 11 545 13 10	268 12 9	
			Ditto ditto of Choondhoor Lal, amounting to 1a. in mouza Pachlukhi; 1a. 7p. 4k. in mouza Rama Pali; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Baraha; 4p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Soojam; 11p. 4k. in mouza Khodra, ditto ditto ...	85 4 4		
			Ditto ditto of Bhargoo Nath Sahay, amounting to 1a. in mouza Pachlukhi; 1a. 7p. 4k. in mouza Rama Pali; 10p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Baraha; 4p. 6k. 13m. in mouza Soojam; 11p. 4k. in mouza Khodra, ditto ditto ...	37 5 8		
			Ditto ditto of Mahabher Pershad, amounting to 1a. 3p. in mouza Baraha, ditto ditto ...	37 5 6		
			Ditto ditto of Dhunik Lal and others, amounting to 6p. 14k. in mouza Pachlukhi; 3p. 11k. 5m. in mouza Rama Pali; 2p. 11k. 5m. in mouza Baraha; 3p. 2k. 5m. in mouza Khodra, ditto ditto ...	4 1 1		
			Ditto ditto of Ro-ham Lal, amounting to 8p. in mouza Pachlukhi; 2p. 4k. in mouza Rama Pali; 2p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Baraha; 2p. 13k. in mouza Khodra, ditto ditto ...	12 0 0		
			Ditto ditto of Priyag Dut, amounting to 3p. 10k. 12m. 11k. 2d. 4k. in mouza Pachlukhi; 8k. 9m. 6d. 2k. 4d. 9k. in mouza Ramapali; 14k. 2m. 10d. 14k. 16d. 11k. in mouza Baraha; 12k. 14m. 6d. 13k. 7d. 11k. in mouza Khodra; 6p. 1k. 7m. 13d. 11k. 17d. 18k. in mouza Soojam, ditto ditto ...	10 7 4		
			Ditto ditto of Chatu Lal, amounting to 1a. in mouza Pachlukhi; 1a. 16k. in mouza Ramapali; 10a. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Baraha; 11p. 1k. in mouza Khodra, ditto ...	6 9 0		
			The remaining ijmal share of Buldeo Narain, Rajenue Sahay and Mahadeo Sahay, &c., will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only ...	27 13 3		
			Sarupbet Singh and others ...	324 11 6	40 10 2	
3894		Sarand, pergunnah Puchlukh.	Exclusive of the share of Behari Singh, amounting to 8p. in mouza Adh Chak; 2a. 5p. 6k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Paroma; 1a. 4p. in mouza Kacaru, for which separate account has been opened ...	593 14 11		
				41 13 4		

Rs. A. P.
... 3,403 0 0
... 525 5 0
3,928 5 0
Rs. A. P.
... 741 6 2
... 105 1 3
846 7 5

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Serial number.	Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	NAME OF RECORDED PROPRIETOR.	Government revenues.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	3884	Sarsund, pergunnah Puchlukk.	Exclusive of the share of Bhorosa Singh, amounting to 8p. in mouza Adli Chak; 2a. in mouza Saroma; 1a. 4p. in mouza Kararua, for which separate account has been opened The remaining ijmal share of Sarabjeet Singh, Mussamut Sap-orna Kuer, Chamali Kuer, and others, amounting to 14a. 8p. in mouza Adli Chak; 11a. 6p. 13k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Saroma; 13a. 4p. in mouza Kararua; 16a. in mouza Narainpur; 16a. in mouza Basdeopur, 16a. in mouza Sarsand will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	35 8 6½ 509 0 1 880 5 4½ 458 7 6 5 1 0 19 0 3 97 9 4½ 9 10 6 39 2 10 10 4 8½ 9 10 2 4 6 1½ 14 4 4½ 14 15 5 23 8 0 175 6 3½	31 1 2 kowri	
	3805	Sarsand, pergunnah Puchlukk.	Sheikh Azhur Hossain and others Exclusive of the share of Munsoor Ahmed, amounting to 2a. 19g. in mouza Sarsand; 19g. in mouza Adli Chak; 3a. 18g. in mouza Saroma; 2a. 5g. in mouza Kararua; 3a. 19g. in mouza Narainpur, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Bhajan Singh, amounting to 2p. 16k. 17m. 11d. 17k. 10d. in mouza Sarsand, 6p. 13k. 15m. 8d. in mouza Adli Chak, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Mitterjeet Singh and others, amounting to 3p. 1k. 15m. 8d. in mouza Sarsand, 8p. in mouza Saroma, for which separate account has been opened Ditto ditto of Kishan Deo Singh and others, amounting to 2a. 1p. 17k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Adli Chak; 3a. 2p. 8k. in mouza Saroma, 3a. 6p. 13k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Kararua, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Runjeet Singh and others, amounting to 6p. 3k. 11m. 11d. in mouza Sarsand Ditto ditto of Mussamut Golahi Kuer and others, amounting to 5a. 2p. 8k. in mouza Basdeopore, 5a. 6p. 12k. in mouza Adli Chak; 2a. 10p. 13k. 8m. 10d. in mouza Kararua, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ram Kholoman Singh, amounting to 4p. 5k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Kararua; 4p. 5k. 6m. 10d. in mouza Saroma, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Eam Jeamon Singh, amounting to 6p. 13k. 11m. 1½d. in mouza Sarsand Ditto ditto of Nita Ram Rai, amounting to 2p. 16k. 1m. 11d. 17k. 10d. in mouza Sarsand, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Kishan Deo Singh for self and manager of Deoki Singh, amounting to 11p. 7k. 11m. 1d. 8k. in mouza Basdeopore, 2p. 16k. 17m. 11d. 8k. in mouza Sarsand; 11p. 7k. 11m. 1d. 8k. in mouza Adli Chak; 8p. 10k. 13m. 5d. in mouza Kararua; 2p. 16k. 17m. 11d. 8k. in mouza Narainpur, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Ram Narain Singh, amounting to 6p. 16k. 11m. 10d. in mouza Sarsand, 6p. 16k. 11m. 10d. in mouza Kararua, ditto ditto Ditto ditto of Moosamut Mumharan Kuer, amounting to 8p. in mouza Basdeopore; 8p. in mouza Sarsand; 8p. in mouza Adli Chak; 8p. in mouza Kararua; 8p. in mouza Narainpur, ditto ditto The remaining ijmal share of Ashar Hossain, Sarab Narain Rai and Nankoo Rai and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	509 0 1 880 5 4½ 458 7 6 5 1 0 19 0 3 97 9 4½ 9 10 6 39 2 10 10 4 8½ 9 10 2 4 6 1½ 14 4 4½ 14 15 5 23 8 0 175 6 3½	31 1 2 kowri	

Sarun, the 15th May 1886.

A. L. CLAY, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886, 28th being Sunday:—

Towji number.	Number in register A.	Number in khas mehal register.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1886	1836	.....	5a. 8p. 2c. kiamat, pergunnah Sackdi.	Syad Hason Ali Chowdry	2,824 1 0	447 2 4	
1879	167	23	Baluakandi Jowar, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Sreemati Manickya Mulla alias Tara Soondari, Dargat Ali Bepari and others.	1,686 0 0	518 0 0	This mehal has been settled for one year (1289) with the taluqdars.
1920	612	206	Goshnupar chur No. 218, pergunnah Sarail, decreed under Regulation 2 of 1819.	Baboo Bogolonanda Mukerjee, manager of the estate, Baboo Ashutosh Nath Roy, minor, Baboo Ananda Mohun Burdhan and others.	805 0 0	26 4 2	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 with the taluqdars.
1926	1897	241	Nogurvakandi chur No. 211, pergunnah Uttar Shahapur, decreed under Regulation 2 of 1819.	Hari Mohan Roy Chowdry and others	712 0 0	192 7 0	Ditto for one year (1286) with ditto.
1903	189	72	Jowar Tamtaputia, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Govind Chandra Das, Mohesh Chandra Das and others.	2,293 0 0	716 9 9	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 with the taluqdars.
1903	189	72	Tinebetta Jowar, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Durga Charan Das Mojunder and others.	663 12 3	297 6 9	This mehal has been settled as a meadi taluq, patni taluq, for 18 years from 1287 to 1304.
1903	189	23	Mowjah Dalara Charipara, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Kali Das Bhadra and others	1,451 1 3	453 6 10	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 as meadi patni taluq.

Tipperah Collectorate, the 20th May 1886.

T. S. JONES, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of the 24 Pergunnahs, will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th June, corresponding with 13th Ashar, Saturday, for recovery of arrears of revenue which was due on the 28th March 1886:—

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Number of town.	Name of estate.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
11	Mouzah Santoshpore estate.	Magorah ...	Kali Prasunno Roi Choudhuri and others.	818 1 8½	29 1 6½	The whole estate is to be sold.
22	Kismat Kowrudanga estate.	Ditto ...	Nilgopal Mandal and others...	675 5 9	112 7 3	Ditto ditto.
90	Kismat Akouls estate.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,373 5 7	237 13 10	Ditto ditto.
123	Mouzah Dea-ruck estate.	Ditto ...	Parbhuty Charan Roy and others.	558 0 1	107 5 0	Ditto ditto.
151	Kismat Chak Haturia estate.	Baridhatty and others.	Trailokhya Nath Biswas, Nilgopal Mandal and others.	30,932 7 14	350 15 1½	Exclusive of 4a. 7kaga 7½ share of the estate bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 555-10 in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Radha Binode Mandal and others, the residuary jumal share of 15a. 16g. 2 ¼½ bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 30,875-13-1½, from which the arrear is due will be put up.
230	Kismat Dha-kuria and others.	Khaspore ...	Radha Mohun Mandal and others.	1,044 11 10	51 2 10	The whole estate will be sold.
322	Mouzah Alam-pore estate.	Mooragatcha...	Sib Narain Mookherji, Nilgopal Mandal and others.	10,565 0 2	383 14 3½	Exclusive of 4a. 14g. 11½ of the share of the estate bearing a revenue demand of Rs. 3,236-10-8½ in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Monmo-tho Nath Roi Choudhuri and others, the residuary joint share of 11a. 1g. 3½, 3k. 8½, bearing a revenue demand of Rs. 7,328-5-5½, from which Rs. 382-14-3½ is due, will be put up to sale.
358	Mouzah Raja Rampore estate.	Bellia ...	Nilgopal Mandal and others ...	1,194 3 5	99 3 9	The whole estate will be sold.
389	Kismat Santoshpore estate.	Ditto ...	Radha Mohun Mandal and others.	9,484 9 7	31 5 11	Exclusive of 1a. 24g. share of the estate in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Radha Binode Mandal and others, the residuary joint share of 11a. 17½g. of the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 8,771-3-8-1, will be put up to sale.
404	Kismat Rameshwar p. estate.	Azimabad ...	Nilgopal Mandal and others...	1,209 1 5	230 4 0	The whole estate will be sold.
624	Taru Jadurati estate.	Bellia ...	Kedar Nath Bosu and others	871 15 3 Inclusive of police charge.	17 11 6	Exclusive of 5a. 6g. 2k. 2½ share of the estate bearing a sudder jumma, inclusive of police charge, of Rs. 290-10-5, in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Hemole Soondari Dass, the residuary joint share of 10a. 13g. 1k. 1½, standing in the name of Kedar Nath Bosu and others bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 581-4-10, including police charge, from which the arrear is due, will be put up.
640	Mouzah Sarfaraspore.	Sarfarazpore...	Raja Baroda Kanto Roy and others.	4,596 12 3	344 9 3	Exclusive of the share separated under section 70, Act VII (R.C.) of 1876, in the names of Rani Satta Bhama and Rani Koondalatta, and of the jumal portion of the estate recorded in the name of Raja Boroda Kanto Roi and others at an annual sudder jumma of Rs. 2,323-3 the residuary share in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Raja Rajendro Nath Roy and others with a revenue demand of Rs. 2,083-9-3, and from which the arrear is due will be put up to sale.

A. FORBES, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chumparun, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on 5th June 1886, corresponding to 18th Jayth 1293 Fulee, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th March 1886:—

Consecutive number.	Number in register A.	Town number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrear of Government rent for which sale will be held.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	...	886	Siswa Chanderhannanpur, pergunnah Majdawah	Harchur Pershad, Shunker Pershad, Saharain Sahau, Shiwdehahram, Kati-shunkorain, Hararain, Ramdasarain Sahu, Sadhoorain Sahu, Kishun Pershadram, Goburthan Dass ...	815 7 8	51 8 6

The 5th May 1886.

E. B. HENRY, Offg. Collector of Chumparun.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Mozufferpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 3rd day of July 1886, corresponding with the 17th day of *Asarh* 1293 *Fusli*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

Serial number.	Towji number.	Estate and pergunnah.	Government revenue of the estate.	Share for sale, with names of registered proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of share.	Amount of arrears due.	Share or shares to be exempted, the number of such shares, their gross amount, with names of proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of them.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1	261	Ibrahimpora, pergunnah Barad.	535 0 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Raja Hurbullabh Narayan Singh, will be sold.	167 3 0	
2	621	Bazidpur Doulat, pergunnah Buhra Champaran.	4,450 12 3	1a. 13g. 1k. 2d. 5p. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 4,083-15-8, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Baboo Moheshdat Singh and others, will be sold.	734 12 1	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. 6g. 3c. 1k. 13p. share with its Government revenue Rs. 308-12-7, belonging to Musamat Pancha Kuar, Said Lutfali Khan and others.
3	931	Bisahi, ditto	508 0 1	4a. 7g. 2c. 2k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 139-9, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	38 10 9	
	931	Ditto		11a. 13g. 1c. 1k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 304 7-1, belonging to Shammundun Singh himself and guardian of Baboo Ramnundun Singh, Baboo Rajnundun Singh and others, will be sold.	65 11 3	
4	996	Choknuta, pergunnah ditto.	3,311 4 10	2a. 16g. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 509-11-4, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	180 3 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 2g. 2c. 1k. share of this estate, with its Government revenue Rs. 26-11-9, belonging to Ram Gulam Singh.
	996	Ditto		13a. 2g. 1c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 2,714-13-9 belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Baboo Deo Nundun Singh Bahadur and others will be sold.	552 6 0	
5	1018	Ranulpur Pitonpa, pergunnah ditto.	698 10 8	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 282, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	73 6 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 436-10-8, belonging to Raja Shewraj Nundun Singh Bahadur, Rajkumar Babu Deo Nundun Singh and others.
6	1096	Madhopur Balbhadder, pergunnah ditto.	506 10 8	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 190, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	53 5 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 316-10-8, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh, Deo Nundun Singh and others.
7	1112	Hurnahi, pergunnah ditto.	961 6 4	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 360-8-8, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	101 6 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 600-12-10, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Deo Nundun Singh and others.
8	1270	Aktharpore Kanti, tuppah Bhutsala.	1,625 13 4	4a. 13g. 3c. 2k. 5p. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 477-2-7, belonging to Tiluk Dhari Sahi, Harakh Nath Sahi and others, will be sold.	46 10 4	4a. 1g. 2c. 3p. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 454-12-7, belonging to Thakur Prasad Sahi, Narasing Narayan Sahi and others, will be excluded from such sale.
	1270	Ditto		6a. 18g. 2c. 2d. 12p. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 693-11-2, belonging to Jadu Singh, Abhar Sahi and others, will be sold.	32 5 3	
9	1684	Bungra, pergunnah Gadch Sand.	561 14 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Tiluk Dhari Singh, Rachpal Singh and others, will be sold.	46 2 6	
10	2167	Poura Madan Singh, chakla Gurgoni, pergunnah Bisara.	513 13 7	1a. 3g. 3c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 38, belonging to Halkhori Singh, will be sold.	2 1 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. 7g. 2c. 2k. 2d. share with its Government revenue Rs. 247-12, belonging to Rambhugwan Singh, Durgpal Singh and others.
	2487	Ditto		7a. 8g. 2c. 1d. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 238-1-7, belonging to Ramzulam Singh, Purneshwar Singh and others, will be sold.	37 14 3	
11	2707	Mokundpur Singhara, pergunnah ditto.	1,974 0 0	2a. 1a. 1c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 253-10-3, belonging to Mohamad Hosan and Amir Hassan Khan, will be sold.	69 5 10	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. 14g. 3c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 1,720-6-5, belonging to Raj Narayan Singh, Hem Narayan Singh and others.
12	3478	Shahbaspur Mutalula Ufroul, pergunnah Hajeepur.	1,435 7 0	3a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 209-12-1, belonging to Stram Singh, Lalbansi Singh and others, will be sold.	23 12 1	The estate is to be sold excluding 11a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 1,116-11-7, belonging to Ghana Seam Singh, Debi Prasad and others.
13	3497	Biddapur, pergunnah ditto.	1,013 10 6	The entire mehal, belonging to Kesabihari Singh and Lalbhar Singh, will be sold.	163 10 7	
	3524	Judauranpur, pergunnah ditto.	719 10 7	1a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 44-15-8, belonging to Harbanasa Singh, will be sold.	11 11 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 8a. 13g. 1k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 341-9-3, belonging to Ram Charan Singh, Jatanandun Singh and others.

Serial number.	Towji number.	Estate and pergunnah.	Government revenue of the estate.	Share for sale, with names of registered proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of share.	Amount of arrears due.	Share or shares to be exempted, the number of such shares, their gross amount, with name of proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of them.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
	3528	Judauranpur, pergunnah Hajeeপুর.	.....	13g. 1c. 1k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 29-1-9, belonging to Shewraj Singh, will be sold.	9 3 7	
...	...	.....	.....	1a. 6g. 2c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 59-1-0, belonging to Chatter Sen Singh, will be sold.	16 9 9	
...	...	.....	.....	1a. 6g. 3c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 69-1-2, belonging to Palat Kuar, will be sold.	1 13 3	
...	...	.....	.....	1a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 179-8-4, belonging to Upmet Narayan, will be sold.	40 8 11	
15	3534	Ju-rappur Balia, pergunnah ditto.	735 10 11	1a. 10g. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 208-2-8, belonging to Radri Choudhri, Janki Singh and others, will be sold.	22 7 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 11a. 10g. share with its Government revenue Rs. 527-8-3, belonging to Dursan Rai, Nounidh Rai and others.
16	3598	Shahpur Khatpur, pergunnah ditto.	506 10 8	7a. 19g. 2c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 252-4-7, belonging to Ram Sahai Singh and others, will be sold.	22 13 6	The estate is to be sold excluding 8a. 1c. 1k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 254-6-1, belonging to Ramdhan Singh, Gobindjha and others.
17	3617	Gobindpore Gokhula, pergunnah ditto.	836 6 11	2a. 5g. 2c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 119-1-3, belonging to Mussamat Jamuna Kuar, mother and guardian of Jitu Lal, Haridai Nath Narayan and others, will be sold.	24 1 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 12a. 14g. 2c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 652-2-8, belonging to Ram-bay Singh, Nundun Lal and others.
	3617	Ditto ..	...	1a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 65, belonging to Dwarka Prasad, will be sold.	36 9 0	
18	3638	Mantarpore, pergunnah ditto.	752 0 3	19a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 485-11, belonging to Raghobabai Singh, will be sold.	83 10 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 6a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 291-5-3, belonging to Fatch Narayan Sing, Batao Kuar and others.
19	6867	Basadh, Ratti, pergunnah ..	956 2 2	The entire mehal, belonging to Bachoo Singh, Chumai Lal Singh and others, will be sold.	21 0 0	
20	6841	Jaferpur, pergunnah ditto.	902 13 4	1a. 16g. 3c. 1k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 291, belonging to Ambika Prasad, will be sold.	18 8 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 11a. 3g. 2k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 671-13-4, belonging to Dwarka Prasad, Mussamat Juddo Kuar, mother and guardian of Bindesai Prasad and others.
21	7520	Kurnoti, Saraisa, pergunnah ..	1,104 1 1	8a. 12g. 1c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 756-2, belonging to Durga Singh, will be sold.	81 1 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 7a. 7c. 3c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 618-15-1, belonging to Wazir Singh, Gouri Sanker Singh and others.
22	7776	Ganpur, pergunnah ditto.	567 0 4	The entire mehal, belonging to Baboo Mohunder Narayan Singh, will be sold.	8 12 4	
23	8375	Sahooli, Tirsath, pergunnah ..	537 9 2	The entire mehal, belonging to Mussamat Avadh Kuar, will be sold.	95 0 10	
24	8377	Ditto ..	1,075 2 5	The entire mehal, belonging to Sarab Narayan Singh, will be sold.	103 0 0	
25	9219	Perhari, pergunnah Barsal.	509 6 0	12a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 382-1-8, belonging to Gopal Lal, Mohesh Lal and others, will be sold.	21 8 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 127-4-0 belonging to Durga Singh.
26	9462	Frazi Nobrar Bungra, pergunnah Gudh and	856 12 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Baboo Debi Dat Singh, Babu Palak Dhari Singh and others, will be sold.	32 8 6	
27	9 91	Chand Sarai, chukla Gurjani, pergunnah Bisara.	525 1 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Mohamad Hosan Khau, Mohamad Amir Hosan Khan and others, will be sold.	131 1 0	
28	10018	Besunpur Parsi, pergunnah ditto.	8,507 10 11	The entire mehal, belonging to Babu Jamuna Prasad Sukul, Baboo Moti Prasad Sukul and others, will be sold.	3,653 10 4	
29	10374	Noubrar Terahrasa, pergunnah Hajeeপুর.	837 12 3	The entire mehal, belonging to Dhanuk Dhari Prasad, will be sold.	334 5 9	
30	10809	Bhugwanpur, pergunnah Nizamud npur Bungra.	1,814 5 6	The entire mehal, belonging to Mussamat Avadh Kuar and Babu Sant Prasad Narayan Singh and others, will be sold.	128 12 5	
31	11174	Barhampur Khutahi, pergunnah Ratti.	1,085 14 9	3g. 3c. 2k. 1d. 11p. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 13-7, belonging to Ramsaran Singh, will be sold.	8 2 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. 3g. 2c. 2p. share with its Government revenue Rs. 895-11-3, belonging to Sahabzada Kuar and others.
	11174	Ditto ..	.....	2a. 10g. 2c. 1d. 2p. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 176-12-6, belonging to Nund Keshwar Singh, Kam Lal and others, will be sold.	107 14 1	
32	11864	Rampur Karari Barari, pergunnah Hajeeপুর.	856 0 0	2a. 5g. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 120-0, belonging to Ajodhes Singh, will be sold.	37 6 4	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. 1g. share with its Government revenue Rs. 735-10, belonging to Bhugdeo Narayan, Nurat Kuar and others.
33	11920	Sukharpur, pergunnah ditto.	1,479 13 4	11a. 9g. 2c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 1,337-10, belonging to Mohshir Dubey, Bhagwan Debey and others, will be sold.	93 15 7	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. 10g. 2c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 141-3-3, belonging to Lalji Sahoo, Hiti Lal Singh and others.
34	11927	Chukla Sohagpur, pergunnah Ratti.	3,443 2 8	The entire mehal, belonging to Lalji Sah and others, will be sold.	530 12 4	

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 7th day of June 1886 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Serial number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of estate with pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue for which sale will be held.
1	500	Narsainpur, Belha Roopnagarin, pergunnah Arrah.	Mussamut Elachi Kuer, mother and guardian of Nankoo Singh, Janki Kuer and others. Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Janki Kuer, amounting to 4 annas, for which a separate account has been opened. The remaining 12 annas share of Mussamut Elachi Kuer, mother and guardian of Nankoo Singh, amounting to 12 annas, will be sold.	Rs. A. P. 832 0 0 2 8 0 0 624 0 0	Rs. A. P. 87 1 5
2	763	Koolwar, pergunnah Barahgawan.	Nand Kishore Pershad, Naurang Bihary and others. Exclusive of the shares of Nand Kishore Pershad and others for which separate accounts have been opened. The remaining shares in the following mouzals of Naurang Bihary, Sowarath Singh and others will be sold. Separate accounts have been opened— Koolwar ... Sabad Kher ... Patila ... Mahmood Khan ... Rashanpur ... Sabadpur ... Mahool ... Makhdumpur Sewra ... Mabhatpur ... Darah alias Raipur ... Bingawan ... Hasanpur Seworia ... Koolwar ... Sabad Khan ... Sabadpur ... Mahmood Khan ... Hasanpur Seworia ... Rashanpur ... Patila ... Makhdumpur Sewra ... Darah alias Raipur ... Bingawan ... Mahool ... Mabhatpur ... Exclusive of the share of Nand Kishore Pershad and others, amounting to 11 annas, for which separate accounts have been opened. The remaining share of Rai Baboo Mahabir Pershad, amounting to 5 annas, will be sold. Bhugwan Dass, Sri Aus Kuer and Took Took Kuer ... (The entire estate will be sold.)	7,779 12 7 3,518 14 10 4,221 13 9 1,924 7 3½ 2,287 6 14 3,043 2 4 2,165 14 1 957 4 3 2,126 3 4 962 2 2 481 2 0 481 0 2 1,151 11 6 675 13 9 575 13 9 1,253 13 10 1,393 6 6 646 11 3 646 11 3 1,978 10 8 1,174 0 9 804 3 11 501 0 0 369 5 9 131 10 3 504 1 0½ 252 0 6½ 232 0 6½ 3,553 9 7½ 1,034 3 2½	77 10 6 70 7 9 7 2 34 90 2 6 76 1 3 115 3 8 146 9 2 222 8 8 236 2 0 61 5 4 29 1 6 110 4 0 158 9 1
3	764	Katwa, Rampur, pergunnah Barahgawan.	Rai Baboo Mahabir Pershad and others. Exclusive of the share of Nand Kishore Pershad and others, amounting to 11 annas, for which separate accounts have been opened. The remaining share of Rai Baboo Mahabir Pershad, amounting to 5 annas, will be sold.	3,043 2 4 2,165 14 1 957 4 3	90 2 6
4	...	816	Raipur Bingawan, pergunnah ditto.	Bhugwan Dass, Sri Aus Kuer and Took Took Kuer ... (The entire estate will be sold.)	2,126 3 4	76 1 3
5	...	1162	Parsonda, pergunnah Bihna.	Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh and others. Exclusive of the share of Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh, amounting to 8 annas, for which separate account has been opened. The remaining share of Mussamut Sona Kuer and others, amounting to 8 annas, will be sold.	962 2 2 481 2 0 481 0 2	115 3 8
6	1163	Darah, Persawda, pergunnah ditto.	Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh and others. Exclusive of the share of Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh, amounting to 8 annas, for which separate account has been opened. The remaining share of Mussamut Sona Kuer and others, amounting to 8 annas, will be sold.	1,151 11 6 675 13 9 575 13 9	146 9 2
7	...	1211	Soobha, pergunnah Bihna.	Mussamut Sona Kuer and others. (The entire estate will be sold.)	1,253 13 10	222 8 8
8	...	1233	Krazi Soobha, pergunnah ditto.	Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh and others. Exclusive of the share of Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh, amounting to 8 annas, for which separate account has been opened. The remaining 8 annas share of Mussamut Sona Kuer and others will be sold.	1,393 6 6 646 11 3 646 11 3	236 2 0
9	2...	1360	Karsand, pergunnah Bhajpur.	Gaga Singh, Bikan Singh and others ... Exclusive of the shares of Nimanjan Singh and others, for which separate accounts have been opened. The remaining shares in the following villages of Gaga Singh and others will be sold:— Pararia ... Sonai ... Kutubpur ... Bhelwandia ... Boradhi ... Permanandpur ... Karsand ... Samocsar ... Nanaura ...	1,978 10 8 1,174 0 9 804 3 11 16 annas in each. As. P. K. M. S. 3 0 0 0 0 8 3 5 18 7 13 4 1 18 5 7 11 4 8 134 0 1 8 4 10 5 6 17 19 0 5 6 17 0 0	61 5 4
10	1551	Bagasanda, pergunnah Chowah.	Mussamut Anodha Kuer and others. Exclusive of the shares of Permeswar Singh and others, amounting to 11a. 9p. 11k., for which separate accounts have been opened. The remaining 2p. 9k. share of Mussamut Anodha Kuer and others will be sold.	501 0 0 369 5 9 131 10 3	29 1 6
11	2081	Anwraya, Bheri Bhoosar, pergunnah Chaurpur.	Mussamut Bulmha Kuer, Ram Gopal Singh and others. Exclusive of the share of Mussamut Bulmha Kuer, amounting to 8 annas, for which separate account has been opened. The remaining share of Ramgopal Singh and others, amounting to 8 annas, will be sold.	504 1 0½ 252 0 6½ 232 0 6½	110 4 0
12	2088	Alipur Masoi, pergunnah ditto.	Lekhray Singh and others. In this estate separate accounts have been opened. The shares in the following villages of Lekhray Singh and others will be sold:— Masoi Buzrug ... Khekhra ... Masoi Khurd ... Morpur ... Bhagwatpur ... Alipur Topwa ... Kora Mokampur ... Ratibhapur ... Makhdumpur ... Chakdaron ... Khejara ...	3,553 9 7½ 1,034 3 2½ As. P. K. M. S. 3 2 11 4 13 1 5 13 14 7 3 0 0 0 0 6 annas in each 16 0 0 0 0 6 8 0 0 0 6 8 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 0	158 9 1

Serial number.	Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Name of estate with pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrear of revenue for which sale will be held.
13	2250	Blackher, pergunnah Chaupur.	Massamut Took Took Kuer and others (The entire estate will be sold.)	Rs. A. P. 722 6 5	Rs. A. P. 10 10 6
14	2752	Mokor, pergunnah ditto.	Chowdhry Sheo Bhunjun Singh and others Exclusive of the shares of Choudhri Ram Autar Singh and others, amounting to 14-3-3-18-13, for which separate account has been opened. The remaining jumal share of Chowdhri Sheo Bhunjun Singh and others, amounting to 1-8-16-1-1-14, will be sold.	1,891 12 9 1,681 9 5½	
15	2953	Pansowli, pergunnah ditto.	Ram Jotan Singh and others Exclusive of the shares of Ram Jotan Singh and others, amounting to 10 annas, for which separate account has been opened. The remaining jumal share of Munbadh Rai and others, amounting to 6 annas, will be sold.	210 3 3½ 560 0 0 3 0 0 0	40 13 0
16	3097	Sahooka, Narhan, pergunnah ditto.	Bajmath Sahai and others Exclusive of the shares of Chowdhri Bishunath Singh, Narsingh Narain and others, amounting to 8 annas, for which separate account has been opened. The remaining 8 as. jumal share of Bajmath Sahai and others will be sold.	2,132 4 3 1,66 2 1½	16 4 4
17	...	3817	Nadhi, pergunnah Nanore.	Sital Pershad, Khabhari Singh and others Exclusive of the shares of Sital Pershad and others, amounting to 12a. 2p., for which separate account has been opened. The remaining share of Khabhari Singh and others, amounting to 3a. 10p., will be sold.	1,006 2 1½ 1,616 0 0 1,228 13 4½	133 8 9
18	3934	Gadabni, pergunnah Pawar.	Shukh Karamat Hussain and others (The entire estate will be sold.)	347 2 7½ 790 11 0	112 0 6 52 5 9
19	..	4078	Pawnah, pergunnah ditto.	Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh and others	4,725 14 7	60 0 10
20	5380	Jaipur, Kulan, pergunnah Awat, pergunnah Sasseram.	Goornarain Dass and others (The entire estate will be sold.)	1,813 5 4	48 10 6
21	5381	Jaipur, Kulan, pergunnah ditto.	Bishesar Singh and others (The entire estate will be sold.)	1,421 5 4	30 10 0

Shahabad Collectorate, Arrah, the 22nd May 1886.

A. POWER, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 15th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886, the 28th of March having been Sunday:—

First class.—Permanently-settled estate.

Towji number.	Number of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
376	Monzah Daudpore and others, pergunnah Gulahabari.	Chandra Kanta Sarkar, Rudra Kanta Sarkar, Abdul Aziz Shaha and others.	Rs. A. P. 658 2 1½	Rs. A. P. 235 8 0	Excluding the 1a. 15g. share with a Government revenue of Rs. 71-15-0 belonging to Abdul Aziz Shaha, for which separate account under section 10, Act XI of 1859, has been opened, the remaining 14a. 6g. share with a Government revenue of Rs. 586-2-4½ will be sold for the arrears in column 5.

Dinagepore Collectorate, the 5th May 1886.

H. S. BEADON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Noakholly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 28th June 1886, corresponding with 15th Ashar 1293, for arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886:—

Towji number.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear for which the estate will be sold.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
26	Hissa 2a. 5g. 14. 3d. of pergunnah Kauchaupur.	Hanshanally Chowdhury, Omda Bibi herself and as guardian of Omda Khatoon, minor, Monija Bibi, Basarat Ali Chowdhury, Hassan Ally Chowdhury, farmer.	563 3 7	96 13 2

Noakholly Collector's Office, the 20th May 1886.

R. M. WALLER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at that district on the 30th June 1886, corresponding with Wednesday, the 17th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886 :—

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
22	Belgong. pergunnah Belgong.	Mandakini Dasi, Chandra Mohan Ghose Chowdhuri, Hira Lal Shaha, Tara Chand Ghose Choudhuri himself and guardian of Arunodey Ghose Choudhuri, Sree Nath Ghose Choudhuri, Dwark Nath Ghose Choudhuri, Benowari Lal Ghose Choudhuri, Nabeen Chandra Ghose Choudhuri, Natarani Dasya, mother and guardian of Kali Das, Kali Bhushan and Kali Prasanno Ghose Choudhuri, minors, Krishna Dhan Ghose Choudhuri, Kokeelmoni Bromhonyas and Bhoyan Kari Bromhonyas and Janaki Nath Roy, managers and guardians of Jotendra Nath Roy, Atal Behari Pal, Modan Mohan Pal Choudhuri, Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benowari Lal Pal, minor, Mohesh Chandra Pal, Sasimoni Dasi, guardian on behalf of Brojo Gopal Pal, Madhu Moni Dasya, Mothura Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sree Nath Pal Choudhuri, Siv Chandra Pal Choudhuri himself and guardian and Sunayani Dasya herself and guardian on behalf of Sreesh Chandra, Dhana Krishna, and Lalit Mohan Pal Choudhuri, minors, and Hira Lal Pal, Krishna Behari Ghose Choudhuri, and Deoraj Ghose Choudhuri.	6,054 3 8 Police 73 11 11	35 11 6	The entire estate will be sold.
117	Dihi Chandi, pergunnah Pajmour.	Raj Lakmi Dasi, mother and guardian of minors Suresh Chandra Mullick, Sarat Chandra Mullick, Akhoy Chandra Mullick, and Satish Chandra Mullick, Chandra Nath Mullick, Anath Nath Deb, Kasimonnessa Bibi, Surendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Jogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Jogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Jogesh Chandra Pal Choudhuri, Jogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, and Mudhu Mati Dasi, guardian on behalf of Satish Chandra alias Paunchu Pal Choudhuri, Surendra Nath Pal Choudhuri and Siva Mohini Dasi, guardians on behalf of Ganendra Nath, Harendra Nath, Hemendra Nath, and Bipendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sarat Chandra Dey Choudhuri himself and guardian and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Deb Mukerjee and Harijiban Pramanick, guardians on behalf of minors Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Purna Chandra Dey Choudhuri.	10,246 2 8 Police 129 2 4	110 12 3	The share amounting to 2a. 5g. 3k. 10l., bearing towji No. 117-0, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,447-13-6, and police Rs. 19-0-8, belonging to Raj Lakmi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra Mullick, Sarat Chandra Mullick, Akhoy Chandra Mullick, and Satish Chandra Mullick, minors, Chandra Nath Mullick, Anath Nath Deb, and Kasimonnessa Bibi, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 110-12-3.
			.....	1,158 15 4	The share amounting to 5a. 14g. 3k. 10l., bearing a towji No. 117-2 with a sudder jumma of Rs. 3,675-3-10, and police Rs. 45-8-6, belonging to Sarat Chandra Dey Choudhuri himself and guardian and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Deb Mukerji, and Harijiban Pramanick guardians on behalf of minors Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Purna Chandra Dey Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 1,158-15-4.
159	Debogram, pergunnah Khosulpore.	Krishna Nath Roy, Saroda Prosad Bosu Mullick, Annada Prosad Bosu Mullick, Boroda Prosad Bosu Mullick himself and guardian on behalf of minors Avilasa Prosad Bosu Mullick and Kumed Prosad Bosu Mullick, Soudamini Dasi, Umesh Chandra Chatterjee, guardian on behalf of minors Mohini Mohan and Romini Mohan Mukerjee, Kumudini Dasya, mother and guardian on behalf of minor Gurudasa Biswas, Nobe Kumar Mukerjee, Bhobotarini Dabi, mother and guardian on behalf of minors Norendra Nath and Jotendra Mohan Mukerjee.	418 15 2 Police 108 10 8	2 4 8	The entire estate will be sold.
300	Ukhra pergunnah Ukhra.	Satya Monan Banerjee, Satya Jiban Banerjee, Soudamini Giribala and Kali Ganga Dehya, Abadi Bibi, manager and guardian on behalf of Baharam Biswas, Sahaji Biswas, Ensafali Biswas, and Yamb Hossain Biswas, Rambux Chittangi, Atijjal Hossain Biswas, Sarimonnessa Bibi, mother and guardian on behalf of Moharak Hossain and Haga Biswas, Ibrahim Biswas, Kafiladdi Biswas, Kalafut Hossain Biswas, Majidur Hossain alias Ghoun Biswas, Sultan Hossain Biswas, Golam Hossain Biswas, Surotali Muhammed Hossain, Kamali Biswas, Aparup Bibi, mother and guardian on behalf of minor Ajtar Rahaman alias Chinku Biswas, Govinda Saha, Gobinda Chandra Saha, Mukta Sundari Dasi, guardian on behalf of Bacharaman and Kussori Lal Saha, Joykali Dasi Choudharani, Chain Biswas, Nohagi Bibi, Hara Sundari Debi, Mon Mohan, Moni Mohan, Monuj Mohan, Chandra Mohan, Surja Mohan, and Hari Mohan Banerjee, Dwarka Nath Pal Choudhuri, Brojo Nath Pal Choudhuri, Brindaban Chandra Sarkar Choudhuri, Khubnessari Debi, Kali Prasanno Pal Choudhuri, Madhu Mati Dehya, Tarini Sundari Dehya, Mr. Thomas Savi, Brojendra Lal Gowami, Guanendra Lal Roy, manager on behalf of minor Kumer Khirish Chandra Roy Pabadoor, Tarak Nath Roy, Hari Charan Banerjee, Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator to the estate of Bhagabati Charan and Satya Doyal Banerjee, Raj Krishna Banerjee, Shyama Charan Laha, Jagadamba Das, Aghore Chandra Mukerjee, Shyama Charan Roy, Sib Bona Debi.	61,546 4 2 Police 328 4 8	61 15 11 Police 8 14 8	The share amounting to 5g. 2k. 2k. 23l. 15l., bearing towji No. 399-3-1, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 4,328-14-10, and police Rs. 22-15-2, belonging to Joykali Dasi Choudharani, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 61-15-11 and police Rs. 8-14-8.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
443	Ramanpara, pergunnah Ukkra.	Kali Das Deb, manager of Sathkira estate, Moninath Nath Roy Choudhuri, Narendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Amarendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Bhaba Tarini Debi, Mohendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Rajendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Shama Nath Hanerjee, and Situl Nath Boso, executor to the estate of Mukti Nath, Kamaksha Nath, and Bolai Nath Roy Choudhuri, Rameswar Mukerjee himself and manager on behalf of Umeshwar, Jogeswar, Amriteshwar, and Rameswar Mukerjee.	5,352 8 9 Police 34 8 4	370 11 6 Police 3 7 1	The share amounting to Sa. 12g., bearing towfi No. 442-0, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,070-8-4 and police No. 9-14-2, belonging to Mohendra Nath and Brojendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Rameswar Mukerji himself and manager on behalf of Umeshwar, Jogeswar, Amriteshwar, and Rameswar Mukerjee, Shyama Nath Hanerjee and Situl Nath Boso, executors to the estate of Muktinath, Kamaksha Nath and Bolai Nath Roy Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 370-11-6 and police Rs. 3-7-1.
2949	Bil Boso Lakhi, pergunnah Bogwan.	Mothura Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sree Nath Pal Choudhuri, Siv Chandra Pal Choudhuri himself and guardian and Sunoyani Dasi herself and guardian on behalf of minors Sreesh Chandra, Dhono Krishna, and Lalit Mohan Pal Choudhuri.	558 8 4	1 13 4	The entire estate will be sold.

Nuddea Collectorate, Kishnaghur, the 20th May 1886.

J. A. HOPKINS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Rungpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

Number on Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
433	20	Monthona, share 8 annas.	Hemendra Narain Roy Choudhuri	11,905 11 10	4,463 5 7	The entire estate will be sold.
238	40	Chakla Kazirhat, share 4 annas and 10 gundas.	Karuna Moyee Dasya, manager on behalf of Uma Kanta Shaha, minor, sheik of idol Gopal, Karuna Moyee Dasya, manager on behalf of Uma Kanta Shaha, minor, Pitamber and Holadhar Shaha, Ishan Chandra Shaha, Ram Sundari Dasya, Mohendra Narain Shaha and Pitamber Shaha, manager on behalf of Ram Lal Shaha, minor, Nitya adia Dasya, guardian of her minor son, Gobinda Behari Shaha, Durga Moyee Dasyar Lobongo, Manjari Dasya Panchanan Shaha, Binod Chandra Shaha, Binod Behari Shaha, Janaki Debi Choudhuri, manager on behalf of Komesh Chandra Ray Choudhuri, minor, Dena Moyee Debi Choudhuri, Sri Nath, Umsnath, Hornath Gangopadhyaya, Raj Madhab Dasya, mother and executrix on behalf of Rohini Kanta, Mohini Mohan and Lalit Mohan Shaha, minors, Troilokya Nath Bandopadhyaya, Koolam Bibi, Beeswar Dasya, mother and executrix on behalf of Uma Kanta Das, minor, Rosonam Dasya, Noyan Kumari Dasya, Radhamoni Dasya, Beeswar Dasya, and Bhoomeswari Dasya, executrices on behalf of Broja Gobinda, Tarini Prasad, Jhin Narayan Pramanik, minors, Yatwa Ram Das, Nihaluddin Mahammad, Nejamuddin Muhammad Choudhuri, Joton Bibi, Amirannessa Bibi Choudhuri herself and manager of Abdool Latif Choudhuri, Jeyanmessa Khatun, Mohesh Chandra Rai Choudhuri, Abdool Mojd Choudhuri, Hishabuddin, Azizuddin Choudhuri, Sheikh Foringa Choudhuri, Radha Sundari Choudhuri, executrix of Ramani Mohan Ray, Sheikh Jauvillab Choudhuri, Joyannessa Khatun, Binod Behari Shaha, manager on behalf of Ashta Moyee Dasya, Horendra Narayan Shaha himself and Harindra Nar in Shaha and Radha Dasya, managers on behalf of Durga Mohan, Grindra Narain, and Madhabendra Narain Shaha, minors, Radha Bally Shaha, Mohan Lal Shaha, Bhogobatty Dasya, executrix on behalf of Ram Lal Shaha, Mohendra Narain Shaha, Admanessa Bibi, Noman Chandra Shaha, Panchanan Shaha himself and manager on behalf of Mohesh Chandra and Sambho Chandra Shaha, minors, Mahannessa Bibi, Basiruddin Mahammad, Abduruddin Mohammad, Hura Kanta and Janhab Kanta Moulik themselves and Ganga Moni Deby, managers on behalf of Amog Kanta and Shyam Kanta Monik, minors, Admanessa Bibi, Chand Keshore, Shaif Mahumud, Karimannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Naloran nessa Bibi Choudhuri, Kajah Abdool Gofoor, manager on behalf of Foshhal Alum, minor.	3,683 6 7	309 1 1	The share of Jeallah Choudhuri and others, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 483-10-4, and for which no separate account has been opened, is only to be sold.
284	40	Ditto	Ditto	3,683 6 7	6 4 9	The share of Radhamoni Dasya, Beeswar Dasya, and Bhobaneswari Dasya, managers on behalf of Broja Gobinda, Tarini Prasad, and Jhin Narain Pramanik, minors, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 18-9-1, and for which a separate account has been opened, is only to be sold.
341	223	Khamar Kursha and others, pergunnah Pairabund.	Hor Doyal Ghose and Bipra Das Rai, Jasimannessa Choudhuri, Mohammad Nejamuddin Khan Choudhuri, Gurn Das Rai and Bipri Das Rai, and Tarini Prasad Bhattacharjee, executors of the late Bhagwanth Das's estate, Abdol Kader Mea and Khajeh Muhammad Abraham Saher, Latifannessa Bibi, Salema Bibi, Monir Bibi, Abdool Gofoor, manager on behalf of Khajeh Muhammad F. sihal Alum and Kindeja Bibi, minors, and Khajeh Enaitullah Choudhuri.	2,505 14 11	312 11 4	With the exception of the shares of Abdol Kader and manager Abdool Gofoor, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 1,005-5-0, of Nejamuddin Khan, of which sudder jumma is Rs. 587-15-2, and of Jasimannessa Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 313-2-11, and for which separate accounts have been issued the remainder of the estate will be sold.
127	249	Chak Durgapur and others, share 7 annas 10 gundas.	Karimannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Enaitullah Mea, Khossannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Jenatullah Choudhuri, Nejamuddin Mahammad Choudhuri, Nihaluddin Mahammad Choudhuri, Joton Bibi, Amirannessa Bibi Choudhuri, manager on behalf of Abdol Latif Choudhuri, minor, Troilokya Nath Lahiri, manager of the estate of the late Ishan Chandra Ray.	1,803 15 8	67 9 2	With the exception of the share of the late Ishan Chandra Ray, which is now under the Court of Wards, and of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 431-5-0, the entire estate will be sold.
359	526	Khorda Morandpore and others, share 8 annas.	Mohammad Jatoria, Abu Echhahak Choudhuri and others.	2,532 15 6	949 6 10	The entire estate will be sold.
606	097	Pergunnah Ali-gaon.	Mukta Sundari Dassee, Gopal Chandra Ray, Raj Lakmi Choudhuri, Ishan Chandra Choudhuri, Troilokya Nath Lahiri, manager of Kumar Chandra Keshore Ray, minor, Khama Moyee Choudhuri, Echha Moyee Choudhuri and Kurani Sirdar.	5,981 13 2	573 6 10	The share of Kurani Sirdar, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,21-15-9, is alone liable for the arrears.

Rungpore Collectorate, the 19th May 1886.

DEMO NATH MOOKERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barisal, on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1886, corresponding with 10th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886:—

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears due.	REMARKS.
1st class ...	1683	Taluq Radha Krishna Roy, Hara Nanda Roy, and Kally Das Shiddhanta.	Brindaban Chandra Chakravarty Roy Choudhury and others, proprietors of 5a. 14g. 3k. 1½kt. ijmal share.	Rs. A. P. 2,436 10 10 Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 1,561 15 3 874 11 7	Rs. A. P. 347 10 11½	The ijmal 5a. 14g. 3k. 1½kt. share will be sold.
Ditto ...	1845	Ditto Ditto ...	Ashutosh Chakravarty Roy Choudhury, proprietor of 1a. 10½g. 1½k. share under separate account.	2,436 10 10 Deduct jumma of the ijmal share and other shares under separate account— 2,203 7 8 233 3 2	116 8 9	The 1a. 10½g. 1½kt. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto ..	1651	Taluq Ramjan Bibi, Farjana Bibi and Sadaruddin Kazi.	Samiruddin Kazi and others, proprietors of 4a. 7½g. ijmal share.	665 6 7½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 410 13 0 154 9 7½	39 8 7	The ijmal 4a. 7½g. share will be sold.
Ditto ..	1651	Ditto Ditto	Radhika Mohon Banerjee and others, proprietors of 3a. share under separate account.	585 6 7½ Deduct revenue of the ijmal and other shares under separate account— 450 6 4½ 106 0 3	59 9 8	The 3a. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto ...	1747	Taluq Muhamed Hant, 3a. 6g. share.	Madhu Ram Pande, proprietor of 4a. 6g. 3k. ijmal share.	1,808 15 2½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 1,321 14 7½ 487 0 7½	134 0 ½	The ijmal 4a. 6g. 3k. share will be sold.
Ditto ..	1764	3a. 1½g. 1kt. share of pergunnah Dakhin Shabazpore.	Mahamed Mrija and others.	8,643 6 8	Kist, January 1886 3,586 7 3½ Kist, March 1886— 1,900 1 10 5,495 9 1½	The entire mehal will be sold.
Ditto ..	1918	Taluq Ramdeb Sen ...	Ram Kamal Sen, proprietor of 19½g. 1½kt. share.	1,797 10 9½ Deduct revenue of the ijmal share— 1,689 13 3½ 108 13 6	51 9 7	The 19½g. 1½kt. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto ...	2049	Estate Kalmir Chur ...	Surendra Nath Ghose and others.	1,846 10 8	618 12 11	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto ..	2760	Taluq Durga Ganeswar	Har Charan Rai, proprietor of 2a. 13½g. 1kt.	1,037 11 2½ Deduct revenue of ijmal share— 864 12 0 172 15 2½	37 3 4½	The 2a. 13½g. 1kt. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto ...	3254	2a. share of pergunnah Ratandi Kalkapur.	Abdul Gani Chowdhury and others.	3,164 11 5	876 11 8	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto ...	3433	Taluq Rudra Narayan Das.	Sree Charan Chatterjee, proprietor of 6a. ijmal share.	603 3 2½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 376 15 0 226 4 2½	14 0 3	The ijmal 6a. share will be sold.
Ditto ...	3847	9½g. share of pergunnah Shalimabad	Mrs. H. A. Lucas ..	2,929 5 0	759 3 4½	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto ...	4530	Kola Chori Patar Chur.	Mahamed Mrija ...	2,529 0 0	1,679 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	4623	Kallyan Kalash Joar, including Lam Chori.	Karuna Shanker Bhattacharji and others, ijmal share 8a.	616 7 10 Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 308 3 11 308 3 11	222 11 11	The ijmal 8a. share will be sold.
Ditto ...	4623	Ditto ...	Sharada Shankar Bhattacharji, proprietor of 8a. share under separate account.	616 7 10 Deduct revenue of the ijmal share— 308 3 11 308 3 11	22 11 11	The 8a. share under separate account will be sold.
2nd class ...	4545	Nisban Baria Daria-bad, taluk Madafat Angana Bibi.	Kasimuddy Howlader	2,443 3 0	2,138 3 0	The right and title of the settlement-holder will be sold.
Ditto ...	4546	Char Padma, alias Char Ramjanpore.	Mir Moussem Hossen Chowdhury and others.	5,393 0 0	1,673 0 0	The proprietary right of the settlement-holders will be sold.
Ditto ...	Howla No. 4, in No. 6007.	Howla No. 4, in Chak Dhalua, in pergunnah Bogsergomedpore.	Taraji Charan Mukerjee and others.	856 0 0	643 0 0	The entire howla will be sold.
Ditto ...	Ditto No. 8, in ditto.	Ditto No. 8, in ditto.	Moniruddy Howlader and others.	861 0 6	645 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto No. 12, in 5097.	Ditto No. 12, in ditto.	Jabbaruddy Shikdar and others.	1,006 0 0	754 0 0	Ditto.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 2nd day of March 1886:—

Number in the revenue-roll.	Class.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
88	First class permanently-settled estates.	Majkuri, pergunnah Burdwan, thana Burdwan.	Nilmoney Mukerjee and others of Chandool, Division Cutwa.	Rs. A. P. 1,521 4 0	Rs. A. P. 7 11 4½	The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— Rs. A. P. Nobin Chandra Bhattacharjee 46 12 0 Kali Das Dutta and others 14 4 3½ Bani Madhub Chowdhry 35 2 3½ Muktakshi Dehya 53 7 8 Duren Dass Mukerjee 54 4 7½ Mon Mohini Dehya 34 12 4½ Ponwar Lall Banerjee 34 10 8 Domen Chandra Banerjee 34 10 8 Sreemati Saroshi Dehya, guardian mother of minor Surja Canto Chowdhry and others 29 14 11½ The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— Rs. A. P. Troiluckho Nath Roy and others 112 10 1 Mohendra Nath Brohmochari 225 5 0 The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— Rs. A. P. Issur Chandra Roy and others 303 15 2½ Gorachand Roy and others 133 3 7½
111	Ditto	Chotipore, pergunnah Chotipore, division Montes-sur.	Sreemati Mohamaya Dassi and others of Oola alias Beeruagore, Division Ranaghat.	1,638 10 4	12 7 9	
5174	Ditto	Salkooni, pergunnah Burdwan, division Shahimgunge.	Sheik Ally Mullah and others of Shekarpore.	1,993 8 5	298 4 0	
6257	Ditto	Kallyanpore, pergunnah Umbeca, division Balagore.	Khodaja Bibi and others of Panduah, Division Panduah.	803 10 4	30 2 11	
6338	Ditto	Ramkrishnapore, pergunnah Kuttapore, division Natpore.	Gopi Nath Mukerjee and others of Koondala.	2,631 0 0	1,087 0 0	

Burdwan Collectorate, the May 1886.

D. N. ADY, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 7th day of June 1886 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of February 1886:—

CLASS I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Number on the map.	Number of estate.	Name of estate.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears for which the estate will be sold.	REMARKS.
10	33	Taruff Ashuruff Akhe	Rs. A. P. 694 1 3	Rs. A. P. 1 1 0	Separate accounts are opened under Act XI of 1859. It is only share No. 7, Shek Ayer Akhe, Khan Chowdry, bearing a Government revenue of Rs. 197-3-6, from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
28	54	Taruff Anandiram Canongee	849 6 9	Share No. 14. Rs. A. P. 15 1 11 Share No. 16. Rs. A. P. 0 9 0 Share No. 29. The remaining Rs. A. P. 16 7 10 32 2 9	Separate accounts are opened under Act XI of 1859. Share No. 14, Tipura Soondari, bearing a Government revenue of Rs. 52-14-5; share No. 16 Magondas, Rs. 2-13-0; and the remaining share No. 29, Rs. 35-6-10, from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
163	813	Kemut Doorga Lochoo, Ram Chandra, Krishna Charan Waddar, Ram Lochoo Sen, Chandra Kola, Ram Soonder Sen, Krishna Mohan Kerani, Gopal Das, Guroodas Pal, Babu Taruff Ram Harry Canongee.	883 12 6	4 5 3	Separate accounts are opened under Act XI of 1859. Share No. 1, Doorga Charan, bearing a Government revenue of Rs. 62-9, from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
257	1292	Taruff Jabadasta Khan	6,538 11 9	953 13 2	Separate accounts are opened under Act XI of 1859. Share No. 2, Asadali Khan, bearing a Government revenue of Rs. 3,814-14-5, from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
270	1363	Taruff Jadoo Modon	1,227 14 9	35 9 1	Separate accounts are opened under Act XI of 1859. The remaining share, No. 3, bearing a Government revenue of Rs. 572-9-4, from which the arrears are due, will only be sold.
318	1686	Taruff Khan Beeber	738 12 8	184 8 8	The entire estate will be sold.
332	1747	Taruff Monohor Roy Chowdry	2,491 1 0	1 1 5	Separate accounts are opened under Act XI of 1859. The last share, No. 8, bearing Government revenue, Rs. 237-3-4, from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
481	2433	Taruff Fran Ballab	944 5 5	58 13 4	Separate accounts are opened under Act XI of 1859. Share No. 1, belonging to Ranooka, bearing a Government revenue of Rs. 226-1-4, and from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
636	3880	Mahal Mochabba Taruff Obodullah, Sheik Mahomed Ochoo, Sheik Mahomed Ali.	678 0	128 4 0	Separate accounts are opened under Act XI of 1859. The last share, No. 2, bearing a Government revenue of Rs. 511-7-8, and from which the arrears are due, will be sold.
709	33800	Mahal Lakheraj Bajepati, monzah Podua, thana Satkaria, permanent talook Krishna Chandra Gupta.	1,458 3 0	9 3 11	The entire estate will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 15th April 1886.

A. MAXSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Saturday, the 3rd July 1886, corresponding with Bengali 20th Ashar 1293, and Amli 21st Ashar 1293, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1886:—

Number in register A.	Torji number.	Pargunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
70	41	Khandar	Amra alias Bonai.	Goluk Chandra Masanta, Dwariknath, and Gopinath Majhi, and others.	1,265 13 2	2 7 9	
91	68	Rajgurb	Angua	Separate account of Ram Charan Bando- padhya will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint shares and separate accounts will not be sold:—	104 10 2	48 14 3	
				Rs. A. P.			
				Joint share of Srimotya Dowlota Daye and Menoka Daye ...	52 5 2		
				Separate account of Ram- coomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Radhagobin- da Pal, minor ...	52 5 1		
				Ditto of Radhakristo Das ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Raja Ram Chandra Ray ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Srimoti Kokila Daye ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Koor Narau Ray ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Kedar Nath, Roma- nath, Broj Nath, and No- rendra Nath Bhattachar- jee ...	52 5 2		
				Ditto of Ramcoomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Radhagobinda Pal, minor ...	52 5 2		
					627 13 3		
				Total sudder jumma	732 7 5		
100	60	Klamut Kasi Jorah.	Akhooar	Joint share of Gopal Chandra Gossami and Goroo Das Gossami and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:—	988 5 0	407 10 0	85. 1c. and 9ch. of land in mouzah Akhooar have been taken up for canals.
				Rs. A. P.			
				Separate account of Maha- raja Jotindra Mohan Tha- coor and Baboo Sorindra Mohan Thacoor ...	217 0 0		
				Ditto of Rogoonath Dey, Poddar ...	313 4 0		
					530 4 0		
				Total sudder jumma	1,398 9 0		
116	73	Killa Moyna	Anandapur	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Govern- ment revenue:—	5,297 13 10	2,470 8 11	
				Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey and Khetter Moni Dasi, widow of the late Korali Charan Mitter, and others.	71 14 2	33 11 4	
				Separate account of Rajaram Das ...	71 14 2	33 12 0	
				Ditto of Pyari Mohan and Umesh Chandra Das ...	71 11 2	33 12 0	
				Ditto of Horo Naran Das ...			
				The following separate accounts will not be sold:—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				Separate account of Koor Naran Das ...	95 13 7		
				Ditto of Srinath Chandra, Hira Lal Das, Srimotya Chandra Boti Dye, mother of Troylakya Nath Das ...	23 15 5		
				Ditto of Ujjola Moni Dasi ...	23 15 5		
					143 12 5		
				Total sudder jumma	5,657 4 9		
190	92	Kasijora	Baharpota alias Goorchakil.	Lakhi Naran Bando- padhya ...	539 4 8	252 9 11	
200	93		Ditto	Horo Das Mookhopadhy and Frankisto Das, Thacoor Sabait of idol Sridhar Gopal Jeo.	1,704 5 5	798 13 9	
202	95	Ditto	Boroda alias Gobordhanpur.	Sodananda Mondol and Ramhary Mondal, and others.	1,375 2 4	644 15 1	86. 3c. 12ch. of land in mouzah Boroda Nankar have been taken up for canals.
203	96	Ditto	Borboria	Bharat Chandra Gongapadhy	1,857 9 2 (including police).	1,510 3 1	
204	97	Ditto	Boksitola alias Doulhar.	Nimai Chand Dey	1,630 4 0	718 14 11	
207	99	Ditto	Balkisorepur	Srimoti Mukhoda Debi	516 0 9	241 14 9	
215	106	Klamut Kasi- jora.	Benia Golasa	Sridhar Charan Nandi	691 12 5	323 4 7	
				(Including police)			
217	108	Sahapur	Bara Gurb	Joint share of Ram Charan Bando- padhya, Dinobath Dutt and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Goluknath Das Bera and Jogendra Nath Das Bera will not be sold.	1,610 3 9	75 1 8	140. 12ch. of land in Gobindapur and 86. 18c. 4ch. of land in Panchgeria have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma	3,213 7 2		

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mchal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
259	143	Sobong	Bobobalpur	Nimat Chand Dey, Sodananda Mondal, and others.	2,008 3 1	1,203 15 7	
262	110	Ditto	Borda	Joint share of Lal Chand Hazra and Ram Chand Hazra and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Bechoomoni Dasi ... 163 4 2 Ditto of Lal Chand Hazra ... 290 3 8 Ditto of Boloram Maiti ... 159 12 0 615 3 10 Total sudder jumma ... 773 15 3	159 11 5	16 14 5	
264	152	Ditto	Do.	Joint share of Kenaram Pal will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Nanda Coomar and Annoda Prasad Bera and others will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 661 10 3	332 5 2 332 5 1	155 9 7	
350	201	Khandar	Barikbar alias Bar Gonesh.	Joint share of Srimotya Prasanna Moya and Badol Khan will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Ram Coomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Baboo Radha-gobinda Pal, minor, will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 3,496 0 3	871 0 0 2,622 0 3	30 12 9	2b. 13c. 4ch. of land in mouza Srimontapur, and 2b. 11c. 12ch. of land in mouza Tatri Amba, have been taken up for canals.
354	208	Ditto	Belki	Joint share of Baikanta Nath, Upendra Nath and Jogendra Nath Maikap and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Chaudhari Sahoo and Radhanath Sahoo ... 55 1 1 Ditto of Lochanmoni, Gopal Chandra, Jyogopal, Mridendra Nath and Norendra Nath Maikap ... 107 13 6 152 14 7 Total sudder jumma ... 734 3 11	571 5 4	1 1 1	
366	219	Ditto	Barbansi	The joint share of Srimotya Ador Moni Dehya and Koghanath Das Pohora, Mohapatra and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Nobin Chandra and Auroon Chandra Bordhon ... 18 14 6 Ditto of Bhobon Chandra Bandopadhyaya ... 09 0 0 Ditto of Shyam Charan Ray and Khoirat Ali ... 54 11 5 Ditto of Radha Nath Sahoo ... 426 11 2 Ditto of Dwarika Nath Mal, manager on behalf of Gyanendra Coomar Nag under the Court of Wards ... 4,847 12 8 Ditto of Matongini Dasi ... 1,120 8 6 Ditto of Dwarika Nath Maiti and Srimoti Sarasati Daye ... 1,120 8 6 Ditto of Bharat Chandra Gangooli ... 311 1 2 Ditto of Padma Lochan Atta ... 46 6 9 Ditto of Adormoni and Ananda Moya Dasi ... 41 14 3 Ditto of Akhoy Naran Bera ... 28 1 3 Ditto of Modhusudan Mana ... 16 15 11 Ditto of Jhureswar Bera ... 28 15 11 Ditto of Alladini Dasi ... 90 3 10 Ditto of Madhub Chandra Pal ... 80 9 8 Ditto of Gobindaram Mondal ... 20 0 8 Ditto of Modhu Sudan Ray ... 8 8 0 Ditto of Karma Moni Dasi ... 16 15 11 Ditto of Ekadoul Acharjee ... 21 3 11 8,150 4 0 Total sudder jumma ... 19,155 7	11,005 5 7	34 5 0	2b. 2c. of land in mouza Kristogeria, 18b. 17c. of land in mouza Barbansi, and 2b. 13c. of land in mouza Kaughanpur, have been taken up for canals.

Number in register A.	Towji number.	P. rgunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	Remarks.
367	219	Khandar	Belki	<p>Separate account of Modon Gopal Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.</p> <p>The following joint shares and separate accounts will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Joint share of Adormoni Dubya and Chowdhury, Raghunath Das, Sitauath Das and others ... 306 5 3</p> <p>Separate account of Indronath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath and Pyari Mohan Masanta ... 126 3 6</p> <p>Ditto of Kosik Chaud Maiti, manager on behalf of Srikantha Masanta, minor ... 126 3 6</p> <p>Ditto of Mohendra Nath Masanta ... 126 3 0</p> <p>Ditto of the Collector of Midnapore on behalf of minor Haripodo Masanta ... 75 7 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 820 6 9</p>	Rs. A. P. 126 3 7	Rs. A. P. 68 11 9	<p>A common registry of a putni tenure of mouzas Kismut, Gopinath Chuk and others has been made by Gopinath Masanta at a jumma of Rs. 1,021-10-4.</p>
386	230	Batitaki	Booral	<p>Joint share of Mohendra Nath Ray and Ram Kaul Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.</p> <p>The following separate accounts will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Separate account of Srimoti Bamakali Debi ... 137 11 6</p> <p>Ditto of Radhika Nath Bando-padhyaya ... 137 11 6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 275 7 0</p>	Rs. A. P. 275 6 10	Rs. A. P. 0 15 10	
402	242	Dantoon Choro	Boichageria alias Kesrambha.	<p>The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—</p> <p>Joint share of Giris Chandra Das Mohapatra and Koernama Ray.</p> <p>Separate account of Ram Churn Bando-padhyaya.</p> <p>The following separate accounts will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Separate account of Ram Coomart Laskar, manager on behalf of Babu Radha Gobind Pal ... 164 12 5</p> <p>Ditto of Kellarnath, Romannath, Brojonath and Mohendronath Bhatia-chargee ... 204 12 4</p> <p>Ditto of Giris Chandra Das Mohapatra ... 92 6 4</p> <p>Ditto of Gobinda Prasad Bisoi ... 92 6 2</p> <p>Ditto of Bisambur Bhow ... 132 1 3</p> <p>Ditto of Brajo Das Dutta ... 184 13 4</p> <p>Ditto of Netrananda Das and Dwarika Nath Das ... 51 15 6</p> <p>Ditto of Janaki Ballav Das Mohapatra ... 50 9 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 1,293 6 5</p>	Rs. A. P. 79 7 0 125 3 10	Rs. A. P. 0 3 7 59 11 8	<p>A common registry of a putni tenure consisting of 1,081 1/2, 0c. 12 1/2, of land in mouzas Kesrambha and others has been made by Raghunath Sahu at a jumma of Rs. 1,190.</p> <p>A common registry of a potta consisting of 116 1/2, of land in mouza Doorgapur has been made by Rev. John Mitrah Phillips at a jumma of Rs. 5-12-10.</p>
434	271	Killa Moynachore.	Borisa alias Borisaram Chuk.	Sodananda Mondal and Ram Hari Mondal and others.	2,077 9 6	973 0 0	
439	273	Ditto	Birgoballavpur	<p>Joint share of Madhu Sudan Masanta will be sold for arrears of revenue.</p> <p>Separate account of Inabandhu Nundi himself and as guardian of Nobodwip Chand Nandi, minor, will not be sold.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 623 9 11</p>	214 5 9 409 1 2	100 1 10	
450	273	Ditto	Ditto	<p>Joint share of Jomoonamoni Das, mother and guardian of Sodananda Masanta, Bosumoti Das, mother and guardian of Nobodwip Chand Masanta, will be sold for arrears of revenue.</p> <p>Separate account of Alladini Dasi and Podiabati Dasi and Nando Lal Masanta will not be sold.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 623 9 11</p>	516 11 2 106 14 8	242 14 8	
468 551	278 311	Birkool Sahapur	Basantapur alias Bhongoria alias Jote Ankoor.	<p>Nobokristo Maiti ...</p> <p>Separate account of Mohendra Nath Dey and others will be sold for arrears of revenue.</p> <p>The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Joint share of Domon Chandra Poramanik ... 128 2 7</p> <p>Separate account of Domon Chandra Poramanik and others ... 152 6 4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 531 11 2</p>	1,506 3 9 251 2 3	693 1 9 118 3 0	

Number in register A.	Town number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
563	318	Tuppa Kali Sita	Bhitore Binode.	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Joint share of Goluk Chandra Masanta and Notohar Masanta, son of Modhu Sudan Masanta. Separate account of Goluk Chandra and Modhu Sudan Masanta. Ditto of Srimotya Bosumoti, mother and guardian of Nobodwip Chand Masanta, minor.	639 12 9 829 7 5 189 10 8 Total sudder jumma ...	149 13 6 193 14 7 88 10 4 1,659 14 10	
576	326	Killa Moynachore.	Bhamooa	Ram Charan Bondopadhyia ...	1,217 14 3 (including police)	509 0 1	
659	337	Kasijora	Chakdohatias Radha Ballav Chuk.	Joint share of Rajaram Coondy will be sold for arrears for Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Sitanath Das ... 717 9 10 (No. 2) Ditto of Radhika Nath Bondopadhyia ... 1,004 10 7 (No. 3) Ditto of ditto ditto ... 297 0 9 (No. 4) Ditto of Saroda Prasad Baksi ... 2,439 14 3 (No. 5) Ditto of Mohonta Horo Naran Das ... 1,148 5 0 (No. 6) Ditto of Srimoti Bama Kahi Debi ... 1,004 10 7 Total sudder jumma ...	2,583 7 0 6,602 1 0 9,185 8 0	1,217 9 2	94. 3c. of land in mouza Radha Ballav Chuk and 500. 14c. 6d. of land in mouza Dikhlia Gopalpur have been taken up for canals.
660	338	Sahapur	Chandrapur Kimp Bazar.	Joint share of Hari Naran Naik, Srimotya Josada Moni Dasi, widow of the late Bishunhari Naik, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Srimotya Mohochari Dasi and others will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	1,181 3 2 (including police) 708 11 6 1,889 14 8	459 7 9	102. 15c. of land in mouza Pakoorapoonjee have been taken up for canals.
684	354	Kiamut Khoragapur.	Changooal ...	Khetter Mohan Pal and Dinabandhu Nandi and others.	823 9 5	30 5 1	
689	362	Killa Moynachore.	Chongragram	Chandrachoor Chotoorbhooj Chowdhery, Man Gobinda Chowdhery	2,133 5 4	1,001 15 4	
701	364	Ditto	Chongrachak	Dinabondhu Juna and Kartik Prasad Jana and others.	546 15 8	270 0 0	
723	376	Kasijora	Chenagurh	Bhogahary Dey, Chandra Sekhar Rai and others	548 14 6 (including police)	172 14 0	
737	386	Ditto	Dabooa Pookoor.	Nimai Chand Dey	618 13 3	63 15 3	17c. 8d. of land in mouza Dabooapookor have been taken up for canals.
743	391	Kedar Coondy	Dooya	Sridhar Charan Nandi	1,135 8 3	532 3 3	1396. 18c. 12d. of land of this mehal have been taken up for canals.
760	413	Sobong	Doora	Joint share of Horodas Mookhopadhyia and Goluk Chandra Panda and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Jogobundhu Mana and others ... 130 3 5 (No. 2) Ditto of Ram Chand Kur ... 130 3 5 Total sudder jumma ...	260 6 10 520 13 10	122 0 0	
807	432	Moynachore	Donachak alias Pootpootia.	(No. 1) Separate account of Mangobinda Chowdhery will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Horo Naran Chowdhery, Srimoti Saroo Meye Dey, wife of Pyari Mohan Das ... 216 12 1 (No. 2) Separate account of Mohomud Ijahar Hossein and others ... 491 3 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Chandra Choor Chotoorbhooj Chowdhery ... 682 10 4 (No. 4) Ditto of Narayan Samanta ... 201 6 0 (No. 5) Ditto of Noba Kristo Bera ... 219 15 7 Total sudder jumma ...	682 10 4 1,813 15 0 2,496 9 4	319 14 4	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
808	433	Moynachore ...	Dobandi alias Chapijuma Potootia Dobandi.	Premananda Bahubullendra and Soehbidananda Bahubullendra and others.	Rs. A. P. 560 0 0	Rs. A. P. 262 6 9	
811 870	436 458	Khorgapur ... Sahapur ...	Dooobghal ... Dhanatore ...	Nimal Chand Dey Joint share of Narain Das Mojoomdar will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ram Prasad Pramanik 397 14 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Nobokisore Bhooya 265 4 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Khemankari Das 247 9 4 (No. 4) Ditto of Mohosour Maiti and others 112 8 7	1,344 10 0 549 11 7	639 9 0 258 2 7	296 5c. of land in mouza Jokpur have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,023 3 11 1,572 15 6		
926	479	Khendar ...	Gopalbar, share 3a. 8y. 10k. 15f.	Nimai Chand Dey ...	698 12 7 (Including police)	327 9 5	
973 975	495 497	Kasijora ... Ditto ...	Gujar ... Gur Pooroo-sotumpur.	Gobind Chandra Sett. Prasanna Coomar Samonta ...	2,407 8 3 1,424 15 7 (Including police)	1,167 3 6 667 14 9	286, 19c. 4k. of land in mouzah Sarodabesum have been taken up for canals.
976	498	Ditto ...	Gogras Patna	Joint share of Sheikh Domon will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Gyanendra Coomar Nag and others, minors under the Court of Wards, will not be sold.	604 0 9 1,008 1 6	236 7 10 373 2 4	
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,512 2 3		
978	500	Ditto ...	Gur Pooroo-sotumpur alias Chotanpur.	Joint share of Hriday Chand Panda himself and Joggesaur and Beni Madhab Panda and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Khetter Mohan Jana and others will also be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Ganganaran Maiti and others will not be sold.	590 14 8 92 5 4 55 6 8	268 6 8 51 12 0	
				Total sudder jumma ...	738 10 8		
979	501	Ditto ...	Gogras Kesub-bar.	Khetter Mohan Nag ...	1,005 8 8	470 15 10	54. 2c. 4k. of land in mouza Gogras Kesub-bar have been taken up for canals.
981	503	Ditto ...	Gourangapur ...	Scrimoti Tara Soondori Deye, mother of Nritya Gopal Maiti, minor, and Dwarika Nath Maiti and others.	563 1 0	168 2 11	
982	504	Kismut Kasi-jora.	Gopalnagar ...	Brojendra Coomar Jana and Doyal Chandra Jana and others.	1,511 0 9	708 11 5	55. 14c. 4k. of land in mouza Bonepur have been taken up for canals. A ticca mokrari lease for 15. 1c. and 4k. of land in mouza Kalisa has been registered by Bhobobury Maiti at a jumma of Rs. 2-3-2.
984 1026	506 527	Sahapur ... Ratitaki ...	Goylagoria alias Balpota Gooma	Akheynaran and Amrit Lal Bandopadhyaya and others. Joint share of Roghunath Jana and Bonomah Churan Bose and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Brojodas Panja will also be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Indro Nath Macanta and others 327 9 1 Ditto of Boistab Das Panja 26 12 3 Ditto of Kamoda Charan Pal 102 5 6	594 15 10 123 13 11 25 9 5 506 10 10	279 5 10 0 5 7 11 14 3	576. of land in mouza Goylgera have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma ...	653 2 2		
1048	544	Killa Moynachore.	Gojana	Joint share of Srinath Das and Hira Lal Das and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will also be sold:— Separate account of Koorer Narain Das ... Ditto of Rajaram Das ...	480 4 0 156 15 6 208 2 7	215 15 6 73 7 0 96 8 9	
				Total sudder jumma ...	823 6 1		
1049	545	Ditto ...	Gur Sofat ...	Premananda and Purnananda Bahubullendra and others.	809 15 11	421 15 3	
1050	546	Ditto ...	Gur Moyna ...	Ganganaran Masanta ...	770 2 1	389 15 0	

Number in register A.	Torji number.	Pergunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
1099	569	Sobung	Gobindapur Dakhin.	Joint share of Abolya Dasi, mother and guardian of Radhagobinda Dey and others, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Horonaran Das will also be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Modon Mohan Maiti ... 152 5 0 Ditto of Ramkanta Mohapatra ... 152 5 9 304 10 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,218 14 3	Rs. A. P. 799 15 3 114 4 4 304 10 9 1,218 14 3	Rs. A. P. 64 5 7 52 9 8 52 9 8	
1138	580	Kasijora	Harijama	Joint share of Bhuvan Chandra Bondopadhyaya will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Titoo Charan Das will also be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 3,137 7 4	(Including police) 2,303 3 11 (Including police) 834 3 5 3,137 7 4	1,080 0 4 382 10 8	1b. 6c. 5ch. of land in mouzah Sitarampur and 11b. 2c. 12ch. of land in mouzah Harijama have been taken up for canals.
1139	581	Ditto	Harinara Chuk	Lakhi Narain Chakraverty ...	2,400 0 0 (Including police)	1,125 0 0	
1143	585	Sahapur	Hasiampur	Bissambhar Rana and Jugomohan Rana and others.	1,718 0 7	123 11 4	9b. 14c. of land in mouzah Alisagar Gouranga and 192b. 6c. of land in mouzah Jhobageria have been taken up for canals.
1150 1166 1210	600 619 628	Sobung Moynachore Ditto	Harihurpur Hardooa Chuk Horocooli Dakhin.	Nimai Chand Dey ... Nobin Chandra Bondopadhyaya ... Joint share of Horo Narain Das and Dinabandhu Das and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Poddaboti Dasi will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 810 9 8	2,429 6 3 2,863 0 10 624 14 2 185 2 6 810 9 8	1,139 0 0 1,387 15 4 289 8 5	
1211	629	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Troylakya Nath (Bosu) will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. (No. 1) Separate account of Dwarika Nath (Chosh) will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 1,001 7 2	500 11 7 500 11 7 1,001 7 2	44 1 9	
1212 1232	630 642	Ditto Amarsi	Ditto Jadubar alias Noyabasan.	Jomme Joy Mallik ... Joint share of Prem Chand Bera and Isan Chandra Bera and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Abolya Dey ... 141 14 5 (No. 2) Separate account of Bolya Nath Pal and Roma Nath Pal ... 28 5 11 170 3 4 Total sudder jumma ... 907 12 3	1,001 7 2 787 8 11 170 3 4 907 12 3	471 9 10 89 15 1	
1248	653	Sahapur	Jogunnathpore alias Moorkundapore.	Joint share of Dwarika Nath Maiti and Radhabinode Maiti and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Gouri Moni Dasi ... 22 14 11 (No. 2) Ditto of Annapurna Dasi and Khetter Mohan Dey ... 22 14 11 (No. 3) Ditto of Bistochuri Maiti ... 302 0 11 347 14 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,073 15 6	726 0 9 347 14 9 1,073 15 6	340 4 9	2c. of land in mouza Jogunnathpur have been taken up for canals.
1305	690	Khorgapur	Jinsor	Joint share of Srimotya Naraini Dasi, widow of the late Jharasur Nondi, will be sold for arrears of revenue. No. (1) Separate account of Ram Chand Nondi and Bissanath Das Mohapatra will also be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 516 1 0	354 12 6 161 4 6 516 1 0	105 10 0 75 10 0	48b. 16c. 8ch. of land in mouza Jinsor have been taken up for canals.
1306	693	Taruf Jamna	Jamna	Separate account of Abhoynaran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Total sudder jumma ... 1,598 7 1	580 6 4 999 0 9 1,598 7 1	279 12 8	A common registry of a putni tenure consisting of mouzas Jamna and others has been made by Ajodhyaram Dey at a jumma of Rs. 2,032.
1416	740	Sobung	Khetona Chotal	Nimai Chand Dey ...	715 5 10	335 15 6	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
1436	755	Sobung	Kooltapara	Joint share of Radhabinode Maiti and Dwarika Nath Maiti and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Bistoohari Maiti will not be sold.	Rs. A. P. 567 9 7 288 4 1 Total sudder jumma ... 855 13 9	Rs. A. P. 267 1 7	
1507	798	Kasijora	Kodalysa	Prasanna Moye Das, mother and guardian of Uppendro Nath and Norendro Nath Jana, minors.	606 5 4	284 0 11	
1508	799	Ditto	Ditto	Brojendra Coomara Jana	806 5 4	284 0 10	
1512	803	Ditto	Kontibar	Srimoty Anisoolat Burkat and Satkori Bibi	1,414 7 8	663 7 2	
1513	804	Ditto	Kolagechia	Joint share of Chandro Mohan Misser will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Chandro Mohan Misser will also be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Sarothi Debi will not be sold.	780 2 10 220 2 0 143 3 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,140 8 7	363 7 6 105 14 0	
1519	809	Kismut Kasijora.	Konokpur alias Naranda Konokpur.	Digamber Panda, father and manager of Srimoty Apoorba Moye Debya, minor, and others.	(including police) 2,387 7 11	1,119 4 0	1335. 12c. 13c. of land in mouza Konokpur and 566. 11c. 12c. of land in mouza Naranda have been taken up for canals
1567	840	Moynachore	Kiarana	Chaudhuri Maiti	1,226 10 8	574 15 10	
1568	841	Ditto	Kripanandapur	Naran Maiti Brambon, Korona Moye Dey, wife of Fakir Chandra Patnaik, and others.	873 8 7	235 0 0	
1580	842	Ditto	Koerchuk	Lakhi Naran Ghorol and Bosti Naran Ghorol and others.	600 2 4	309 15 11	
				(Temporarily settled.)			
1614	85	Jellamoota	Keoramal, Erinch Biswan, Baidia Bazar, Jalpal, Khuss Pout.	Anondo Moye and Hari Frya Debi	3,361 0 0	797 11 3	The term of settlement will expire at the close of year 1307.
1645	867	Chuteoa	Koonjapur	(No. 2) Separate account of Lahi Naran Bondopadhyaya will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Jommejoy Mallik ... 8,280 5 11 Separate account of Jommejoy Mallik ... 2,563 8 11 Total sudder jumma ... 10,823 14 10	(including police) 1,993 13 9	682 4 2	
1674	895	Tuppa Jamna	Mahal Khirinda	Sridhar Charan Nandi, Ayamotoonsa Bibi and others.	575 12 10	133 13 11	
1684	899	Moynachore	Khirai	Dinabandhu Nandi and Nobodwip Chand Nandi and others.	5,952 15 4	1,741 13 3	
1705	893	Amorsi	Khetropal Selamabad alias Selamabad.	Guroo Prasad Jana, Srimoty Aholya Dey and others.	1,491 6 3	69 12 9	
1706	894	Do.	Khetropal alias Chak Bhogi.	Joint share of Romanath Sett, Keboirani Sant and Jommejoy Mallik and others will be sold for arrears. Separate account of Nironjon Mohapatra, manager on behalf of Radha Charan Mondol, will also be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Mohendra Nath Das ... 28 1 7 Ditto of Ram Kanta Putnaik ... 63 1 7 Ditto of Pran Kristo and Bal Kristo Kay ... 123 15 3 Ditto of Uday Chand Pradhan ... 41 5 2 Ditto of Gooruprasad Jana ... 30 10 7 Total sudder jumma ... 3,163 9 7	(including police) 2,145 6 2	736 11 1	A common registry of a putni tenure, consisting of 1996. 8c. 12c. of land in mouzas Khidirpur and others, has been made by Uday Chand Pradhan at a jumma of Rs. 270-10-10.
					731 1 3	232 0 9	A common registry of a putni tenure, consisting of 1256. 16c. 11c. of land in mouza Kismut Gohaida, has been made by Ram Canto Putnaik at a jumma of Rs. 97-8.
1725	900	Kasijora	Khosorbon	Akhoy Naran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhyaya and others.	(including police) 4,105 8 4	1,329 15 6	106. 15c. 8c. of land in mouza Nil Chand pur; 12c. of land in mouza Borodabar; 46. 16c. 4c. of land in mouza Koerarah; 215. 4c. 8c. of land in mouza Khosorban; and 36. 2c. of land in mouza Jalsanga have been taken up for canals.

Number in register A.	Towil number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
1761	907	Amarai ...	Laloca alias Bolo Bhadrapur.	Separate account of Prem Chand Bera will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Ram Prasad Bera ... 66 4 0 Separate account of Annoda Prasad Bera and others ... 462 6 7 Ditto of Gyanendra Coommar Nag and others ... 82 1 6 610 12 1 Total sudder jumma ... 921 13 1	Rs. A. P. 314 1 0	Rs. A. P. 146 6 3	
1766	911	Joulkapur ...	Lootnia ...	Joint share of Boikanta Nath Jana, Prem Chand Masanta and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Brojodas Panja ... 83 11 9 Ditto of Roistabdas Panja ... 161 3 1 Ditto of Jogobundhu Panja ... 89 9 6 Ditto of Nani Sekhar Panja ... 80 9 6 Ditto of Jotindronath Mallik ... 107 7 4 Ditto of Durpa Narai Das ... 69 8 11 Ditto of Hari Pudo Masanta ... 32 4 0 869 11 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,625 15 6	Rs. A. P. 236 5 7	Rs. A. P. 10 0 2	
1828	929	Kasijora ...	Monoharpur alias Prasad Chak.	Ramoldhi Coondoo, Ramananda Coondoo and others.	3,493 11 3	83 3 0	
1830	931	Ditto	Magoori ...	Joint share of Dinabondhu Nandi himself and as guardian of Nobodwip Chand Nandi, minor, and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Haripado Masanta will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 3,776 15 7	283 4 4	132 13 0	Under Court of Wards.
1841	942	Kismut Kasijora.	Mongoldwari alias Koya Mongaldwari.	Joint share of Digamber Panda, father and manager of Srimotya Apoorba Moya Debya, minor, and Srimotya Taramoni Debya and others will be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Upendra Nath Panda ... 168 9 3 Ditto of Nando Lal Panda ... 81 4 8 252 13 11 Total sudder jumma ... 1,019 5 2	795 7 3	42 10 4	
1863	953	Kismut Midnapur.	Mirchuk alias Mirchuk Anitapur.	Nimai Chand Dey ...	1,462 5 6	682 13 6	
1872	961	Sobang ...	Moogrichuk ...	Joint share of Srimotya Rajeswari Deye, Nilkanto Sasmal and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Ujjola Moni ... 41 10 3 Ditto of Jahnobi ... 166 8 10 Ditto of Srinath Das ... 62 7 4 Ditto of Nityanando Maiti ... 166 8 10 437 3 3 Total sudder jumma ... 666 3 5	229 0 2	0 14 5	
1899	1025	Moynachore	Moyna Dakhu	Separate account of Rajaram Das will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Joint share of Ujjola Moni Deye, Srimotya Adormoni Debya will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 548 11 5	365 12 11 182 14 6	171 7 11	
1900	1026	Kismut Kasijora.	Mechgram Utkal anna sharr.	Debendra Nath Das ...	(Including police) 858 9 6	399 6 5	
2025	1038	Kasijora	Narayanpur ...	Joint share of Srimotya Hamidonnosa Bibi and Ajjol Hossein and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Monsaram Coondoo and Bisanath Coondoo will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 2,637 12 6	(Including police) 2,258 1 4 (Including police) 381 11 2	1,057 11 10	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2040	1069	Majnamoota	Naukar Bapup-ti.	Joint share of Anondo Moye Debi, Hari Frya Debi and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ram Nidhi Coondoo and others 703 12 5 (No. 2) Ditto of Digambari Dasi 341 8 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Chandra Mohan, manager on behalf of Parua Chandra Mitra, minor 344 8 1 Total sudder jumma 1,392 12 7	740 8 9	10 4 0	In this mehal there is a share of a minor.
2177	1110	Kashjora	Paschim Markandapur alias Markandapur.	Joint share of Holodhar Coondoo, Boykantanath Mana and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Uday Chand Sonomigrabi 103 5 4 (No. 2) Ditto of Ram Prasad Mana 258 5 4 Total sudder jumma 820 10 8	485 0 0	210 13 5	
2181	1114	Ditto	Purba Pitpur alias Purba Gopalpur.	Gopinath and Nanda Lal Masanta and others.	(Including police) 1,253 14 8	597 6 10	5b. 10c. 13ch. of land in mouza Pitpur have been taken up for canals.
2183	1116	Ditto	Pottabera	Joint share of Srimotya Brahmo Moye Dasi, mother and guardian of Gopal Chandra Dey, minor, Srimotya Narayani Dasi and others will be sold. Separate account of Ramananda Dey will not be sold for arrears of revenue. Total sudder jumma 542 7 0	440 3 4 93 3 4	210 14 4	
2184	1117	Sahapur	Popon Hari Charan alias Popon.	Separate account of Ganga Naran Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:— Joint share of Kartic Chandra Mitter, Dorpa Narayan Masanta and others. Separate account of Nobodwip Chand Masanta, minor. Total sudder jumma 1,844 5 3	(Including police) 823 2 7 711 4 2 210 12 6	431 11 9	140b. 0c. 15ch. of land in mouza Hijolda, and 63b. 7c. of land in mouza Basda, and 21b. 11c. of land in mouza Chuck Popon have been taken up for canals. A common registry of a putni tenure, consisting of 1,138b. 8c. of land in mouza Hijolda, has been made by Srimathi Charan Nandi at a jumma of Rs. 1,212-10-4.
2185	1118	Shahapur	Popon Hari Charan alias Popon.	Sridhor Charan Nundi	(Including police) 571 1 6	263 0 8	29b. 12c. 8ch. of land in mouza Chuck Popon have been taken up for canals.
2202	1133	Sobong	Paschim Khirai.	Radhika Nath Bondopadhyaya and Srimoti Rama Kali Debi.	2,802 4 5 (Including police) 149 9 0	1,317 14 11	
2217	1144	Amarsai	Kalpara	(No. 2) Separate account of Rajnarayan Maiti will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Srihori Charan Das 310 15 0 (No. 1) Separate account of Debendro Nath Gossami and Jogendro Nath Gossami 28 12 9 (No. 3) Ditto of Mritunjoy Maiti 37 9 11 (No. 4) Ditto of Abolya Dey 47 10 10 (No. 5) Ditto of Becharam Maiti 47 10 10 (No. 6) Ditto of Hotoo Charan Goochyat 47 10 10 (No. 7) Ditto of Tara Prasad Ray 100 10 11 (No. 8) Ditto of Mohes Chandra Roy 44 10 9 Total sudder jumma 815 4 10	685 11 10	69 13 0	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
2214	1145	Amaral ...	Poorba Amaral alias Roghunathpur.	Separate account of Annapurna Dasi will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Umaankar Pal and Tejaschandra Pal and others ... 252 13 5 (No. 2) Separate account of Becharam Maiti ... 136 11 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Lakhi Prys Dasi ... 136 11 1 (No. 4) Ditto of Aholya Deye ... 47 5 9 (No. 5) Ditto of Aholya Deye ... 82 8 5 Total sudder jumma ...	Rs. A. P. 218 11 3	Rs. A. P. 102 6 0	
2219	1146	Ditto ...	Ditto	Joint share of Korali Charan and Titaram Bondopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Babooram Mojoomdar will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	483 15 11 243 0 8 729 0 2	113 13 3	
2226	1152	Bojorpur ...	Pach Bojori alias Teghori.	Joint share of Ahinay Chandra Ghose and Aghore Chandra Ghose and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Gopal Chandra Ghosh ... 102 10 2 (No. 2) Ditto of Dwarka Nath Ghosh ... 179 9 8 (No. 3) Ditto of Troilakya Nath Ghosh ... 89 12 10 (No. 4) Ditto of Upendra Nath Ghosh ... 89 12 10 Total sudder jumma ...	359 3 5 461 13 6 821 0 11	72 7 4	
2233	1159	Bhoomamoota ..	Paschim Maan- ra alias Detal Khotian.	Joint share of Srimoty Sotya Bhama and Anondo Lal Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Ganga Naran Misri will also be sold. The following separate account will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 2) Separate account of Jadub Chandra Misri ... 547 6 2 (No. 3) Ditto of Joyanaran Hazra and others ... 336 4 0 Total sudder jumma ...	2,189 9 4 547 6 2 3,020 11 8	730 5 10 256 8 8	
2250	1172	Batitaki ...	Palgeria ...	Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey and Sridhar Chandra Dey and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. (No. 1) Separate account of Sodananda Mondal will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	334 11 11 295 5 9 630 1 8	135 8 9	
2272	1180	Turkachore ...	Polasi ...	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	1,945 10 4	905 13 7	
2275	1192	Moynachore ...	Footpatia ...	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Sodananda Mondal and Ramhari Mondal and others ... Separate account of Rajnaran Maiti ... Ditto of Annapurna Dasi ... Total sudder jumma ...	2,391 12 1 181 11 1 161 11 4 2,718 2 9	1,122 6 0 75 12 10 75 12 8	
2319	136	Paharpur, Khalisa Bhograi.	Paharpur and Khalisa Bhograi Jaipal.	(Temporarily settled.) Anondo Moye Debi and Hari Prys Debi ...	1,551 0 0	363 8 0	The term of settlement will expire at the close of the year 1307. There is a share of Basudebpur, minor, in this mahal.
2342	1218	Kismat Kasijora.	Polasi Utter ...	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Srinath Das Mohapatra ... Separate account of Srimoti Noyantara Debi, wife of Lal Mohun Panda ... Ditto of Nilmoni Panda and Pitamber Panda, Sabais of idol Roghunath Jee ... Total sudder jumma ...	(Including police) 772 15 6 1,042 1 8 224 0 0 2,039 1 2	361 10 0 273 15 0 103 15 3	26. 5c. 11c. of land in mouza Paschim Nekra have been taken up for canals.
2375	1230	Ditto ...	Rajania ...	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	(Including police) 1,135 12 11	531 6 3	
2387	1241	Sobong ...	Ragpur ...	Akhil Chandra Ray ...	1,136 0 0	531 15 11	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
2388	1242	Sobong	Ragpur Uddubpur.	Joint share of Nimal Chand Dey and Sheikh Motanotall and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ramessar Rai and Ram Coomiar Ray ... 582 8 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Kristo Prasad Das and Srimonta Lal Das ... 145 10 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Forhotonnesa Bibi ... 40 0 9 768 2 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,165 0 0	Rs. A. P. 806 13 3	Rs. A. P. 25 9 3	
2442	1264	Kooroolchore...	Rejooria	Joint share of Srimotya Das Deye, mother and guardian of Tripoora Deye, and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Gooroo Prasad Bisool and Durga Prasad Bisool and others ... 83 12 10 (No. 2) Ditto of Kristo Prasad Das and Modhu Sudan Das ... 102 12 3 (No. 3) Ditto of Gobinda Prasad Bisool ... 26 13 6 513 0 6 Total sudder jumma ... 1,123 3 1	609 12 7	61 10 10	
2450	1269	Khotnagur	Radha Nogar.	Joint share of Horonaran Jana, Pitambar Patra and Uma Prasad Dey and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ram Naran Ray ... 21 8 7 (No. 2) Ditto of Mohobboo Khan and Lal Khan and others ... 46 14 10 (No. 3) Ditto of Bhorat Charan Mana ... 135 6 8 (No. 4) Ditto of Nil Mohau Jana ... 7 14 6 (No. 5) Ditto of Godadhor Jana and Budyadhor Jana ... 21 10 9 (No. 6) Ditto of Radha Mohan Das Audhikari himself and as guardian of Nil Mohan Das Audhikari ... 87 2 10 (No. 7) Ditto of Sadho Charan Manna ... 135 6 8 (No. 8) Ditto of Koylas Chandra Brohmo and Lal Mohan Brohmo ... 122 11 0 (No. 9) Ditto of Srimotya Abhaya Sundari Das ... 148 13 3 (No. 10) Ditto of Sotrughua Acharjee and Modon Mohan Acharjee ... 445 2 2 (No. 11) Ditto of Srimotya Kripa Moye Debi ... 56 14 3 (No. 12) Ditto of Khetra Mohan Das Canongo ... 108 10 8 (No. 13) Ditto of Gopi Nath Pradhan and Aurjoon Charan Pradhan ... 10 10 2 1,363 14 4 Total sudder jumma ... 2,664 13 2	1,290 14 10	216 10 9	
2460	1290	Killa Moyna-chore.	Ram Chandra-pur.	Brojodas Dutta and Kasi Das Dutta ...	1,300 13 9	203 7 6	A common registry of 31½ ac. each of land of this mahal has been made by Lakhinanan Ghorol at a jumma of Rs. 54.
2524	1300	Birkool	Rampur alias Rampur Sonapur, 7 annas share.	Joint share of Akhoy Naran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Khodion Kobla minor's mother and guardian Srimotya Unmoton Nena Bibi and Chand Charan Sasmal ... 535 14 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Chand Charan Sasmal ... 1,920 6 6 (No. 3) John Cameron Macgregor, Esq., Receiver in the estate of Ajodhyallam Khan ... 1,294 2 10 3,750 7 3 Total sudder jumma ... 5,176 11 4	1,426 4 1	618 15 7	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pargunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
2582	1329	Chetona	Syamaoondurpur.	Joint share of Sreemoti Dinomoye Debi, mother of Lukhi Naran Bondopadhyaya, and Dhondra Chandra Mookhopadhyaya, executor on behalf of the late Jogut Chandro Mookhopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Syama Soondari Mallik 1,403 7 6 (No. 2) Ditto of Sooroth Nath Mallik 293 11 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Sriman Chandra Mookhopadhyaya 145 0 6 (No. 4) Ditto of Kanai Lal Seal 292 11 1 (No. 5) Ditto of Chintu Moni Gongopadhyaya 116 5 6 Total sudder jumma ...	Rs. A. P. 585 6 4	Rs. A. P. 82 4 6	A permanent mourasi izara lease for 1a. 12g. share of this mahal has been registered by Nogenra Nath Mosser at a jumma of Rs. 357-15a. 15g.
2589	1331	Kastjura	Sridhor Boman alias Dhontarah.	Separate accounts of Gangauran Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Srimotya Hanonfa Khatoon alias Him Bibi and Bodi Uyoma Khau ... 234 8 0 (Including police) Separate account of Mohendra Nath Masanta ... 242 8 4 Ditto of Joynarai Matti ... 341 15 6 Total sudder jumma ...	(Including police) 593 13 8	277 13 7	5b. 13c. 4ch. of land in mouza Dhoolarah and 1b. 14c. of land in mouza Naran Chak have been taken up for canals.
2590	1332	Ditto	Sorsotya	Kosinotomessa Bibi, widow of the late Moonsi Artan.	807 10 6	375 12 0	5b. 5c. of land in mouza Sorsotya have been taken up for canals.
2591	1334	Ditto	Sadoosopota alias Annan.	Sredhor Charan Nandi ...	1,040 0 0	447 8 0	
2597	1335	Kismut Kasi-jura.	Syamaoondurpur.	Joint share of Indro Naran Pahari and Jogodipur Pahari and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Srimotya Doya Moya Dehya, mother and guardian of Jogodipwar Pahari, and others will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Total sudder jumma ...	325 6 11 325 6 11 650 13 10	152 9 10	A common registry of mouza Gobinda Nagar has been made by Modhu Sudan Koolvi at a jumma of 4a.
2599	1340	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Digamber Panda, manager of Srimotya Apoorba Moya Dehya, Nanda Lal and Upendra Lal Panda and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Radha Mohan Matti ... 120 9 5 Ditto of Koghunath Dey Poddar ... 120 9 0 Total sudder jumma ...	459 11 5 241 2 5 650 13 10	101 15 4	Ditto ditto of ditto has been made by Modhu Sudan Koolvi at a jumma of 8a.
2600	1341	Ditto	Simoolhara alias Simoolhara Sauker-tikri.	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Joint share of Digamber Pande, father and manager of Apoorba Moya Dehya, minor, and Srimoti Noyantara Debi and others. Separate account of Upendranath Panda ... Ditto of Nanda Lal Panda ... Ditto of Boikantanath Acharjee will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	320 6 8 284 0 2 142 0 1 44 0 7 791 0 6	65 2 0 132 10 4 66 4 2	9b. 10c. 12ch. of land in mouza Simoolhara have been taken up for canals. A patta for mouza Simoolhara with a jumma of Rs. 15 has been registered by Daim Khan and others under Act XI of 1859.
2607	1347	Kismut Midnapur.	Sonatikri	Joint share of Lakhi Naran Bondopadhyaya will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Mohendra Lal Khan ... 237 7 0 Ditto of Nabo Lal Khan ... 237 7 0 Ditto of Dinobundhu Nandi ... 118 11 6 Ditto of Nobodwip Chand Nandi ... 118 11 6 Total sudder jumma ...	237 7 2 712 5 0 949 12 2	110 3 11	
2625	365	Sebong	Samsora	Joint share of Srimotya Abolva Das, mother and guardian of Radha Gobinda Dey, minor, Surno Moya Das and others will be sold for arrears of revenue.	584 3 11	263 15 4	

Number in register A.	Towji num. ber.	Pargunnah.	Mchul.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Srimotya Surbango Soondori Das, wife of Radha Gobinda Singha ... 330 8 10 Ditto of Syam Soonder Das 124 8 10 Ditto of Khetter Mohan Juna 17 8 3 Ditto of Mohendra Nath Das ... 56 0 10 Ditto of Horonaran Das ... 21 0 3 Ditto of Sagor Chandra Samanta and others ... 56 0 9 611 11 9 Total sudder jumma 1,195 15 8			
2649	1386	Bhooya Moota	Simoolia	Joint share of Srimotya Sotjabhama and Gangaram Misri will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Jadob Chandra Misri ... 116 12 2 Ditto of Radha Krista Dinda 233 8 8 350 4 10 Total sudder jumma ... 700 9 5	350 4 7	54 3 1	
2660	1387	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Sotjabhama and Srimoti Brohmo Moye, foster mother and guardian of Upendra Lal Ray, minor, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Radha Krista Dinda will not be sold for arrears of revenue. Total sudder jumma ... 1,070 9 0	713 11 8 358 13 10	187 0 9	
2707	1429	Dantoonchore	Simoolia Utter Raibar alias Simoolia.	Khem Chandra Bondopadhyia himself, and Srimotya Nistarini Dehya, mother and guardian of Panchanan Bondopadhyia and others. Total sudder jumma ... 1,200 13 8		562 11 11	
2735	1436	Utter Behar	Saorahat alias Sahoria.	Joint share of Gopinath Masanta, Prem Chand Masanta and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of the Collector of Midnapore on behalf of Haripada Masanta, minor, who is under the Court of Wards 631 6 3 Ditto of Lakhl Charan Giri and Nidhiram Giri ... 316 0 10 997 7 1 Total sudder jumma 2,171 4 8	1,173 13 7	41 0 4	
2739	1439	Killa Moyna-chore.	Srirampur	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Kenaram Pal ... (No. 1) Separate account of Kooernaran Darbar ... (No. 3) ditto ditto of Lakshinarain Chowdhery ... (No. 5) ditto ditto of Srimotya Soharai Deye ... (No. 7) ditto ditto of Brojendra-coomra Juna ... The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 2) Separate account of Nimaichand Darbar ... 54 11 0 (No. 4) ditto ditto of Golukchandro Darbar ... 58 11 0 (No. 6) ditto ditto of Horekrishna Maiti ... 89 7 6 185 13 6 Total sudder jumma ... 1,252 0 0	97 13 0 283 10 6 117 6 0 68 7 6 498 13 6	35 12 0 132 11 3 54 11 9 0 0 0 233 15 0	
2740	1440	Ditto	Ditto	Separate account of Lalmoohan Maiti and Rajnarain Maiti will be sold for arrears of Government revenue ... Separate account of Nosratuddin Ahmed and Afzuluddin Ahmed will also be sold for Government revenue ... Joint share of Ramdhon Maiti will not be sold for arrears of revenue ... Total sudder jumma ... 1,252 0 0	313 0 0 213 0 0 626 0 0	147 2 0 117 3 0	
2749	1444	Ditto	Sndharpur	Joint share of Digamber Panda, father and manager of Srimoti Apoorba Moye Dehya, minor, and Preonath Bera and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Nosratuddin Ahmed and Afzuluddin Ahmed and others will also be sold ... Total sudder jumma ... 390 12 2		124 7 7	
					82 3 0	39 6 0	

Under the Court of Wards.

Number of register A.	Towji number.	Pargunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
				The following separate accounts will not be sold :—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				Separate account of Srimoti Rajeswari Dayo ...	84 4 11		
				Ditto of Modonmohan and Tara Persad Maiti ...	42 2 6		
				Ditto of Modonmohan and Tara Persad Maiti ...	210 12 4		
				Ditto of Siddesur Poramanik ...	35 15 3		
				Ditto of Roghunnath Dey Poddar ...	82 12 1		
					456 15 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	929 14 2		
2750	1445	Killa Moyna-chore.	Sribrindaban Chuk.	(No. 1) Separate account of Rajnarain Maiti will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :—	85 15 11	44 15 11	A potta of mouza Sri-brindaban Chuk with a jumma of Rs. 121-8-10 has been registered by Seddesur Poramanik under Act XI of 1859
				Rs. A. P.			
				Joint share of Haradhona Mojomdar and Pachanan Mojomdar ...	479 15 8		
				Separate account of Horekristo Maiti ...	95 15 11		
				Ditto of Lalmo-han Maiti ...	95 15 11		
					671 15 6		
				Total sudder jumma ...	787 15 5		
2837	1461	Kasijora	Teghor alias Birinchibar.	Separate account of Digamber Panda, Sabait of idol Lakhi Janardan Jee, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Joint share of Ramcharan Bondopadhyia will not be sold.	335 0 0	156 4 9	A common registry of Mouza Birinchibar has been made by Thakoorday Maiti at a jumma of Rs. 651.
					593 0 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	928 0 0		
2838	1490	Killa Moyna-chore.	Tilda Dakhin-bar alias Dakhinbar.	Joint share of Sirish Chandro Ray and Jogendro Chandro Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Ram Chand Nandi will also be sold.	679 15 5	197 6 9	
					306 1 1	144 13 0	
				Total sudder jumma ...	985 0 6		
2896	1500	Kasijora	Utter Usot-pore.	Separate account of Nimai Chand Dey will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :—	640 0 0	300 0 0	11c. of land in mouza Jora have been taken up for canals. A common registry of mouza Kristo Chak has been made by Kristo Naran Ray and others at a jumma of Rs. 4.
				Rs. A. P.			
				Joint share of Ramnidhi Coondoo and Ramananda Coondoo and others ...	957 5 0		
				Separate account of Kamoda Charan Pal ...	640 0 0		
				Ditto of Lokenath Pett ...	331 0 6		
				Ditto of Dinobundhu Nondi himself and as guardian of Nobodwip Chand Nandi, minor ...	44 8 1		
				Ditto of Lakhi Naran Patra ...	300 12 9		
				Ditto of Mohan Patra and Bhajoburi Patra ...	327 14 6		
				Ditto of Kelmotya Moha Maya Deyo ...	214 11 8		
				Ditto of Srimetya Janoki Debi, wife of Bhagobuti Charan Bhottacharjee ...	48 14 7		
					2,863 3 1		
				Total sudder jumma ...	3,503 3 1		
2917	1515	Moynachore	Uttompur	Girls Chandra Maiti and Sreemoti Sobhamoni of Joynarangiri. (Jote Mandoli.)	1,199 2 10	231 7 8	
Towji No. 27.	Patia No. 25.	Kolyanpur	Mouza Mondal and others.	Buzloo Rohim, Fuzloo Rohim, and Tufzil Rohim.	532 0 0	399 6 0	
Ditto	Do. No. 56.	Ditto	Mouza Tetool-danga.	Soroop Chandra Patra	600 0 0	281 4 0	

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Rajshahye, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th day of June 1886, corresponding with 15th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrear for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
257	Dohi Satni, pergunnah Gobindpur.	Gobind Prasad alias Goya Prasad Shookal and others.	914 0 0 Police 7 5 0	60 15 0 Police, 0 11 0	Excluding the separated shares of which the Government revenue is Rs. 4,866-12, and for which separate accounts have been opened under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859 and section 70 of Act VII of 1876 (B.C.), the remaining joint shares of Bhabo Sundari Dasaya, mother and guardian of Akhoy Chandra and Satis Chandra Singh, minors; Sowdamony Debya Hobibunnessa Khatun herself and guardian of Khundkar Syeduddin Mahomed, Aliannessa and Moridunnessa Khatun, minors; Umudannessa Khatun, with a Government revenue including police Rs. 921-5, will be put up to sale.
		Total	921 5 0	61 10 0	
309	Kushalpur, pergunnah Dhamin.	Brindaban Behari Mazumder.	506 14 0	140 10 0	Entire estate will be sold.
1574	Kismut, pergunnah Tahirpur.	Debendra Narayan Roy and others.	531 6 0	203 9 0	Excluding the separated shares of Bama Sundari Debya, &c., of which the Government revenue is Rs. 4,570-1, and for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, the remaining joint share of Shama Sundari Debya and Debendra Narayan Roy, with Government revenue Rs. 531 6, will be sold.

Rajshahye Collectorate, Rampore Beaulah, the 29th May 1886.

E. H. RUDDOCK, Collector.

Notice.

THE following are the dates within which the Government Revenue of each Block must be paid. If the rents are not paid on or before the due dates, warrants will issue:—

are not paid on or before the due dates, warrants will issue.		
Survey blocks	... { 1 and 2 North Division 1 and 2 South Division	On or before the 30th April of the official year for which it is due.
Ditto	... { 3 and 4 North Division 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto 31st May ditto.
Ditto	... { 5 and 6 North Division 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto 30th June ditto.
Ditto	... { 7 and 8 North Division 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto 31st July ditto.
Ditto	... { 9 and 10 North Division 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto 31st August ditto.
Ditto	... { 11 and 12 North Division 11 and 12 South Division	Ditto 30th September ditto.
Ditto	... { 13 and 14 North Division 13 and 14 South Division	Ditto 31st October ditto.
Ditto	... { 15 and 16 North Division 15 and 16 South Division	Ditto 30th November ditto.
Ditto	... { 17 and 18 North Division 17 and 18 South Division	Ditto 31st December ditto.
Ditto	... { 19 and 20 North Division 19 and 20 South Division	Ditto 31st January ditto.
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Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1886.			
May 14	5 Cases, B L D ...	Order	S. S. "Almora."
" 15	5 Cases, B in a diamond, bottom S C ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	1 Case, S S by 122 in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, 351 in a diamond, outside A B & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 3A by N in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, 4813 in a diamond, outside B R and B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	3 Cases, 70 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 13 in a diamond, bottom C ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	3 Cases, 131 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 958 in a diamond, top B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 958 in a diamond, top A ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	3 Cases, 596 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, D S & A S ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 102 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	50 Cases, D in a diamond, top B D ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, E by W L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, Messrs. Fry and Rohn, Lucknow, care of Kally Churn Chatterjee, 119, New Market Street, Calcutta.	Addressed	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, Mrs. H. Fross, Commissary-General, Ferozepore, <i>via</i> Calcutta	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	16 Cases, F D D in a triangle, top diamond, bottom C and B.	Order	Ditto.
" 22	10 Cases, G 177 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	5 Packages, G 161 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, G C in a diamond, top D L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, G/K ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	4 Kegs, C H H S in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, I by S in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 1865 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, J C in a diamond, top J C ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 526 in a diamond, outside J O & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	14 Cases, M A I in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, M B M J by 251 B I C in a diamond, bottom K.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, M R in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, N M G, or N. M. Gasper, Esq., Small Cause Court.	Addressed	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, N by S in a diamond, bottom W ...	Order	Ditto.
" 22	1 Package wire, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	5 Bags, N P L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, S & Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	4 Packages, 862 in a diamond, bottom S M S and T ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	3 Packages, 477 in a diamond, bottom S M S and T ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, S C R by 1010 in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, S K L & Co. in a diamond, bottom L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Keg, N in a diamond, top T, bottom C ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, T C D in a diamond, bottom Akyab ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 426 in a diamond, bottom W V & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 937 in a diamond, bottom W V & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	1 Barrel, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, E M, or no mark, bottom Bombay ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	2,563 Packages, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	24 Bars Swedish iron, 1 white, or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	288 Bars round iron, 11 white, or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 18	143 Cases, D in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ship "Gilroy."
" 18	2 Cases, N L D by 59 or 49 in a diamond, outside C D G C.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 18	60 Bundles galvanized buckets, R in a diamond, or no mark.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	141 Packages, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	3 Cases, 179 in a diamond ...	Ditto	S. S. "Clan Macpherson."
" 20	2 Cases, 97 in a diamond, outside F W and T Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	1 Package, Messrs. G. F. Kelner & Co., Calcutta ...	Addressed	Ditto.
" 20	2 Cases, H J B in a diamond, bottom C, or H J B by 10 in a diamond, bottom C.	Order	Ditto.
" 20	1 Package, iron barons, or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	1 Sheet iron, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	1 Sheet iron, no mark, or C in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	1 Sheet iron, no mark, or S S by 502 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	8 Bundles nail rods, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	1 Bundle hoop iron, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	4 Cases, J by 530 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	1 Bag, M L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	4 Cases, R by 450 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1886.			
May 20	2 Casks, S C G by 7 in a diamond, bottom C ...	Order	S. S. "Clan Macpherson."
" 20	22 Broken pieces of spelter T ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	2 Cakes spelters, B and Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	844 Bars flat iron, A C S, or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	7 Bars tee iron, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 20	8 Bars flat iron, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	1 Bundle flat iron, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	4 Casks, 1438 in a block, outside B M and Co. ...	Ditto	S. S. "Persia."
" 21	1 Case, 68 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	4 Bales, C R in a diamond, top U H, bottom C ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	1 Case, 100 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	2 Cases, 22 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	1 Case, 260 in a diamond, top E S ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	5 Casks, G C M and B in a diamond, or in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	1 Column, V. Calcutta ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	2 Bundles galvanised corrugated sheet iron, S 3, or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	5 Bars tee iron, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	3 Casks, R by 519 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	3 Cakes spelters, E in a diamond, top W C, bottom H L C L, or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 21	1 Sample case, Mr. Autossh Auddy, 14 and 16, Gobin Chand Dhur's Lane, Amratollah, Calcutta.	Addressed	Ditto.
" 21	1 Parcel, A C P in a diamond ...	Order	Ditto.
" 21	2 Cases, 390 in a diamond, outside W N & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 28	1 Parcel, no mark, or G R D in a triangle, bottom C ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	30 Cases, A E A ...	Ditto	S. S. "Ganges."
" 22	2 Cases, 512 in a diamond, outside B K L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	4 Cases, 4837 in a diamond, outside B u & B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, No. 1 in a diamond, outside B B & Co., or no mark.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 741 in a diamond, outside B K L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, B D ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, 25 in a diamond, top B K ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	4 Cases, B & R ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, B B in a diamond, bottom C ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 468 by 2141 in a diamond, outside B D & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, B in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	4 Cases, 518 in a diamond, outside B K L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	4 Cases, 4760 in a diamond, outside B R & B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	3 Cases, 4604 in a diamond, outside B R & B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	49 Bundles buckets, B in a diamond, bottom R N D ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, C K in a diamond, outside U H C ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, C P & Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	19 Kegs, C L & Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 217 by 2 in a diamond, outside C B & Co ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	4 Cases, 396 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, D in a double triangle ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, E A D S in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	3 Cases, E J by M in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	4 Cases, 97 in a diamond outside F W & Co. T ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, H. C Girth, Esq., care of Messrs. Day & Cousin, 9, Hasting Street, Calcutta.	Addressed	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, G C in a diamond, bottom A B R O S ...	Order	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, H & H ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 5110 in a triangle, top H A B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	11 Casks, K by 34 in a triangle, top A B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, K D S in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, K C C in a diamond, bottom S & S, bottom C ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, M S by 101 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, M O I by 78 in a diamond, bottom B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	4 Buckets, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	3 Cases, N P D ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, O M ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	50 Bottles, 2 silver, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, S in a diamond, bottom S D & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, Dr Simpson, Health Officer, Calcutta ...	Addressed*	Ditto.
" 22	3 Cases, S & Co. in a diamond, outside L S & Co. ...	Order	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases, 737 in a double triangle ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, 612 in a double triangle ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, W Val King & Co. ...	Addressed	Ditto.
" 22	4 Packages, W M & Co. in a block ...	Order	Ditto.
" 22	4 Cases, 147 in a triangle within a block, bottom W H N ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Case, W S in a diamond, bottom T R G ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	40 Cases, G A & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	228 Packages, 947 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	1 Iron joint, 753 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	47 Iron joints, 100 in a diamond or 947 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	38 Bars angle iron, 1 white, or 947 in a diamond, or no mark.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 22	2 Cases candles, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Notice.**Oudh Forest Department.****BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.**

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of all beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—**BEAMS.**—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.

22	"	2-12	"
23	"	2-14	"
24	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet at " 2 "The above prices are for ordinary building purposes. For *Planking, Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.*Auction Sales* will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge. By order of the Conservator of Forests, N. W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Bahramghat Division.

Bahramghat, the 1st April 1886.

Crystalline Cinchona Febrifuge.**A** NEW and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates:—Per four ounce tin *Rs. 6 ans. 8*, per eight ounce tin *Rs. 12 ans. 8*, per pound tin *Rs. 24*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—Per four ounce tin *Rs. 8 ans. 8*, per eight ounce tin *Rs. 16 ans. 8*, per pound tin *Rs. 32*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8 oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.**Government Cinchona Febrifuge.****T**HIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4 ans. 8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8 ans. 8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16 ans. 8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5 ans. 8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10 ans. 8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.**Wanted.****A**N Excise Inspector for inspection and detective work on a salary of Rs. 75 per month rising to Rs. 100. Candidates must know English and be of active habits, so as to perform rapid journeys on horseback in the interior of the district.

Apply with copies of testimonials (giving age) to the undersigned not later than the 27th instant.

R. A. NARAYAN SINGH, Excise Officer,
Sarun District.

The 14th May 1886.

WANTED a passed Accountant of the Public Works Department for the office of the District Engineer, Darbhanga, on Rs. 90 per mensem.

Applications with testimonials to be submitted to the Chairman before the 15th June 1886.

(1239—4)

GOWHER ALLY, for Chairman.

Notice**I**S hereby given that the post of Civil Court Ameen of this district, salary Rs. 50 per mensem, will become vacant on the 1st July 1886 owing to the retirement, on pension, of the present incumbent. Candidates are requested to send in their applications with copies of their testimonials to the undersigned not later than the 15th June. Candidates must have a good knowledge of surveying, map drawing and English, and some knowledge of law, and should state their age.R. F. RAMPINI, Offg. District Judge.
Hooghly Judge's Office, the 22nd May 1886.**Wanted****A** temporary Sub-Overseer for one year by the District Road Cess Committee, Noakhally, for the island of Sundeeep on a salary of Rs. 40 besides the horse allowance of Rs. 15 a month with a prospect of being permanent.

None need apply who has not passed the examination for a Sub-Overseer in the Public Works Department. Practical experience in surveying, levelling, road and bridge making is essentially required.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman up to 15th June 1886.

R. M. WALLER, Chairman, Road Cess Committee.
(1292—3)**Notice.****WANTED** a Nazir for the Maldah Collectorate. Salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50 by biennial increments of Rs. 2 a month.

Candidates should send in their applications with copies of testimonials on or before the 15th proximo. Applicants should state their age.

No one need apply who does not know English well and is not acquainted with the duties of the Revenue Courts.

L. HARR, Offg. Collector.
Maldah Collectorate, the 21st May 1886.**T**WO Sub-Nab Ahelkars are required by His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar for the subdivisions of Mathabanga and Dinhatta: one on Rs. 125, the other on Rs. 100. Only B.L.s. need apply, and an agreement for 3 years' service in the State will be a compulsory condition. All applications to be addressed to the Vice-President, State Council, and none will be received later than the 15th of June next.A. EVANS-GORDON, Major,
Vice-President, State Council, Cooch Behar.
Dated Cooch Behar, the 20th May 1886. (1291—3)**Notification.****WANTED** an Excise Sub-Inspector for Bogra district for inspection and detective works on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70.

Candidates must have competent knowledge of English, and be familiar with the use of Hydrometer. They should be of active habits, so as to be able to perform rapid journeys on horseback in the interior of the district.

Apply with copies of testimonials (giving age) to the undersigned not later than the 15th June 1886.

MAHES CHANDRA SEN, Excise Deputy Collector.
Bogra.

Bogra, the 26th May 1886.

Wanted**A** CLERK and overseer for the Deoghur Municipality. He must know English and accounts and be able to draft letters, make estimates of earth and such other works, and be able to lay out roads and make plans of culverts. A man with some experience will be preferred. Salary Rs. 32-8 per month. Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 20th June 1886.

JAGAT DUTLOV BYSACK, Vice-Chairman. (1305—1)

For sale at the Patna Opium Factory Saw-Mills, Goolzarbaugh.

TWO Armstrong's patent dovetailing machines, adapted for cabinet makers and builders and packing-case makers.

They are of one inch pitch, capable of dovetailing planking 15 inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and will cut the dovetails at the rate of 20 feet of planking per minute.

Each machine is arranged for cutting ordinary and blind dovetails and dovetails on the angle, and is easy to work. The discs being set to the proper angle, the board is fastened on the travelling table by a clamp, which, on being set in motion, travels along the front face of the saws.

The machines are similar in construction to the one exhibited by Messrs. Robinson and Sons, of Rochdale, England, at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84.

	£.	s.	d.
Each machine cost ...	106	12	8
	Rs. A. P.		
Landing in Calcutta plus for carriage to Patna ...	43	13	0

These machines are perfectly new, and are sold merely because they are not of the required specifications. Offers are invited.

Apply to **DR. H. WHITWELL,**
Principal Assistant to Opium Agent, Behar, Patna.

ATUL KRISHNA GHOSE, B.L., intends to apply to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court. (1236-4)

Notice.

UNDER section 30 of the Civil Procedure Code, it is notified that Prasanna Kumar Basu, Shashi Mohan Basu, and Ram Chandra Mazumdar, for themselves and on behalf of all rate-payers, voters, owners of properties, and occupiers of houses on rent within the Dacca Municipality and persons interested in, and benefited by, the fund of the said Municipality, have instituted suit No. 897 of 1886 in the Court of the 2nd Sudder Munsiff of Dacca against Ananda Chandra Ray and others to refund Rs. 270 which they, as Commissioners to the Dacca Municipality, had, in a meeting of the said Commissioners on the 6th of March last, allowed to be disbursed from the fund and debited to the account of the said Municipality to cover the expenses incurred in temporarily planting plantain trees in and otherwise decorating some streets in Dacca on and a little before and after the 14th, 15th, and 16th of February last, and also for an order perpetually enjoining the said Commissioners not to incur such expenditure in future. 22nd of June next has been fixed for settlement of issues in this suit.

RAJANI NATH GHOSH, 2nd Sudder Munsiff.
2nd Sudder Munsiff's Court, Dacca, the 20th May 1886. (1286-2)

Notice.

SEALD tenders in Public Works Department Form No. 7M. will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on the 30th June next, for the construction of an iron bridge over the Marapadma river on the road from Furreedpore to Rajbari station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Estimated cost Rs. 23,273.

The dates of commencement and completion of the work will be the 1st December 1886 and 31st March 1887, respectively. But the collection of iron work and other materials should be arranged for immediately on receipt of order, and they should be brought to site at least a month before the date of commencement.

Plan, estimate and other particulars may be known on application to the District Engineer.

Each tender must be accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 500 in currency notes.

The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the tenders.

F. H. BARROW, Chairman.
Furreedpore District Road Committee's Office,
the 22nd May 1886. (1288-3)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURIS- DICTION.

In the goods of **SEWBALK BANNICK**, deceased.

IN pursuance of an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, made in the above goods, bearing date the 8th day of April 1886, I do hereby appoint Saturday, the 5th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at my office in the Court-House, to receive and consider offers for the purchase of the premises Nos. 9 and 14, Circular Road, and No. 27, Park Street, in the Town of Calcutta. Dated this 26th day of May 1886.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

H. C. CHICK, Attorney. (1297-1)

Port Commissioners' Office—Audit of Accounts.

AS required by section 53, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, notice is hereby given that the accounts of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for half-year ending the 31st March 1886, will be audited at the Office of the said Commissioners on Monday, the 7th June 1886.

W. DUFF BRUCE, Vice-Chairman.

The 28th May 1886. (1299-1)

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the estate of Torang, in the district of Manbhoom, which was brought under the operation of Act VI of 1876 under the vesting order of the 20th November 1878, will be released from attachment on the 1st June 1886, as all the scheduled debts due by the estate have already been paid off.

C. C. STEVENS, Commissioner.
(1300-1)

East India Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 4, Mango Lane, Calcutta, on Friday, the 3rd day of September 1886, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined resolution—

RESOLUTION.

That in the clause No. 15 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which provides for the ordinary half-yearly meetings of the Company being held in the months of April and October, the words March and September be substituted for April and October.

Should the resolution be carried by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation to a second extraordinary meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND Co., Secretaries.
Calcutta, the 29th May 1886. (1303-1)

B. Scott Thompson & Co., "Limited."

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-6 per share has been declared payable on presentation of scrip.

By order of the Directors,
R. J. CABBRY, Secretary and Accountant.
(1298-1)

LOST Draft No. 169318, 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 330, issued in favour of Ram Lal Mookerjee in satisfaction of 42nd half-year's interest on Notes Nos. 197414 082172, general 2119, 098595, 162619, and 168492 aggregating Rs. 16,500.

RAM LAL MOOKERJEE.
(1306-3)

UNDER paragraph 19 of the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the number of members to be elected for each thana to the several Local Boards in the Presidency Division has been fixed by the Commissioner of the Division, as shown in the following table, which is published for general information:—

24-*Pergunnahs.*

	Name of thana.	Number of members to be elected.
Sudder sub-division..	Tollygunge	1
	Sonapore	1
	Bhangore	2
	Bistoopore	2
	Atchypore	1
	Barripore	1
	Joynagore	1
	Canning	1
		10
Diamond Harbour ...	Diamond Harbour	2
	Bankipore	2
	Kulpee	2
	Mathurapur	1
	Debipore	1
		8
Baraset sub-division	Baraset	2
	Nychatty	1
	Hubrah	2
	Degunga	1
		6
Bussirhat sub-division	Bussirhat	1
	Badooriah	2
	Hosnabad	2
	Harwa	1
		6
Dum-Dum sub-division	Dum-Dum	4
Barrackpore sub-division	Barrackpore	4
<i>Nuddea.</i>		
Sudder sub-division...	Koteoali	2
	Hanskhali	1
	Chaprah	1
	Kiasengunge	1
	Nakshipara	2
	Kaligunge	1
		8
Meherpore sub-division.	Meherpore	1
	Korimpore	2
	Tehutto	2
	Gangnee	1
		6
Kushtea sub-division	Kushtea	1
	Noaparah	1
	Dowlutpore	1
	Kumarkhally	1
	Bhadalia	1
	Bhalooka	1
		6
Chooadunga sub-division.	Chooadunga	1
	Allumdanga	2
	Kalupole	1
	Damoorhooda	1
	Jeebunnagore	1
		6

	Name of thana.	Number of members to be elected.
Ranaghat-sub-division	Ranaghat	2
	Chogdah	2
	Harringhatta	1
	Santipore	1
		6
<i>Jessore.</i>		
Sudder sub-division	Kotwali	3
	Keshubpore	2
	Moncerampore	2
	Gadkhali	2
	Kaligunge	2
	Bagirfarah	1
		12
Bongong sub-division	Bongong	2
	Garapottah	2
	Sharsha	2
	Moheshpore	2
Narail sub-division	Bongong	2
	Garapottah	2
	Sharsha	2
	Moheshpore	2
Jhenidah sub-division	Bongong	2
	Garapottah	2
	Sharsha	2
	Moheshpore	2
Magurah sub-division	Bongong	2
	Garapottah	2
	Sharsha	2
	Moheshpore	2
<i>Moorshedabad.</i>		
Sudder sub-division	Narail	2
	Abhoynagore	1
	Lohagarah	2
	Kaliah	1
	Jhenidah	2
	Soileopa	2
	Harinakooni	1
	Kotechandpore	1
Kandi sub-division	Magurah	3
	Mahomedpore	2
	Sulkhya	1
Jungipore sub-division	Soojagunge	1
	Gorabazar	1
	Burwa	1
	Nowada	1
	Hurirpara	1
	Dowlutabazar	1
	Gowas	2
	Jellinghee	2
Lalbagh sub-division	Kandi	3
	Gokuran	1
	Bharatpore	3
	Khurgram	1
	Raghunathgunge	2
Lalbagh sub-division	Dewanseguni	1
	Mirzapore	1
	Suti	2
	Shumshergunge	2
	Shahanagore	1
Lalbagh sub-division	Mancollabazar	1
	Assanpore	1
	Bhagowangola	1
	Sagurdighoe	1
	Kalyangunge	1

	Name of thana.	Number of members to be elected.
	<i>Khulna.</i>	
Sudder sub-division	{ Khulna	... 3
	{ Doomaria	... 2
	{ Baitsghatta	... 1
	{ Paikgacha	... 2
		8
Bagirhat sub-division	{ Bagirhat	... 4
	{ Morrellgunge	... 2
	{ Rampaul	... 1
	{ Molnahat	... 1
		8
Satkhira sub-division	{ Satkhira	... 3
	{ Kaligunge	... 3
	{ Magoorah	... 1
	{ Assasooni	... 1
	{ Kalarooa	... 2
		10

A. SMITH, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
PRESIDENCY DIVISION,
The 18th May 1886.

TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the supply of 20,000 maunds of steam coal to be delivered at the Dehree Workshops, which are at the head of the Sone Canals. Tender forms and full particulars can be obtained by applying to the Assistant Engineer, Dehree, *via* Zamania, E. I. R.

Tenders will be received by undersigned up to 10th June 1886, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. A. INGLIS, C.E., Executive Engr., Arrah Division.

Sale of valuable landed property.

TO be peremptorily sold by public auction, with the concurrence of the mortgagees, on Wednesday, the 9th day of June 1886, by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Company, auctioneers, at their Exchange sale-rooms, the several valuable properties mentioned in the schedule hereunder written, under instructions from Baboos Raj Kissen Doss and Khetter Mohun Doss, Trustees of the Estate of Nolit Mohun Doss, in pursuance of the provisions of the deed of conveyance bearing date the 21st day of August 1876, and made between A. B. Miller, Esq., Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta and assignee of the Estate of the said Nolit Mohun Doss of the first part, the said Nolit Mohun Doss of the second part, and the said Raj Kissen Doss and Khetter Mohun Doss, trustees, of the third part. All informations as to title and other particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the title-deeds, or of an abstract thereof, and of the conditions of sale may be had at the office of the undersigned, at No. 5, Hastings Street in Calcutta.

GONRSH CHUNDER CHUNDER, Attorney
for Baboos Raj Kissen Doss and
Khetter Mohun Doss, Trustees of
the Estate of Nolit Mohun Doss.

Lot No. 1.—All that lower-roomed brick-built house and premises, together with the land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation three-and-a-half cottas, more or less, situate, lying, and being at and numbered 91, Lower Circular Road, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following; that is to say, on the east by the said Lower Circular Road; on the west by the ground formerly the property or in the possession of Dhunpoo Raur; on the north by a lane leading to the house belonging to the said Dhunpoo Raur; and on the south by the premises of H. Randolph—monthly rent Rs. 32.

Lot No. 2.—All that lower roomed brick-built house and premises, together with the land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation five cottas, more or less, situate, lying, and being at and numbered 7, formerly

No. 10, William's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following; that is to say, on the east by the said William's Lane; on the west by the public drain; on the north by the house of

Doss, formerly of Mr. Martin; and on the south by the house and premises No. 8, belonging to Nolit Mohun Doss, formerly of Seraphim DeCastro—monthly rent Rs. 0.

Lot No. 3.—All that upper-roomed brick-built house and premises, together with the land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation three cottas and eight chittacks, more or less, situate, lying, and being at and numbered No. 8, William's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following; that is to say, on the east by the said William's Lane; on the west by the Government drain; on the north by the said house and premises No. 7, belonging to the said Nolit Mohun Doss, and formerly Seraphim DeCastro; and on the south by the house belonging to Seraphim DeCastro, formerly to Mr. Smith—monthly rent Rs. 51.

Lot No. 4.—All that lower-roomed brick-built house and premises, together with the land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation four cottas, more or less, situate, lying, and being at and numbered No. 7, formerly No. 5-2, Emambag Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following; that is to say, on the west by the said Emambag Lane; on the east by the house belonging to Gopaul Chandro Sircar, formerly to Monoo Lall Shaw; on the north by a house of Mr. Pittar, formerly of Catherine Johanes; and on the south by a Government drain—monthly rent Rs. 25.

Lot No. 5.—All that lower-roomed brick-built house and premises, together with the land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation three cottas, more or less, situate, lying, and being at and numbered 6, Kenderdine's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following; that is to say, on the east by the said Kenderdine's Lane; on the west by the house of Chunder Mohun Coondoo, formerly of Panchanan Seal; on the north by the house of Ram Chunder Seal; and on the south by the house and premises No. 7, Kenderdine's Lane, belonging to the said Nolit Mohun Doss—monthly rent Rs. 24.

Lot No. 6.—All that lower-roomed brick-built house and premises, together with the land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation three cottas, more or less, situate, lying, and being at and numbered No. 7, Kenderdine's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following; that is to say, on the east by the said Kenderdine's Lane; on the west by the house of Chunder Mohun Coondoo, formerly of Panchanan Seal; on the north by the said house and premises No. 6, Kenderdine's Lane, belonging to the said Nolit Mohun Doss; and on the south by the house and premises No. 8, Kenderdine's Lane, belonging to the said Nolit Mohun Doss—monthly rent Rs. 24.

Lot No. 7.—All that lower-roomed brick-built house and premises, together with the land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation one cotta and ten chittacks, more or less, situate, lying, and being at and numbered 8, Kenderdine's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta, formerly known as the Goorentollah Thannah, and butted and bounded in the manner following; that is to say, on the east and south by the said Kenderdine's Lane; on the west by the dwelling-house of Baboo Nolit Mohun Doss, formerly of Nos. Gomes; and on the north by the said house and premises No. 7, Kenderdine's Lane, belonging to the said Nolit Mohun Doss—monthly rent Rs. 22.

Lot No. 8.—All that lower-roomed brick-built house and premises, together with the land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation six cottas eight chittacks and six square feet, more or less, situate, lying, and being at and numbered 41, formerly No. 40, Capallytolla Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following; that is to say, on the south and west by the said Capallytolla Lane; on the north by the land of late Modoooodun Sirkar, formerly of Mr. D'Cruz; and on the east by the tenanted house of Raj Coomaree Dassee, formerly of the estate of the late Sumbhoo Chunder Doss—monthly rent Rs. 33-8.

Lot No. 9.—All that lower-roomed brick-built house with the land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation four cottas three chittacks and three cutohas, more or less, situate, lying, and being at and numbered 25, formerly 20-1, Khyroo Mehtar's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following; that is to say, on the north by a house belonging to

Khetter Mohun Doss; on the south by the house and ground now or late of Kessub Lall Mullick and Sumbhoo Nauth Doss; on the east by the land of Hurry Dass Dutt, formerly of Goopeenauth Dutt; and on the west by the house and premises formerly of Mr. Sterling—monthly rent Rs. 25.

Lot No. 10.—All that lower-roomed brick-built house and premises, together with the land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation two cottas and eight chittacks, more or less, situate, lying, and being at and numbered, 12, Khetter Mohun Doss's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following; that is to say, on the north by the dwelling-house of Chunder Coomar Sircar; on the south by a tenanted house of Raj Kristo Doss; on the east by the dwelling-house of Soorjee Coomar Dass, formerly the garden land of Bacharam Sircar; and on the west by the said Lane, called Khetter Mohun Doss's Lane—monthly rent Rs. 10. (1228-4)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th day of June 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, or as soon after that hour as the business of the other Meetings of the Company to be held on that day, will permit to consider—1st, certain correspondence which will be laid before the Meeting, and 2nd, the position of the Board with reference to the attitude assumed by the London Agent and some of the Shareholders of the Company resident in England, towards the Board. This Meeting is called by the Directors of the Company under clause 27 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

H. H. MACLEOD, Superintendent.

No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, the 2nd March 1886.

(1015-3)

The Bengal Coal Company, Limited.

THE Half-Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th day of June 1886, at half past 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving and passing the Directors' Report and Accounts for the half-year ended 30th April last, declaring a dividend, and transacting any other business which may be brought forward.

By order of the Board,

H. H. MACLEOD, Superintendent.

Calcutta, the 17th May 1886.

(1256-4)

The Bengal Coal Company, Limited.

THE adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th day of June 1886, immediately after the Ordinary Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Company to be held on that day.

By order of the Board,

H. H. MACLEOD,

Superintendent.

Calcutta, the 19th May 1886.

(1257-4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of HENRY LINDSAY, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 20th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(1307-2)

In the matter of GOPAUL CHUNDER DEY, late of No. 103, Beadon Street, in the Town of Calcutta, formerly a Canvasser in the employ of the Bengal Tel. phone Company, Limited, but at present a prisoner for debt in the Presidency Jail at Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 25th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Jogendro Chunder Mookerjee, Attorney. (1308-1)

In the matter of GEORGE AUGUSTUS LORIMER, of No. 5, William's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, Assistant Professor, Madrasah College, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 25th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(1309-1)

In the matter of GOPAUL CHUNDER DEY, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 25th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Jogendro Chunder Mookerjee, Attorney. (1310-1)

In the matter of GEORGE AUGUSTUS LORIMER, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 25th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(1311-2)

In the matter of HENRY LINDSAY, of No. 18, Zig-Zag Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, 2nd Engineer in the service of the River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 20th day of May instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(1312-1)

In the matter of HENRY JOHN BUTLER, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 26th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(1313-2)

In the matter of HENRY JOHN BUTLER, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 26th day of May last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

(1314-1)

In the matter of SHIB CHUNDER SEN, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May instant, by an order of this Court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors, respectively, except the debts due to Kallycoomar Kur for Rs. 38 and Suddhyal Bonnerjee for Rs. 24-9-3, who have not been served with the notice of the day of hearing in this matter, and except also as to the debts due to Chinn Mistry for Rs. 4-3-6 and Naffurchunder Mistry for Rs. 21-8-6, who have not had sufficient notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

Sittanauth Doss, Attorney.

(1315-1)

In the matter of HENRY PAUL GREENWAY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 2nd day of June instant, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 2nd day of June instant, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

E. J. Fink, Attorney. (1316—1)

In the matter of ALFRED CASELLA GREENWAY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 2nd day of June instant, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 2nd day of June instant, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

E. J. Fink, Attorney. (1317—1)

In the matter of ABDOL GUNNY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of April last, it was ordered that subject to payment to John Cameron Macgregor, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, of his usual commission and all costs and charges lawfully due, the petition filed by the said insolvent seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act be withdrawn and the vesting order made thereon be discharged, provided always that all acts or things done by the said Assignee or other person acting under his authority prior to this order shall be good and valid and shall not be annulled or in anywise affected thereby, and upon payment of his commission and all costs, charges and expenses lawfully incurred by him as aforesaid, the said Assignee do deliver over to the said insolvent, upon his receipt, all the estate and effects, moneys, goods, books and papers now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the estate of the said insolvent.

H. C. Chick, Attorney. (1318—1)

In the matter of SAMUEL ST. JOSEPH DURAND, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May last, it was ordered that the hearing of the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be adjourned to the first Court day in June 1887; and it is further ordered that the said insolvent do in the meanwhile pay to John Cameron Macgregor, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, monthly and every month, for the benefit of the estate of the said insolvent, the sum of Rs. 10, the first of such payments to be made on the 5th day of June next, and subsequent payments to be made on the 5th day of each and every succeeding month; and also ordered that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said first Court day in June 1887, provided the said insolvent shall monthly and every month pay the said sum in manner hereinbefore directed, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (1319—1)

In the matter of KHETTER MOHUN SEIN, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 9th day of June instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Wilson and Chatterjee, Attorneys. (1320—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 1st day of June 1886.

Insolvency Notice.

In the matter of MIRZA DELWAR HUSSEN, an insolvent. ON the 22nd day of May 1886 the said insolvent was adjudged and declared an insolvent under section 351, Act XIV of 1882. Baboo Tara Nath Das, Nazir of this Court, has been appointed Receiver of the said insolvent.

W. H. PAGE, District Judge.

District Judge's Office, Dacca, the 29th May 1886.

(1302—1)

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

In the matter of MAHOMED JOOSUB SAIT, an insolvent-debtor.

IN pursuance of the order of this Court made in the above matter, dated 19th April 1886, it is hereby notified that the declaration of the dividend in this matter is to stand over, and that the creditors in Bombay, who are creditors of the Madras firm, will be admitted to dividend on giving evidence that such creditors are creditors of the Madras firm. And it is further notified that the said insolvent does not admit the creditors of the Bombay firm to be creditors of the Madras firm, or that the creditors of the Bombay firm are creditors of the individual estate of the said insolvent, and that any creditors other than those admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent filed in this Court are to file their proofs and claim for dividend on or before the first day of August next.

F. ROWLANDSON, Official Assignee. (1231—1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	How despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	5th June	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
Ditto book-post and pattern packets.	4th „	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets.	12th „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	8th „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	8th „	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo ...	9th „	Per P. & O. str. <i>Nepaul</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	7th „	Per str. <i>Wingang</i> .
Bangkok and Moumein ...	2nd „	Ditto <i>Africa</i> .
Ditto ditto ...	9th „	Ditto <i>Ethiopia</i> .
Akyab, Kyauk-Phyoo and Rangoon.	2nd „	Ditto <i>Coronado</i> .
Ditto ditto ...	9th „	Ditto <i>Mahratta</i> .
Port Blair and Camorta ...	3rd „	Ditto <i>Maharani</i> .
Port Blair via Rangoon ...	9th „	Ditto <i>Ethiopia</i> .

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7½ P.M.

G. BARTON GROVES, Offg. Presy. Postmaster.
General Post Office, the 2nd June 1886.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that the following Mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during June 1886:—

Date of closing.	Route.
5th June 1886 ...	By Star line private vessel.
8th „ „ „ ...	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
9th „ „ „ ...	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
9th „ „ „ ...	By P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.
14th „ „ „ ...	By French steamer.
16th „ „ „ ...	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
22nd „ „ „ ...	By P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
23rd „ „ „ ...	By P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7½ P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (pre-payment compulsory).
The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (pre-payment optional).

G. BARTON GROVES, Offg. Presy. Postmaster.
General Post Office, the 2nd June 1886.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 1st June 1886.

Bennett, A. Leemann, J.
Calvin, H. Mackay, A. J.
DeBordueux, C. W. Power, J. O.
Gasper, E. Cecil. Schulze, W.
Gregory, G. Scott, H. G.
Kingsly, F. J. Wilkinson, Messrs. & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Angeli, Sig. D. Lemaitre, A.
Barnes, G. J. Leslie, Mrs. C. H.
Barnett, Mrs. James. M. O.
Basham, M. E. Macqueen, T.
Bates, J. N. Manfield, J. J.
Bigex, Mon. E. McDonald, Miss.
Bowers, S. McLaughlin, John.
B. R. Miller, Capt. John C.
Bush, C. Minaeff, Mr.
Capel, Lt.-Col. Miraglia, Giuseppe.
Caws, Capt. A. E. Morris, Paul.
Charleston, R. M. Norville, Mrs. L.
Cohen, Mr. Olsen, J.
Dimmock, Basil. Page, J. B.
D'Mello, Jose. Percy, A.
Dowling D. G. A. Perry, C. J.
D'Rozario, Miss J. Peter-on, Dr. Geo.
Drury, Surgeon F. J. Poley, J.
Dukes, Mrs. Power, J. O.
Dundas, Mrs. Preston, R. C. Campbell.
Easton, Percy H. Randall, T.
Entwisle, R. Rice, W. G. L.
Fox, R. C. W. Rishworth, B. J.
Fraser, H. B. R. M. E., Miss.
Gayer, A. H. Salten, Miss M.
Gilbert, Mrs. M. Schmid, Otto.
Godfrey, J. B. Schonamaun, C. H.
Goodall, Miss. Sharpe, Capt. A.
Gow, J. F. Shaw, H. J.
Grant, Mrs. M. Smallwood, Geo.
Greenhill, E. J. Smart, Mrs. R. B.
Griffiths, Norris. Smith, J. M.
Guerrier, H. J. Sole, Rev. A. B.
Guilday, Mr. Stanislaus, Walter.
Hoare, L. Stone, Mrs. T.
Hutton, Lt.-Col. Swingle, Mrs. C.
Inman, Capt. C. Sykes, John J. C.
Inman, James. Todd, H. P.
J. M. Mc. Touzel, Rev. C. J. C.
Jenkins, P. B. Tracey, A.
Kelly, Miss G. Walker, P. C.
K. T. M. Ward, Lieut. B. R.
Kirkbride, J. Wessendorff, Henri.
Lea, Jay. Wilson, Mrs. Mark.

Registered Letters

Altridge, G. Jones, W.
Greenblatt, S. Power, J. O.
Grogan, H. C. Ross, A.
Guerrier, M. J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 31st May 1886.

Arrakiol, M. McKey, S. B.
Crossman, J. Mullick, N. C.
Deburgh, W. T. Owen, M. S.
Fowell, Capt. W. Patch, J.
Hart, H. Roberts, H.
Lidstone, C. A. Stewart, Mrs.
Marsden, F. J. Thomas, Major C. F.

(G. BARTON GROVES.

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Notes on Forestry

By C. F. AMERY.

Deputy Conservator, Forests, N.-W. Provinces.

THIS little work, published with the approval of the Government of India, treats of the general principles of forest management in all its branches, and is recommended not only to forest officers, but to all who are interested in the progress of forest management in this country.

May be obtained of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, and of Messrs. Wyman & Co., Calcutta. Price Rs. 3-8, or including postage, Rs. 4. Or of the publishers, Messrs. Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill, London Price five shillings.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 28th May 1886.

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Bhagirati.	Entrance from Ganges	7 6	
	Thence to Nurpur	4 0	Modunpur.
	From Nurpur to Jungipur	4 6	Bangabari.
	" Jungipur to Berhampore	4 3	Arajpur.
	" Berhampore to Cutwa.	4 0	Nagore.
	" Cutwa to Nuddea	4 0	Nidoye.
Bhadrab- Jellinghi.	Entrance from Ganges	2 6	
	Thence to Akrganj	3 6	
	Akrganj to junction of the		
	Bhadrab and Jellinghi	2 6	Hurirampar.
Matabanga.	Thence to Pathabari	3 3	Pathabari.
	Pathabari to Nuddea	3 3	Sonatola.
	Entrance from Ganges	1 0	
	Thence to Chanypara	1 0	
	From Chanypara to Shikarpur	0 9	Dewangunge.
	" Shikarpur to Boalia	0 9	Najapur.
	" Boalia to Chundanga	1 0	Katchikatta.
	" Chundanga to Kissen- ganj and Hanskhali	3 3	Bastopur.

Gauge Readings.

	Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea level.	REMARKS.
Ganges.	Sahabganj	30-5-86	A.M. 6	2'10	65'3	Below zero.
	Rampore Boalia	29-5-86	12	1'10½	40'1½	"
	Entrance of Bhagirati	30-5-86	7	8'0	45'31	"
	Entrance of Bhadrab-Jellinghi	30-5-86		2'05	38'36	"
	Entrance of Matabanga	29-5-86		0'6½		"
Bhagirati	Berhampore	31-5-86	10	5'7	53'79	
Jellinghi	Kushnagur	29-5-86	12	0'7	9'25	
Matabanga	Hanskhali	28-5-86		0'3	10'85	"

P. B. ROBERTS, C.E., Executive Engineer,
Nuddea Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 31st May 1886.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of 1867	...	Rs. 0 12 per copy
Ditto ditto 1868	...	1 8
Ditto ditto 1869	...	2 4
Ditto ditto 1870	...	2 6
Ditto ditto 1871	...	2 8
Ditto ditto 1872	...	3 0
Ditto ditto 1873	...	3 0
Ditto ditto 1874	...	3 0
Administration Report of 1870-71	...	0 4
Ditto ditto 1871-72	...	0 4
Ditto ditto 1872-73	...	0 4
Ditto ditto 1873-74	...	0 4
Ditto ditto 1874-75	...	0 4

A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India

Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874

The above are also to be obtained at the same price at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A., Meteorological Reporter
to the Govt of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 26th August 1875.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance—

	One page.	Half page.	Quarter page.
For one issue ... Rs.	20	Rs. 14	Rs. 9
„ three issues ... „	55	„ 36	„ 24
„ six „ ... „	100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „ ... „	145	„ 96	„ 64
„ twelve „ ... „	190	„ 120	„ 80

The following revised advertisement is published in substitution of that which appeared at page 1084, Part II, of the Calcutta Gazette of the 9th July 1884:—

The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority.

THE Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1886, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance

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ALEX. FIDELAR

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Meteorological Office, Bengal, the 17th March 1886.

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Notice is hereby given, that the terms for the
purchase of publications from, and for all work
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R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 24th February 1886.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 14th April 1886, and having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th May 1886, is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1886.

An Act to further amend the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870: It is enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, Bengal Act VI of 1870 as amended by Bengal Act I of 1871.

And it shall come into force in all districts to which Bengal Act VI of 1870 as amended by Bengal Act I of 1871 has been extended from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

New section substituted for section 3.

3. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district, by a writing under his hand, to appoint not less than three nor more

than five persons to be a panchayat in any village containing more than sixty houses, within the district of which he has charge:

“Provided that no such panchayat shall be appointed in any place to which the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, has been, or may hereafter be, extended:

“Provided also that no panchayat shall be appointed in any village until some officer exercising magisterial powers shall, in personal communication with the villagers, have explained to them the duties of a panchayat, and shall have ascertained on the spot, by any means he thinks best to employ, the persons who, by reason of their local influence, in the opinion of the villagers, or for special reasons to be recorded by such magisterial officer, are most proper to be appointed members of the panchayat:

“Provided also that in every village to which this Act has already been extended the Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, ascertain, in the manner hereinbefore provided, the persons most proper to be appointed as members of the panchayat, and shall appoint them accordingly.”

New section substituted for section 6.

3. For section 6 the following shall be substituted:—

6. Whenever any member of a panchayat shall die or cease to be a member of such panchayat, the Magistrate shall, by a writing under his hand, call on the remaining members of the panchayat to nominate within thirty days a fit and proper person to be appointed as member of the panchayat in the room of such member so dying or ceasing to be a member and the Magistrate

Succession of member of panchayat.

shall, unless he considers such nomination improper, appoint the person so nominated to be a member of the panchayât:

"Provided that if no person shall have been so nominated, or if in the opinion of the Magistrate the person nominated is, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, unfit to be appointed a member of the panchayât, the Magistrate shall appoint a fit and proper person to be a member of the panchayât."

4. In section 8 for the words "fifteen days" shall be substituted the words "thirty days," and for the words "two years," shall be substituted the words "three years."

New section substituted for section 9. 5. For section 9 the following shall be substituted:—

"9. Every member of a panchayât appointed under section three shall be appointed for the term of three years. Every member of a panchayât appointed under section six shall be appointed only for a term equal to the unexpired portion of the term for which the member whom he succeeds was appointed."

New sections to follow section 9. 6. After section 9 the following shall be inserted:—

"9A. No member of a panchayât, after the expiry of his term of office, shall be again appointed a member of a panchayât, without his consent, till after the lapse of three years."

Exemption from serving on panchayât. 9B. On the expiry of the term for which the members of a panchayât were appointed, the Magistrate shall appoint a new panchayât in the manner prescribed in section three, the outgoing panchayât continuing to exercise all the functions of a panchayât until such new panchayât has been appointed."

7. In section 22, for the words "six per cent." shall be substituted the words "ten per cent."

Amendment of section 39. 8. To section 39 the following shall be added:—

"8th—He shall assist the collecting member of the panchayât in collecting the chaukidari assessment."

9. In section 41 after the words "such member shall himself report the same" and

before the words "to such officer" shall be inserted the following:—

"or cause the same to be reported." New section substituted for section 43. 10. For section 43 the following shall be substituted:—

"43. Every chaukidar shall receive, quarter by quarter, the full amount of his salary from such officer or person as the Magistrate shall appoint."

New section substituted for section 44. 11. For section 44 the following shall be substituted:—

"44. Within thirty days after the end of each quarter, every panchayat shall pay or remit to such officer or person as the Magistrate may appoint under the last foregoing section a sum equal to the pay of the chaukidar for the quarter, or any smaller amount which may stand to the credit of the Chaukidari Fund of the village."

12. In section 45 for the words "shall issue his warrant" shall be substituted the words "may issue his warrant," and at the end of the section the following shall be added:—

"An application for the appointment of a tehsildar under section 46A shall not of itself be deemed a sufficient step to realize from defaulters the arrears due from them."

New sections to follow section 46. 13. After section 46 the following shall be inserted:—

"46A. The Magistrate may at any time, on the application of the panchayât of any village, appoint a tehsildar in such village to assist the collecting member of such panchayât, and such tehsildar shall exercise all the powers vested in the panchayât for the collection of the chaukidari assessment, and the Magistrate shall, on a like application, revoke such appointment."

46B. Every tehsildar appointed under the last foregoing section shall be remunerated at such rate and in such manner as the

Magistrate may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division prescribe; and such remuneration shall be levied from those who have failed to pay their chaukidari assessments in the same manner and in the same proportion as the chaukidari assessment:

"Provided that one tehsildar may, in the discretion of the Magistrate, be appointed for more than one village."

GORDON LEITH,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th May, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee—

NO. 6 OF 1886.

THE INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL, 1886.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

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A Bill to Amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

- 1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankruptcy Act, 1886.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India, and shall apply to all British subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, whether in the service of the Government of India or otherwise, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place beyond the limits of British India.

(3) It shall, except as by this section otherwise provided, come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

(4) Any power conferred by this Act to make rules may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule so made shall not take effect till the commencement of this Act.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKRUPTCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of Bankruptcy.

- 2. (1) A debtor commits an act of bankruptcy in each of the following cases:—

- (a) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors generally;
- (b) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property, or of any part thereof;
- (c) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged bankrupt;
- (d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things, namely, departs out of British India, or,

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being out of British India, remains out of British India, or departs from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absents himself, or begins to keep house, or closes his place of business, or suffers himself to be arrested or taken in execution for a debt not due, or submits collusively or fraudulently to an adverse decree, or procures himself, or his property, moveable or immovable, to be attached or taken in execution;

- (e) if he files in the Court a declaration of his inability to pay his debts or presents a bankruptcy petition against himself;
- (f) if he gives notice that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts;
- (g) if he makes to any of his creditors an offer of a composition in satisfaction of any of his debts, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs;
- (h) if he is imprisoned in execution of a decree or order of a Civil Court for a longer period than twenty-one days for making default in payment of a sum of money.

Receiving Order.

3. Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor has committed an act of bankruptcy, the Court may, on a bankruptcy petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order, in this Act called a receiving order, for the protection of the estate.

Jurisdiction to make receiving order.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 6 (1), dictum. clause (d).]

4. (1) The Court shall not have jurisdiction to make a receiving order unless—
- (a) the debtor is, at the time of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, under an order of a Civil Court, for making default in payment of a sum of money; or
 - (b) the debtor, or, if he is a member of a firm, his partner or one of his partners, has, within a year before the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits:

Provided as follows:—

- (i) in any case where an application for declaring a debtor insolvent has been made under section 344 of the Code of Civil Procedure to any Court subordinate to the Court, and the Court is of opinion that the proceedings may be more advantageously conducted before itself and under this Act, the Court, on the application of the debtor or of any of his creditors, or of its own motion, may withdraw the proceedings from the subordinate Court, if competent so to do under its Letters Patent or section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may then make a receiving order under this Act in supersession of all or any of the proceedings which may have been previously taken under the said Code:

- (ii) the Court may in any prescribed class of cases make a receiving order on a bankruptcy petition notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by clauses (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

(2) The application of the provisions of this Act to a case withdrawn under proviso (i) to sub-section (1) shall be subject to such modifications, if any, of those provisions as may be prescribed.

5. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless—

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees; and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum, payable either immediately or at some certain future time; and
- (c) the act of bankruptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him, after deducting the value so estimated, in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

6. (1) A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts, and be served in the prescribed manner.

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of—

- (a) the debt of the petitioning creditor,
- (b) the act of bankruptcy, or, if more than one act of bankruptcy is alleged in the petition, some one of the alleged acts of bankruptcy, and,
- (c) if the debtor does not appear, the service of the petition;

and, if satisfied with the proof, may make a receiving order in pursuance of the petition.

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the act of bankruptcy, or of the service of the petition, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts, or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition.

(4) Where the debtor appears on the petition, and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against the debtor in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.

(5) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss,

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 9.]

[1. R. 13 Q. B. D. C. A. 471, and Law Journal, September 21st, 1885.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 5.]

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 8 & 9. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 6.]

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 10.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 7.]

XIV of 1882.

XIV of 1882.

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on such terms as it thinks just, the petition on which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

(6) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 5.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 8.]

7. (1) A debtor's petition shall allege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and the presentation thereof shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy without the previous filing by the debtor of any declaration of inability to pay his debts; and, if the debtor proves that he is entitled to present the petition, the Court shall thereupon make a receiving order, unless, in its opinion, the proceedings ought to have been taken before some other Court having jurisdiction under this Act.

(2) A debtor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, ss. 13 &
40.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 9.]

8. (1) On the making of a receiving order the official assignee shall be thereby constituted receiver of the property of the debtor, and the debtor, if in prison, shall be released, and thereafter, except as directed by this Act, no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any suit or other legal proceeding unless with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.

(2) But this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 40.
46 & 67 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 10.]

9. (1) The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary for the protection of the estate, at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition and before a receiving order is made, appoint the official assignee to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof.

(2) The Court may at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition stay any suit or other legal proceeding pending before any Judge or Judges of the Court or in any other Court in British India against the property or person of the debtor, and any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bankruptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 11.]

10. Where the Court makes an order staying any suit or other legal proceeding, or staying proceedings generally, the order may be served by sending a copy thereof, under the seal of the Court, by prepaid letter addressed to the Court before which the proceeding is pending and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.

[XIV of 1866.]

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 12.]

11. (1) If in any case the official assignee, having regard to the nature of the debtor's estate or business or to the interests of the

creditors generally, is of opinion that a special manager of the estate or business other than the official assignee ought to be appointed, he may appoint a manager thereof accordingly to act until the property vests in the official assignee, or, if a special assignee is appointed as hereinafter provided, until that appointment takes effect, and to have such powers of the official assignee himself as may be entrusted to him by the official assignee.

(2) The debtor may be appointed special manager.

(3) The special manager shall give security and furnish accounts in such manner as the official assignee, subject to the control of the Court, may direct, and shall receive such remuneration as the official assignee may, within limits prescribed and subject to that control, determine.

12. Notice of every receiving order, stating the name, address and description of the debtor, the date of the order, the Court by which the order is made and the date of the petition, shall be published in the prescribed manner.

13. If in any case where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition it appears to the Court by which the order was made, upon an application by the official assignee, or by any creditor or other person interested, that by reason of the residence of the majority of the creditors in number or value, or the situation of the property of the debtor, in some part of British India or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere, beyond the limits within which the Court ordinarily exercises civil jurisdiction, or from any other cause, his estate and effects ought to be administered by some other Court having jurisdiction under this Act or under the Bankruptcy or Insolvent Laws of some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, the Court, after such enquiry as to it may seem fit, may rescind the receiving order and stay all proceedings on, or dismiss, the petition, upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit.

Proceedings consequent on Order.

14. (1) When a receiving order is made against a debtor, he shall prepare a statement of his affairs, and submit to the official assignee a statement of and

in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by affidavit, and showing the particulars of the debtor's assets, debts and liabilities, the names, residences and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the official assignee may require.

(2) The statement shall be so submitted within the following times, namely:—

- (i) if the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within seven days from the date of the order;
- (ii) if the order is made on the petition of a creditor, within fourteen days from the date of the order.

But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend the time.

(3) If the debtor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, the official assignee may, at the expense of the estate, cause a statement of affairs to be prepared in manner prescribed,

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and, if the default of the debtor was in the opinion of the Court without reasonable excuse, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, or of any creditor, adjudge him bankrupt.

(4) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may, personally or by agent, inspect the statement prepared under sub-section (1) or sub-section (5) at all reasonable times, and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor shall be punished, on the complaint of the official assignee, with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

[New, cf. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 15.]

15. The debtor may within the time limited for the submission of the statement of his affairs, or with the permission of the Court, at any time before he has been adjudged bankrupt, submit to the official assignee a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to his creditors or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs.

Public Examination of Debtor.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 17.]

16. (1) Where the Court makes a receiving order it shall hold a public sitting, on a day to be appointed by the Court, for the examination of the debtor, and the debtor shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property.

(2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the submission of the debtor's statement of affairs.

(3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time.

(4) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or a legal practitioner authorised by him in this behalf, may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure.

(5) The official assignee shall take part in the examination, and for the purpose thereof may, subject to such directions as may be given by the Court, employ a legal practitioner.

(6) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient.

(7) The debtor shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.

(8) Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.

(9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded, but that order shall not preclude the Court from directing a further examination of the debtor as to his conduct, dealings or property whenever it may see fit to do so.

Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

[New, cf. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 15.]

17. (1) Where a debtor has submitted a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to his creditors or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the official assignee

shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, communicate the proposal in manner prescribed to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs and either summon him to attend a meeting to be held for the consideration of the proposal, or cause a notice to be served on him in manner prescribed requiring him, within a time to be specified in the notice, to notify in writing to the official assignee whether or not he accepts the proposal.

(2) The Court may at any time direct, and one-fourth in value of the creditors mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs may, within the time specified in the notice served under sub-section (1), by requisition in writing, require, that a meeting of the creditors shall be held for the consideration of the proposal.

(3) With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at a meeting convened under this section, or any subsequent meeting of creditors, the rules in the first schedule shall be observed.

(4) Where the official assignee issues a notice under sub-section (1), requiring a creditor to notify whether or not he accepts a proposal, he shall send with the notice a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official assignee may think fit to make.

18. (1) The composition or scheme proposed by the debtor shall not be deemed to be accepted by the creditors unless—

(a) where a meeting has been convened under the last foregoing section, the creditors who have proved resolve, by special resolution passed at that meeting or an adjournment thereof, that the proposal shall be accepted, or,

(b) where a meeting has not been convened under that section, a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors who have proved notify in writing to the official assignee their acceptance of the proposal.

(2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors unless, after its acceptance by them, it is approved by the Court.

(3) The debtor or the official assignee may, after the conclusion of the public examination of the debtor, apply to the Court to approve any composition or scheme which has been accepted by the creditors, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.

(4) The Court shall, before approving a composition or scheme, hear a report of the official assignee as to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(5) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme are not reasonable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any case in which the Court is required under this Act where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or if any such facts are proved as would under this Act justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court

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may in its discretion, refuse to approve the composition or scheme.

(6) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval shall be testified in the prescribed manner.

(7) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in bankruptcy.

(8) A certificate of the official assignee that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity.

(9) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court on application by any person interested, and an order of the Court made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.

(10) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheme cannot, in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any creditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this subsection, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the date of the adjudication, shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

(11) If, under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, the official assignee or a special assignee is appointed to administer the debtor's property or manage his business, Part IV or Part V of this Act, as the case may be, and such other portions of the Act as may be prescribed, shall apply to the assignee as if he were an assignee in a bankruptcy, and as if the terms "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or arranging debtor and an order approving the composition or scheme.

(12) Part III of this Act shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being given to the words "assignee," "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" as in the last preceding sub-section.

(13) A composition or scheme shall not be approved by the Court unless it provides for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(14) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under this Act would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

19. Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme, the composition or scheme shall not be binding

on any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which, under the provisions of this Act, the

debtor would not be discharged by an order of discharge in bankruptcy, unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

20. (1) At the time of making a receiving order, or at any time thereafter, the Court may, on the application of the debtor himself, adjudge him bankrupt. The application may be made orally and without notice.

(2) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, then, if a composition or scheme is not accepted and approved in pursuance of this Act within fourteen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

(3) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt his property shall become divisible among his creditors and shall vest in the official assignee.

(4) Notice of every order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, stating the name, address and description of the bankrupt, the date of the adjudication and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.

21. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt the creditors may, if they think fit, at any time after the adjudication, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them under the bankruptcy, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted before adjudication.

(2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy and vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in such other person as the Court may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare.

(3) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any person interested, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made, or thing duly done, under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this subsection, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

Control over Person and Property of Debtor.

22. (1) Every debtor against whom a receiving order is made shall, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, attend any meeting of his creditors which the official assignee may require him to attend, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

[See ss. 23 and 24 of this Bill.]

[See s. 28 (5) of this Bill.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 19.]

[See ss. 28 and 107 of this Bill.]

Limitation of effect of composition or scheme.

proval of a composition or scheme, the composition or scheme shall not be binding

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(2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, wait at such times and places on the official assignee or special manager, execute such powers-of-attorney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be reasonably required by the official assignee or special manager or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official assignee or special manager, or any creditor or person interested.

(3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(4) If a debtor wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the official assignee or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 25.] **23. (1)** The Court may, by warrant addressed to any police-officer or prescribed officer of the Court, cause a debtor to be arrested, and any books, papers, money and goods in his possession to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Court may order, under the following circumstances:—

(a) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he has absconded or is about to abscond with a view of avoiding service of a bankruptcy petition or of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him;

(b) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official assignee, or that there is probable reason for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his property or any books, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy;

(c) if, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him, or after a receiving order is made against him, he removes any property in his possession above the value of fifty rupees without the leave of the official assignee;

(d) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court.

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act relating to fraudulent preferences.

24. Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, may, from time to time, order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, post letters and telegrams addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed, sent or delivered by the Postal and Telegraph authorities in British India to the official assignee, or otherwise as the Court directs; and the same shall be done accordingly.

25. (1) The Court may, on the application of the official assignee, or of any creditor who has proved his debt, at any time after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.

(2) If a person so summoned, after having been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the Court may, by warrant, cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

(3) The Court may examine on oath, either by word of mouth or by written interrogatories, any person so brought before it concerning the debtor, his dealings or property.

(4) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he is indebted to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, order him to pay to the official assignee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount in which he is indebted, or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination.

(5) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, order him to deliver to the official assignee that property, or any part thereof, at such time, in such manner and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

Discharge of Bankrupt.

26. (1) A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 27-28.)*

the public examination of the bankrupt is concluded. The application shall be heard in open Court.

(2) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official assignee as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or with respect to his after-acquired property:

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 50 & 51.] Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, and shall, on proof of any of the facts hereinafter mentioned, either refuse the order, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to such conditions as aforesaid.

XLV of 1860.

(3) The facts hereinbefore referred to are—

(a) that the bankrupt, if a trader, has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy or within such shorter period immediately preceding that event as the Court may deem reasonable in the circumstances of the case;

(b) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(c) that the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it;

(d) that the bankrupt has brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations or unjustifiable extravagance in living;

(e) that the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any suit or other legal proceeding properly brought against him;

(f) that the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order, when unable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(g) that the bankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt or made under any enactment in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(h) that the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(4) For the purposes of this section the report of the official assignee shall be *prima facie* evidence of the statements therein contained.

(5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published in the prescribed manner and sent one month at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Court may hear the official assignee, and may

also hear any creditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evidence as it may think fit.

(6) The Court may, in making an order of discharge, pass a decree against the debtor in favour of the official assignee for any balance of the debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of his discharge; but in that case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his debts.

(7) A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the official assignee may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the official assignee, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation.

(8) Where the Court refuses the discharge of the bankrupt, it may, after such time and in such circumstances as may be authorised by general rules, permit him to renew his application for an order of discharge.

Fraudulent settlements. 27. In either of the following cases, that is to say:—

(1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settlor is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, or

(2) in the case of any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not being money or property of or in right of his wife),

if the settlor is adjudged bankrupt or compounds or arranges with his creditors, and it appears to the Court that the settlement, covenant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay creditors, or was unjustifiable having regard to the state of the settlor's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement, as the case may be, in like manner as in cases where the debtor has been guilty of fraud.

28. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt on a recognisance, or from any debt with which the bankrupt may be chargeable at the suit of the Crown or of any person for any offence against an enactment relating to any branch of the public revenue, or at the suit of the sheriff or other public officer on a bail-bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence; and the bankrupt shall not be discharged from these excepted debts unless the Government certifies in writing its consent to his being discharged therefrom.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part II.—Disqualifications of Bankrupt.—Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 29-32.)

(2) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party, or from any debt or liability whereof he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptcy, and of the validity of the proceedings therein; and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

12 Vic.,
ss. 59
(5) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the receiving order was a partner or co-trustee with the bankrupt or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

PART II.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF BANKRUPT.

47 Vic.,
ss. 32
(1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified for—

- 25 Vic.,
- (a) being appointed or acting as a Member of any Legislative Council constituted under the Indian Councils Act, 1861;
 - (b) being appointed or acting as a Justice of the Peace, Judge or Magistrate;
 - (c) being appointed or acting as a member of any local authority.

(2) The disqualifications to which a bankrupt is subject under this section shall be removed and cease if and when—

- (a) the adjudication of bankruptcy against him is annulled; or
- (b) he obtains from the Court his discharge with a certificate to the effect that his bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

The Court may grant or withhold the certificate as it thinks fit, but a refusal of the certificate shall be subject to appeal.

(3) If a person is adjudged bankrupt whilst holding the office of Member of a Legislative Council, Justice of the Peace, Judge, Magistrate or member of a local authority, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Proof of Debts.

12 Vic.,
s. 41.
47 Vic.,
s. 37.
(1) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise or breach of trust shall not be provable in bankruptcy.

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankruptcy available against the debtor shall not prove under the receiving order for any debt or liability

contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(3) Save as aforesaid, all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An estimate shall be made by the official assignee of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the official assignee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.

(6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in bankruptcy.

(8) "Liability" shall for the purposes of this Act include any compensation for work or labour done, and any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it shall include any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or money's worth, whether the payment is, as respects amount, fixed or unliquidated; as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any one contingency or on two or more contingencies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules, or as matter of opinion.

31. Where there have been mutual credits, mutual debts or other mutual dealings between a debtor against whom a receiving order is made under this Act and any other person proving or claiming to prove a debt under the receiving order, an account shall be taken by, or under the orders of, the Court of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of those mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; but a person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefit of any set-off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the debtor notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and available against him.

32. With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right of proof by secured and other creditors, the admission and rejection of debts.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 33-37.)

proofs, and the other matters referred to in the second schedule, the rules in that schedule shall be observed.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 40.]

33. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(a) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to Her Majesty, to any local authority or otherwise, due from the bankrupt at the date of the receiving order, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before that date;

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 46.]

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each clerk or servant; and

(c) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order.

(2) The foregoing debts shall rank equally among themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the bankrupt is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions among themselves.

[Act IX. of
1872, s. 262.]

(3) In the case of partners the joint estate shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of their joint debts, and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. If there is a surplus of the separate estates, it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint estate.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in the bankruptcy shall be paid *pari passu*.

(5) If there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the receiving order at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts proved in the bankruptcy.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 41.]

34. (1) Where at the time of the presentation of a petition in the bankruptcy petition case of apprenticeship, any person is apprenticed or is an article clerk to the bankrupt, the adjudication of bankruptcy shall, if either the bankrupt or the apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the official assignee to that effect, be a complete discharge of the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement; and, if any money has been paid by or, on behalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a fee, the official assignee may, on the application of the apprentice or clerk, or of some person on his behalf, pay such sum as the official assignee, subject to an appeal to the Court, thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's property to or for the use of the apprentice or clerk, regard being had to the amount paid by him or on his behalf, and to the time during which he served with the bankrupt under the contract or articles before the commencement of the bankruptcy, and to the other circumstances of the case.

(2) Where it appears expedient to the official assignee, he may, on the application of any apprentice or article clerk to the bankrupt, or any person acting on behalf of the apprentice or article clerk, instead of acting under the preceding provisions of this section, transfer the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement to some other person.

35. (1) The landlord or other person to whom power to landlord to any rent is due from the bankrupt may, at any time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy, exercise his right of distress (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if the distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptcy it shall be available only for three months' rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

(2) For the purposes of this section the term "order of adjudication" shall be deemed to include an order for the administration of the estate of a deceased person who dies insolvent.

Property available for Payment of Debts.

36. The bankruptcy of a debtor, whether the relation back of same takes place on the debtor's title, or on the debtor's own petition or upon that of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptcy being committed on which a receiving order is made against him, or, if the bankrupt is proved to have committed more acts of bankruptcy than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the bankrupt within three months next preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition; but a bankruptcy petition, receiving order or adjudication shall not be rendered invalid by reason of any act of bankruptcy anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

37. The property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the bankrupt, shall not comprise the following particulars:—

(1) property held by the bankrupt on trust for any other person;

(2) the tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing apparel, bedding and other such necessities of himself, his wife and children, to a value, inclusive of tools and apparel and the other things aforesaid, not exceeding two hundred rupees in the whole;

But it shall comprise the following particulars:—

(3) all such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankrupt at the commencement of the bankruptcy or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge;

(4) the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the bank-

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 38-43.)

rupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or before his discharge; and

[11 & 12 Vic.,
21, s. 23.]

(5) all moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof. Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section

Effect of Bankruptcy on antecedent Transactions.

[Act XIV
1892, s.
47 Vic.,
22, s. 45.]

38. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the official assignee, except in respect of assets realized in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor, has been given to the Court executing the decree.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a mortgagee or incumbrancer of property against which a decree is executed.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
22, s. 46.]

39. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution, and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property to be delivered to the official assignee, but the costs of the execution shall be a charge on the property so delivered, and the official assignee may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

(2) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the official assignee.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
22, s. 47.]

40. (1) Any settlement of property not being a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settlement made on or for the wife or children of the settlor of property which has accrued to the settlor after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the settlor becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlement, be void against the official assignee, and shall if the settlor becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of the settlement, be void against the official assignee unless the parties claiming under the settlement can prove that the settlor was at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement and that the interest of the settlor in the property had passed to the trustee of the settlement on the execution thereof.

(2) Any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage, for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or

property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest, whether vested or contingent in possession or remainder, and not being money or property of or in right of his wife, shall, on his becoming bankrupt before the money or property has been actually paid or transferred pursuant to the covenant or contract, be void against the official assignee.

(3) "Settlement" shall for the purposes of this section include any conveyance or transfer of property.

41. (1) Every conveyance or transfer of property, or charge thereon made, every payment made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the official assignee.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

42. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of bankruptcy on an execution and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of a bankruptcy—

- (a) any payment of the bankrupt to any of his creditors,
- (b) any payment or delivery to the bankrupt,
- (c) any conveyance or assignment by the bankrupt for valuable consideration, or
- (d) any contract, dealing or transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration:

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

- (1) the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place before the date of the receiving order; and
- (2) the person (other than the debtor) to, by or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction was made, executed or entered into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, notice of any available act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt before that time.

Realization of Property.

43. (1) The official assignee shall, as soon as he may be, take possession of the deeds, books and documents of the bankrupt, and all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 44-47.)*

(2) The official assignee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the bankrupt, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver under that section as may be prescribed; and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly.

XIV of 1882.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 25.]

(3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of stock, shares in ships, shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company, office or person, the official assignee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt.

(4) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of things in action, those things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the official assignee.

(5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the official assignee all money and securities in his possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the official assignee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the official assignee.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 51.]

44. Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of a bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt or of any other person, and with a view to the seizure thereof may break open any house, building or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and, where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search-warrant to any police-officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 27.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 53.]

45. (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy or of Her Majesty's Indian marine service, or an officer or clerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the official assignee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankrupt's pay or salary as, subject to the provisions of section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, may, by order under section 268 of that Code, direct.

XIV of 1882.

(2) Where a bankrupt is in the receipt of a salary or income other than as aforesaid, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, shall from time to time, subject to the provisions of section 260 of the said Code and of the Pensions Act, 1871, make such order as it thinks just for the payment of the salary or income, or of any part thereof, to the official assignee, to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.

XXIII of
1871.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss a bankrupt.

46. The property of a debtor who has been adjudged bankrupt shall pass from official assignee to official assignee, and shall vest in the official assignee for the time being during his continuance in office, with it any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever.

47. (1) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of any tenancy burdened with onerous covenants, of shares or stock in companies, of unprofitable contracts, or of any other property that is unsaleable, or not readily saleable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act, or to the payment of any sum of money, the official assignee, notwithstanding that he has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the property, or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto, but subject to the provisions of this section, may, by writing signed by him, at any time within three months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, disclaim the property:

Provided that, where any such property has not come to the knowledge of the official assignee within one month after the adjudication, he may disclaim the property at any time within two months after he first became aware thereof.

(2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclaimer, the rights, interests and liabilities of the bankrupt and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the official assignee from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the bankrupt and his property and the official assignee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

(3) The official assignee shall not be entitled to disclaim a tenancy without the leave of the Court, except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules; and the Court may, before or on granting the leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave, and make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy, as the Court thinks just.

(4) The official assignee shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this section in any case where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and he has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not; and, in the case of a contract, if the official assignee, after such application as aforesaid, does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

(5) The Court may, on the application of any person who is, as against the official assignee, entitled to the benefit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the bankrupt, make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the non-performance of the contract, or otherwise, as to

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 48-50.)

the Court may seem equitable; and any damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt under the bankruptcy.

(6) The Court may, on application by any person either claiming any interest in any disclaimed property, or being under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property, and on hearing such persons as it thinks fit, make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to any person entitled thereto, or to whom it may seem just that the same should be delivered by way of compensation for such liability as aforesaid, or a trustee for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just; and, on any such vesting order being made, the property comprised therein shall vest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose:

Provided always that, where the property disclaimed is a tenancy, the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of any person claiming under the bankrupt, whether as under-tenant or as mortgagee by demise, except upon the terms of making that person subject to the same liabilities and obligations as the bankrupt was subject to under the tenancy in respect to the property at the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed, and any under-tenant or mortgagee declining to accept a vesting order upon these terms shall be excluded from all interest in and security upon the property; and if there is no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to accept an order upon these terms, the Court shall have power to vest the bankrupt's estate and interest in the property in any person bound either personally or in a representative character, and either alone or jointly with the bankrupt, to discharge the tenant's liabilities and obligations, freed and discharged from all estates, incumbrances and interests created therein by the bankrupt.

(7) Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the bankrupt to the extent of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the bankruptcy.

47 Vic.,
p. 56.]

48. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, Powers of assignee as the official assignee may do to dealing with property. all or any of the following things:—

12 Vic.,
p. 31.]

(a) sell all or any part of the property of the bankrupt (including the goodwill of his business, if any, and the book debts due or growing due to him) by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels;

(b) give receipts for any money received by him, which receipts shall effectually discharge the person paying the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof;

(c) prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend in respect of any debt due to the bankrupt;

[11 & 12 Vic.,
p. 21, s. 30.]

(d) exercise any powers the capacity to exercise which is vested in the official assignee under this Act, and execute any powers-of-attorney, deeds and other instruments for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act;

[18 Act
XXI of 1854,
p. 31.]

(e) deal with any property to which the bankrupt is beneficially entitled as tenant

in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it.

(2) Any dealing by an official assignee under clause (c) of sub-section (1) with any property to which the bankrupt is before his discharge entitled as in that clause mentioned shall, although the bankrupt be dead at the time of that dealing, be as valid and have the same operation as if the bankrupt were then alive.

49. The official assignee may, subject to any Powers exercisable by general or special orders of assignee subject to orders the Court, do all or any of the following things:—

(1) carry on the business of the bankrupt, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(2) bring, institute or defend any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the bankrupt;

(3) employ a legal practitioner or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business;

(4) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankrupt a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as he thinks fit;

(5) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the bankrupt for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;

(6) refer any dispute to arbitration, and compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, whether present or future, certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the bankrupt and any person who may have incurred any liability to the bankrupt, on the receipt of such sums, payable at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on;

(7) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptcy;

(8) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bankrupt, made or capable of being made on the official assignee by any person or by the official assignee on any person;

(9) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

Distribution of Property.

50. (1) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration or otherwise, the official assignee shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts.

(2) The first dividend, if any, shall be declared and be payable within six months after the adjudication, unless the official assignee satisfies the

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(Part IV.—Official Assignees.—Sections 51-58.)

Court that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration to a later date.

(3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and be payable at intervals of not more than six months.

(4) Before declaring a dividend the official assignee shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be published in the prescribed manner, and shall also send reasonable notice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the bankrupt's statement who has not proved his debt.

(5) When the official assignee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable, and a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the estate.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 59.]

51. (1) Where one partner of a firm is adjudged bankrupt, a creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the bankrupt until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.

(2) Where joint and separate properties are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, subject to any order to the contrary that may be made by the Court on the application of the official assignee or any person interested, be declared together; and the expenses of and incident to those dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the official assignee between the joint and separate properties, regard being had to the work done for and to the benefit received by each property.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 43.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 60.]

52. In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the official assignee shall make provision for debts provable in bankruptcy appearing from the bankrupt's statements, or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the official assignee is acting that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, or to establish them if disputed, and also for debts provable in bankruptcy the subject of claims not yet determined. He shall also make provision for any disputed proofs or claims, and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 61.]

53. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being in the hands of the official assignee any dividend or dividends he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 62.]

54. When the official assignee has realized all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needlessly

protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy, he shall, with the leave of the Court, declare a final dividend; but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court within a time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or, if the Court on application by any such claimant grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of that further time, the property of the bankrupt shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any other persons.

55. No suit for a dividend shall lie against the official assignee, but if the official assignee refuses to pay any dividend the Court

may, if it thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

56. (1) The official assignee may appoint the bankrupt himself to superintend the management of the property of the bankrupt or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any)

of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the official assignee may direct.

(2) The official assignee may, from time to time, make such allowance as he thinks just to the bankrupt out of his property for the support of the bankrupt and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but the Court may reduce any such allowance and limit the time for which it may be made.

57. The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus plus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest, as by this Act provided, and of the costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings under the bankruptcy petition.

PART IV.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

Appointment and Removal.

58. (1) The Chief Justice of each of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may from time to time appoint such person as he thinks fit to the office of official assignee of debtors' estates for that Court, and may, with the concurrence of a majority of the other Judges of the Court, remove the person for the time being holding that office for any of the following causes, namely, unwillingness to act, removal from out of the jurisdiction of the Court, incapacity or misconduct.

(2) The Local Government may in like manner appoint such person as it thinks fit to the office of official assignee of debtors' estates for any other Court having bankruptcy jurisdiction under this Act, and may remove the person for the time being holding that office.

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(Part V.—Special Assignees.—Sections 72-77.)

respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bankrupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as official assignee, but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

Official Name.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 83.] 72. The official assignee may sue and be sued by the name of "the official assignee of the property of a bankrupt," inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description, make contracts, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Vacation of Office on Insolvency.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 85.] 73. If a receiving order is made against an official assignee, he shall thereby vacate the office of official assignee.

Control.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 89.] 74. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall, in the administration of the property of the bankrupt and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by any resolution of the creditors at a meeting.

(2) The official assignee may, from time to time, summon meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution at any meeting, or the Court may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

(3) The official assignee may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the bankruptcy.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 90.] 75. If the bankrupt or any of the creditors, or any other person, is aggrieved by any act or decision of the official assignee, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 91.] 76. (1) In the event of any official assignee not faithfully performing his duties and duly observing all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment, rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Court by any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

(2) The Court may at any time require any official assignee to answer any inquiry made by it in relation to any bankruptcy in which he is

engaged, and may examine him or any other person on oath concerning the bankruptcy.

(3) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the official assignee.

PART V.

SPECIAL ASSIGNEES.

77. (1) If any creditor desires that any person other than the official assignee be appointed assignee of the bankrupt's estate, he may, at any time after the debtor has been adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court to summon a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of considering the appointment of a special assignee. [11 & 12 Vic. c. 21, s. 17
46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 21.]

(2) The Court may in any case, and shall if the creditor, or he and other creditors applying with him, represent one-fourth in value of the creditors, cause a meeting to be summoned for that purpose. [New.]

(3) At the meeting convened under sub-section (2) the creditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint a special assignee of the property of the bankrupt. [New.]

(4) If a special assignee is appointed, he shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Court; and the Court, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, unless it disapproves of the appointment on the ground that it has not been made in good faith by a majority in value of the creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as assignee, or that his connection with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally. [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 21 sub-s. (2).]

(5) The appointment of a special assignee shall take effect as from the date of the certificate. [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 2 sub-s. (4).]

(6) If the Court disapproves of the appointment made at the meeting summoned under sub-section (2), it shall cause a further meeting of creditors to be summoned for the purpose of appointing some other person to be special assignee. [New.]

(7) If either at the meeting summoned under sub-section (2) or at the further meeting summoned under sub-section (6) the creditors do not, by ordinary resolution, appoint a special assignee, or if at the further meeting they make an appointment of which the Court disapproves on any of the grounds mentioned in sub-section (4), the official assignee shall be the assignee throughout the bankruptcy. [New.]

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to security and the approval of the Court, the creditors, if they think fit, may, by ordinary resolution, appoint more persons than one to the office of special assignee; and, where more persons than one are appointed, the creditors shall declare whether any act required or authorised to be done by the special assignee is to be done by all or any one or more of those persons, all of whom are in this Act included under the term "special assignee," and shall be joint-tenants of the property of the bankrupt with right of survivorship. [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 84.]

(9) Where the Court disapproves of the appointment of any one of more persons than one [New.]

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(Part V.—Special Assignees.—Section 78.)

appointed to the office of special assignee, it shall be deemed, subject to the next following sub-section, to disapprove of the appointment of all of them.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 84.]

(10) Provided, with respect to sub-sections (6), (7), (8) and (9), that, where the creditors resolve to appoint a special assignee, or more persons than one to the office of special assignee, they may appoint one or more persons to be substituted in succession in the place of the person first named, or of one or more of the persons first named, in the event of his or their declining to accept the office of special assignee, or failing to give security, or not being approved of by the Court.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 85.]

(11) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which seven days' notice has been given, remove a special assignee appointed by them, and may, at the same or any subsequent meeting, appoint another person to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided in the case of a vacancy in the office of special assignee.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 86.]

(12) If the Court is of opinion that a special assignee appointed by the creditors is guilty of misconduct, or fails to perform his duties under this Act, the Court may remove him from his office.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.]

(13) If a vacancy occurs in the office of special assignee, the creditors at a meeting may appoint a person to fill the vacancy, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken as in the case of a first appointment.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.]

(14) The official assignee shall, on the requisition of any creditor, summon a meeting for the purpose of filling any such vacancy.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.]

(15) If the creditors do not within four weeks after the occurrence of a vacancy appoint a person to fill the vacancy, the official assignee shall be the assignee during the remainder of the bankruptcy.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.]

(16) During any vacancy in the office of special assignee the official assignee shall act as assignee.

78. Where a special assignee has been appointed under the last foregoing section, the property of the bankrupt shall vest in the special assignee without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose; and, save as provided by any general rules and any general or special orders of the Court, all the foregoing provisions of this Act referring to an official assignee shall, so far as may be, be construed as referring to the special assignee, subject to the following provisions, namely:—

(a) the references to the official assignee in sections 8, 9, 11 and 13 to 18 (both inclusive), section 20, sub-section (3), section 26, sub-sections (2), (1) and (6), sections 58 to 62 (both inclusive), and section 77, apply to the official assignee only;

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 57.]

(b) the special assignee shall not do any of the things mentioned in section 49 without the permission of the Court, or, if the Court so directs, of the prescribed officer, given on an application to the Court or to the prescribed officer, as the case may be, for permission to do the particular thing or things in the specified case or cases stated in the application;

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 58.]

(c) with his application to the Court for leave to declare a final dividend under section 54, the special assignee shall, when he has not realised all the property of the

bankrupt, submit a report by the prescribed officer as to the sufficiency of the grounds for his opinion that he has realised so much of the property of the bankrupt as can be realised without needlessly protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy;

(d) the special assignee shall not, without the previous sanction of the Court, or, if the Court so directs, of the prescribed officer, appoint the bankrupt himself to discharge any of the duties mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 56, or make any allowance to the bankrupt under sub-section (2) of that section;

(e) the remuneration, if any, of the special assignee shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realised, after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend, and it shall be fixed by the creditors, by ordinary resolution, at the meeting at which he is appointed, but may be reduced by the Court, and shall be so adjusted that the expense of administration by a special assignee shall not exceed the expense of administration by the official assignee;

(f) the special assignee shall not, under any circumstances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the bankrupt, or any legal practitioner, auctioneer or any other person that may be employed about the bankruptcy, any gift, remuneration or pecuniary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remuneration fixed by the creditors and payable out of the estate, nor shall he make any arrangement for giving up, or give up, any part of the remuneration payable to him in any capacity, to the bankrupt or to any legal practitioner or other person that may be employed about the bankruptcy;

(g) when no remuneration has been voted to the special assignee, he shall be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate such proper costs and expenses incurred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankruptcy as the prescribed officer may allow;

(h) the special assignee shall supply the official assignee with such information, and give him such access to, and facilities for inspecting, the bankrupt's books and documents, and generally shall give him such aid, as may be requisite for enabling the official assignee to perform his duties under this Act;

(i) where the special assignee has not previously resigned or vacated or been removed from his office, his release under section 71 shall operate as a removal of him from his office;

(j) the vote of the special assignee, or of his partner, clerk, legal practitioner or legal practitioner's clerk, either as creditor or as proxy for a creditor, shall not be reckoned in the majority required for passing any resolution affecting the remuneration or conduct of the special assignee.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part VII.—Small Bankruptcies.—Part VIII.—Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors.
—Sections 96-102.)*

47 Vic.,
s. 112.] **96.** Where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition against property of partners or by one member of a partnership, any other bankruptcy petition against or by a member of the same partnership shall be filed in or transferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petition is in course of prosecution; and, if an assignee is acting in respect of the property of the first-mentioned member of the partnership, the same assignee shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, act in respect of the property of the last-mentioned member, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

47 Vic.,
s. 113.] **97.** Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankrupt, the Court may authorise the assignee to commence and prosecute any suit or other legal proceeding in the names of the assignee and of the bankrupt's partner; and any release by the partner of the debt or demand to which the proceeding relates shall be void; but notice of the application for authority to commence the proceeding shall be given to him, and he may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the proceeding, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs.

47 Vic.,
s. 114.] **98.** Where a bankrupt is a contractor in respect of any contract jointly with any other person, that other person may sue or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the bankrupt.

47 Vic.,
s. 115.] **99.** Any two or more persons, being partners, or any person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings against under this Act in the name of the firm; but in that case the Court may, on application by any person interested, order the names of the persons who are partners in the firm, or the name of the person carrying on business under a partnership name, to be disclosed in such manner, and verified on oath or otherwise, as the Court may direct.

Annulment of Adjudication.

12 Vic.,
s. 9.
47 Vic.,
s. 35.] **100.** (1) Where in the opinion of the Court a debtor ought not to have been adjudged bankrupt, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt are paid in full, or where in some part of British India, or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere, beyond the limits within which the Court ordinarily exercises civil jurisdiction, proceedings are pending for the distribution of the estate and effects of the bankrupt among his creditors under this Act or under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions, and it appears to the Court that the distribution ought to take place in that part of British India or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order, annul the adjudication.

12 Vic.,
s. 7 &
11.] (2) Where an adjudication is annulled under this section, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore

done, by the assignee or other person acting under his authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrupt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, revert to the debtor for all his estate or interest therein, on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare by order.

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith published in the prescribed manner.

(4) For the purposes of this section any debt [46 & 47 Vic., s. 52.] disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full if the debtor enters into a bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs, and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKRUPTCIES.

101. When a petition is presented by or [46 & 47 Vic., s. 52.] against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official assignee reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications, namely:—

- (a) if the debtor is adjudged bankrupt, the official assignee shall be the assignee in the bankruptcy;
- (b) no appeal shall lie from any order of the Court, except by order of the Court;
- (c) the estate shall, where practicable, be distributed in a single dividend;
- (d) such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure; but nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

PART VIII.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

102. (1) "The Court" in this Part means the Court before which an accused person is tried and, with respect to matters which it is the duty of a jury to decide or determine, includes the jury where the trial of the accused is by jury.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Part, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Part:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part VIII.—Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors.—Sections 103-104.)*

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 11.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 163.]

103. Any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the cases following, be

punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; that is to say—

(a) if he does not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fully and truly discover to the assignee administering his estate for the benefit of his creditors all his property, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when, he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade (if any), or laid out in the ordinary expenses of his family, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(b) if he does not deliver up to that assignee, or as he directs, all such part of his property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(c) if he does not deliver up to that assignee, or as he directs, all books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(d) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he conceals any part of his property to the value of one hundred rupees or upwards, or conceals any debt due to or from him, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(e) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he fraudulently removes any part of his property of the value of one hundred rupees or upwards:

(f) if he makes any material omission in any statement relating to his affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(g) if, knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy, he fails for the period of one month to inform the assignee aforesaid thereof:

(h) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(i) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he conceals, destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of, any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(j) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(k) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission in, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering or making any omission in, any document affecting or relating to his property or affairs:

(l) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or at any meeting of his creditors within four months next before the presentation thereof, he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses:

(m) if while undischarged he obtains credit to the extent of two hundred rupees or upwards from any person without informing that person that he is an undischarged bankrupt: [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 31.]

(n) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, by any false representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same:

(o) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, obtains, under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit, and has not paid for the same, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(p) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, pawns, pledges or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(q) if he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his bankruptcy.

104. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, any person against whom a receiving order is made under this Act quits British India and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation to quit British India and to take with him, any part of his property to the amount of two hundred rupees or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, he shall (unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent

Penalty for absconding with property.

[32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 12.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 163.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 105-119.)*

to defraud) be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 13.]

105. Any person shall in each of the cases following be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; that is to say—

- (a) if in incurring any debt or liability he has obtained credit under false pretences or by means of any other fraud;
- (b) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, made, or caused to be made, any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property;
- (c) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed or removed any part of his property since or within two months before the date of any unsatisfied decree or order for payment of money obtained against him.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 14.]

106. If any creditor, in any bankruptcy composition or arrangement with creditors wilfully and with intent to defraud makes any false claim, or any proof, declaration or statement of account which is untrue in any material particular, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 15.]

107. Where a debtor makes any composition or arrangement with his creditors, he shall remain liable for the unpaid balance of any debt which he incurred or increased, or whereof before the date of the arrangement or composition he obtained forbearance, by any fraud, provided the defrauded creditor has not assented to the arrangement or composition otherwise than by proving his debt and accepting dividends.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 16.]

108. Where the assignee reports to any Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy that in his opinion a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act has been guilty of any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, or where any such Court is satisfied upon the representation of any creditor that there is ground to believe that the debtor has been guilty of any offence as aforesaid, that Court shall, if it appears to it that there is a reasonable probability that the debtor may be convicted, order the assignee to prosecute him for the offence.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 164.]

109. Where a debtor has been guilty of any offence he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 167.]

PART IX.**SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.***Application of Act.*

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 152.]

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 75, s. 1 (5)]

[Act III of 1874, s. 8.]

110. A married woman shall, in respect of her separate property (if any), be subject to this Act in the same way as if she were unmarried.

111. A receiving order shall not be made against any corporation, or against any partnership, association or company registered under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force.

112. (1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor whose debt would have been sufficient to support a bankruptcy petition against the debtor, had he been alive, may present to the Court a petition in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to the law of bankruptcy.

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased debtor, the Court may in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in bankruptcy of the deceased debtor's estate, or may upon cause shown dismiss the petition with or without costs.

(3) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, be made until the expiration of two months from the date of the grant of probate or letters of administration; unless with the concurrence of the legal representative of the deceased debtor, or unless the petitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy within three months prior to his decease.

(4) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been commenced in any Court of Justice for the administration of the deceased debtor's estate; but that Court may, in that case, on the application of any creditor, and on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts, transfer the proceedings to the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy; and thereupon the last-mentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall ensue as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.

(5) Upon an order being made for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate under this section, the property of the debtor shall vest in the official assignee of the Court, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(6) With the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part III of this Act, relating to the administration of the property of a bankrupt, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to an order of adjudication under this Act.

(7) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration, the official assignee shall have regard to any claims by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate; and those claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order, and be

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payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in priority to all other debts.

(8) If, on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the official assignee after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of bankruptcy, the surplus shall be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased debtor's estate, or dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(9) Notice to the legal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a creditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event of an order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of bankruptcy, and after the notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official assignee. Save as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative before the date of the order for administration.

(10) Unless the context otherwise requires, "Court," in this section, means the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease; and, "creditor" means one or more creditors qualified to present a bankruptcy petition as in this Act provided.

(11) General rules, for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in bankruptcy.

General Rules.

1 & 12 Vic., 21, s. 53 & 47 Vic., 52, s. 127.] **113.** (1) The High Court of a province may, from time to time, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, make, revoke and alter general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

(2) All general rules made under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

(3) After the commencement of this Act no general rule under the provisions of this section shall come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same has been made and issued.

Fees.

11 & 12 Vic., 21, s. 53, & 47 Vic., 52, s. 128.] **114.** The High Court of a province, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time make rules prescribing the fees and percentages to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act, and the fees to be charged for or in respect of proceedings instituted under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in any Court having jurisdiction under this Act, and may direct by whom and in what manner the same are to be collected and accounted for, and to what account they shall be paid.

Evidence.

47 Vic., 52, s. 132.] **115.** (1) A copy of the *Gazette of India*, or of the *Gazette of a Local Government*, containing any notice inserted therein in pursuance of this Act

or the rules made under this Act, shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice.

(2) The production of a copy of the *Gazette* [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 133.] containing any notice of a receiving order, or of an order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, shall be conclusive proof in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.

116. (1) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of creditors under this Act, signed at the same or the next ensuing meeting by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(2) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.

117. Any petition or copy of a petition in bankruptcy, any order or certificate or copy of an order or certificate made by any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, any instrument, affidavit or document or copy of an instrument, affidavit or document made or used in the course of any bankruptcy proceedings, or other proceedings had under this Act, shall, if it appears to be sealed with the seal of any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, or purports to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certified as a true copy by any Registrar thereof, be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.

118. Subject to general rules, any affidavit may be used in a Bankruptcy Court if it is sworn—

(1) in British India, before—

(a) any Court or Magistrate.

(b) any officer whom the High Court of a province may appoint in this behalf, or

(c) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf;

(2) in England, before any person authorised to administer oaths in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or before any Registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptcy Court authorised in writing in that behalf by the Judge of the Court;

(3) in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge Ordinary, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and

(4) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or other person qualified to administer oaths in that place (he being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or qualified as aforesaid, by a British Minister or British Consul or British Political Agent or by a notary public).

119. In case of the death of the debtor, or of a witness whose evidence has been received by any Court in any proceeding under this Act, the

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deposition of the person so deceased, purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Court, or a copy thereof purporting to be so sealed, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed to.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 4.] **120.** Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have a seal describing the Court in such manner as may be directed by order of the High Court of the province, and judicial notice shall be taken in all legal proceedings of the seal, and of the signature of the Judge or Registrar of any Court having that jurisdiction.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 138.] **121.** A certificate of the Court, that a person has been appointed or is an assignee under this Act, shall be conclusive proof of his having been appointed or being such assignee.

Time.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 141.] **122.** (1) Where by or under this Act any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, then in the computation of that limited time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding shall be done or taken at latest on the last day of that limited time as so computed, unless the last day is a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

(2) Where by or under this Act any act or proceeding is directed to be done or taken on a certain day, then, if that day happens to be a day on which the Court does not sit, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

Notices.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 142.] **123.** All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Formal Defects.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 143.] **124.** (1) No proceeding in bankruptcy shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment of an assignee shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

Bankrupt Trustee.

XXVII of 1866. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 147.] **125.** Where a bankrupt is a trustee within the Indian Trustee Act, 1866, section 35 of that Act shall have effect so as to authorize the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the bankrupt (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly.

Corporations, Firms and Lunatics.

126. For all or any of the purposes of this Act, [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 148.] a corporation may act by any of its officers authorised in that behalf under the seal of the corporation; a firm may act by any of its members; and a lunatic may act by his committee, curator bonis or manager, or, when the matter is one in respect of which a Court of Wards has superintendence, by that Court or such person as it may appoint in this behalf.

Construction of former Acts, &c.

127. Whereby any enactment or instrument [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 149.] reference is made to the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21 (*an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*), the enactment or instrument shall, so far as may be, be construed and have effect as if reference were made therein to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

128. The provisions of this Act relating to the [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 150.] remedies against the property of a debtor, the priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

129. Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 3.] jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had immediately before the commencement of this Act; and all attorneys or other persons who had the right of audience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the like right of audience in bankruptcy matters in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Unclaimed Funds or Dividends.

130. (1) Where an assignee under any bank- [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 162.] ruptcy, composition or scheme pursuant to this Act has under his control any unclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a final dividend, he has in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed money arising from the property of the debtor, or where, after the passing of this Act, any unclaimed or undistributed fund or dividend in the hands or under the control of an assignee under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*) has remained or remains unclaimed or undistributed for six months after the same became claimable or distributable, or in any other case for two years after the receipt thereof by the assignee, the assignee shall forthwith pay it into the Court for credit, if it is held for an estate, to the Bankruptcy Estates Account of that Court, or, if it is held as a dividend for a creditor, to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account of that Court.

(2) In the case of an assignee under the Statute aforesaid in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, "the Court" in sub-section (1) means the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be.

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(3) The Court, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint a person to collect and get in all such unclaimed or undistributed moneys, funds or dividends; and for the purposes of this section the Court shall have, and at the instance of the person so appointed or of its own motion may exercise, all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realization of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein, deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against the assignee.

[Act II of 1874, s. 62.]

131. Moneys transferred to the credit of the Bankruptcy Dividends Account which are not paid within six years from the date of their transfer to that account shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, unless the Court, on the motion of a person interested, otherwise directs.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 162. Act II of 1874, s. 63.]

132. Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid into the Bankruptcy Estates Account or the Bankruptcy Dividends Account pursuant to section 130, or carried to the account and credit of the Government of India pursuant to section 131, may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same; and the Court, if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, shall make an order for payment to him of the sum due:

Provided that, before making an order for the payment of a sum which has been carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, the Court shall cause a notice to be served on such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, calling on the officer to show cause, within one month from the date of the service of the notice, why the order should not be made.

[New.]

133. (1) Where in the books of the official assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, a dividend in respect of the claim of a person who has been named in a schedule as a creditor of an insolvent in proceedings under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*), but has not established his title to the dividend, has been standing to the credit of the estate of the insolvent for a longer period than six years from the date of the declaration of the dividend, the official assignee of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be, shall, at the prescribed time and in the prescribed form, file an account of it in Court, and publish the account in two successive issues of the local official Gazette.

(2) If the dividend is not claimed within six months from the date of the second publication of the account in the Gazette, it shall, after deduction therefrom of the cost of preparing, filing and publishing the account, be divided rateably

among the creditors of the estate who have proved their debts or demands.

Debtor's Books.

134. (1) No person shall, as against the assignee, be entitled to withhold possession of the books of accounts belonging to the debtor or to set up any lien thereon.

(2) Any creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, inspect at all reasonable times, personally or by agent, any such books in the possession of the assignee.

Interpretation.

135. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (1) "province" means the territories under the administration of a Local Government;
- (2) "High Court of the province" and "High Court of a province" mean the highest Civil Court of appeal for a province;
- (3) "the Court" (except in Part VIII) means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act;
- (4) "affidavit" includes declarations under any legislative enactment, affirmations, and attestations on honour;
- (5) "assignee" means an official assignee or special assignee;
- (6) "available act of bankruptcy" means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made;
- (7) "debt provable in bankruptcy" or "provable debt" includes any debt or liability by this Act made provable in bankruptcy;
- (8) "general rules" includes forms;
- (9) "Government treasury" includes a bank which conducts treasury business for the Government;
- (10) "local authority" means any municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of any municipal or local fund;
- (11) "oath" includes affirmation, declaration under any legislative enactment, and attestation on honour;
- (12) "ordinary resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution;
- (13) "prescribed" means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Act;
- (14) "property" includes money, goods, things in action, land and every other description of property, whether moveable or immovable; also, obligations, easements and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent, arising out of or incident to property as above defined;
- (15) "schedule" means a schedule to this Act;

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(Part I.X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 136.)
(The First Schedule.—Meetings of Creditors.)

(16) "secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor, or any part thereof, as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor :

(17) "sheriff" includes any officer charged with the execution of a writ or other process :

(18) "special resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution.

(2) The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of the Act.

Repeal.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 169.]

136. (1) The enactments described in the third schedule are hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act to the extent mentioned in that schedule.

(2) The repeal effected by this Act shall not affect—

(a) anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any enactment repealed by this Act ; or

(b) any right or privilege acquired, or duty imposed, or liability or disqualification incurred, under any enactment so repealed ; or

(c) any fine, forfeiture or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed or to be committed against any enactment so repealed ; or

(d) the institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy, whether under any enactment so repealed or otherwise, for ascertaining any such liability or disqualification, or recovering or enforcing any such fine, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid.

(3) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by this Act, all proceedings in any Court or before a Judge of any Court under any of the enactments repealed pending at the commencement of this Act shall, except so far as any provision of this Act expressly applies to pending proceedings, continue, and those enactments shall, except as aforesaid, apply thereto, as if this Act had not passed.

(4) The person for the time being holding the office of official assignee for any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, or for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, shall, for the purposes of any such proceedings pending before that Court or any Judge thereof, be deemed to have been appointed official assignee under the repealed enactment.

2. The official assignee shall also, as soon as practicable, send to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs a notice of the time and place of the meeting, accompanied by a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official assignee may think fit to make ; but the proceedings at the meeting shall not be invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting.

3. The meeting shall be held at such place as is in the opinion of the official assignee most convenient for the majority of the creditors.

4. The official assignee or the special assignee may at any time summon a meeting of creditors, and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court, or so requested in writing by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

5. Meetings subsequent to the meeting mentioned in section 17 shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor or at the address given in his proof, or, if he has not proved, at the address given in the debtor's statement of affairs, or at such other address as may be known to the person summoning the meeting.

6. The official assignee, or some person nominated by him, shall be the chairman at every meeting : Provided that, if the Court so directs, the chairman at any meeting subsequent to the meeting mentioned in section 17 shall be such person as the meeting by ordinary resolution appoint.

7. A person shall not be entitled to vote as a creditor at any meeting of creditors unless he has duly proved a debt provable in bankruptcy to be due to him from the debtor, and the proof has been duly lodged before the time appointed for the meeting.

8. A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.

9. For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall, unless he surrenders his security, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence.

10. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him, unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend, to deduct it from his proof.

11. It shall be competent to the assignee, within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made use of in voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 17.)

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

1. The official assignee shall summon the meeting mentioned in section 17 by giving not less than seven days' notice of the time and place thereof in the prescribed manner.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, Sch. I.]

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(The Second Schedule.—Proof of Debts.)

so estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty per centum: Provided that, where a creditor has put a value on the security, he may at any time before he has been required to give up the security as aforesaid correct the valuation by a new proof, and deduct the new value from his debt, but in that case the addition of twenty per centum shall not be made if the assignee requires the security to be given up.

12. If a receiving order is made against one partner of a firm, any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors, and shall be entitled to vote thereat.

13. The chairman of a meeting shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of voting, but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof of a creditor should be admitted or rejected, he shall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained.

14. A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy.

15. Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be issued by the official assignee, or, if a special assignee has been appointed, by the special assignee, and every insertion therein shall be in the handwriting of the person giving the proxy.

16. A creditor may give a general proxy to his manager or clerk, or any other person in his regular employment. In that case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to act thereunder stands to the creditor.

17. A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof, for or against any specific resolution, or for or against any specified person as special assignee.

18. A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the official assignee or special assignee before the meeting at which it is to be used.

19. Where it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that any solicitation has been used by or on behalf of a special assignee in obtaining proxies, or in procuring the special assigneeship, except by the direction of a meeting of creditors, the Court shall have power, if it thinks fit, to order that no remuneration shall be allowed to the person by whom, or on whose behalf the solicitation has been exercised, notwithstanding any resolution of the creditors to the contrary.

20. A creditor may appoint the official assignee of the debtor's estate to act in manner prescribed as his general or special proxy.

21. The chairman of a meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place.

22. A meeting shall not be competent to act for any purpose, except the election of a chairman and the adjournment of the meeting, unless there are present, or represented thereat, at least three creditors, or all the creditors if their number does not exceed three.

23. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be

adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

24. The chairman of every meeting shall cause minutes of the proceedings at the meeting to be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the minutes shall be signed by him.

25. No person acting under either a general or a special proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or employer in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the debtor: Provided that where any person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as special assignee, he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 32.)

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, Sch. II.]

PROOF OF DEBTS.

Proof in ordinary cases.

1. Every creditor shall prove his debt as soon as may be after the making of a receiving order.

2. A debt may be proved by delivering or sending through the post in a prepaid letter to the official assignee, or, if a special assignee has been appointed, to the special assignee, an affidavit verifying the debt.

3. The affidavit may be made by the creditor himself or by some person authorised by or on behalf of the creditor. If made by a person so authorised, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

4. The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official assignee or special assignee may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

5. The affidavit shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor.

6. A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt, unless the Court otherwise specially orders.

7. Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors at all reasonable times.

8. A creditor proving his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount, not exceeding five per centum on the net amount of his claim, which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash.

Proof by Secured Creditors.

9. If a secured creditor realizes his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.

10. If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the assignee for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

11. If a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled

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to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

12. (a) Where a security is so valued the assignee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(b) If the assignee is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the assignee, or as, in default of agreement, the Court may direct. If the sale is by public auction, the creditor, or the assignee on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase.

(c) Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the assignee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realized, and if the assignee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power, he shall not be entitled to exercise it; and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the assignee, shall vest in the creditor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued.

13. Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the assignee, or the Court, that the valuation and proof were made *bona fide* on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation; but every such amendment shall be made at the cost of the creditor, and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the assignee shall allow the amendment without application to the Court.

14. Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the foregoing rule, the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend which he has received in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being available for dividend any dividend or share of dividend which he has failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment.

15. If a creditor after having valued his security subsequently realizes it, or if it is realized under the provisions of rule 12, the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

16. If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

17. Subject to the provisions of rule 12, a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen annas in the rupee and interest as provided by this Act.

*Taking Accounts of Property mortgaged and
Sale thereof.*

18. Upon application by motion by any person claiming to be a mortgagee of any part of the bank-

rupt's immovable property, whether the mortgage is of a legal or equitable nature, the Court shall proceed to inquire whether the person is such mortgagee, and for what consideration and under what circumstances; and if it is found that the person is such mortgagee, and if no sufficient objection appears to the title of the person to the sum claimed by him under the mortgage, the Court shall direct such accounts and inquiries to be taken as may be necessary for ascertaining the principal, interest and costs due upon the mortgage, and the rents and profits, or dividends, interest or other proceeds received by the person, or by any other person by his order or for his use in case he has been in possession of the property over which the mortgage extends, or any part thereof; and the Court, if satisfied that there ought to be a sale, shall direct notice to be given in such Gazettes or newspapers as it thinks fit, when and where, and by whom and in what way, the property, or the interest therein so mortgaged, is to be sold, and that the sale be made accordingly, and that the assignee (unless it be otherwise ordered) shall have the conduct of the sale; but it shall not be imperative on any such mortgagee to make such application. At any such sale the mortgagee may bid and purchase.

19. All proper parties shall join in the conveyance to the purchaser, as the Court may direct.

20. The moneys arising from the sale shall be applied in the first place in payment of the costs, charges and expenses of the assignee, of and occasioned by the application to the Court and of attending the sale, and then in payment and satisfaction so far as the same will extend of what is found due to the mortgagee, for principal, interest and costs; and the surplus of the said moneys (if any) shall then be paid to the assignee. But in case the moneys arising from the sale are insufficient to pay and satisfy what is so found due to the mortgagee, then he shall be entitled to prove as a creditor for the deficiency, and receive dividends thereon rateably with the other creditors, but not so as to disturb any dividend then already declared.

21. For the better taking of such inquiries and accounts, and making a title to the purchaser, all parties may be examined by the Court upon interrogatories or otherwise as it may think fit, and shall produce before the Court upon oath all deeds, papers, books and writings in their respective custody or power relating to the estate or effects of the bankrupt, as the Court may direct.

Proof in respect of Distinct Contracts.

22. If a debtor was at the date of the receiving order liable in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more distinct firms, or as a sole contractor and also as member of a firm, the circumstance that the firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof in respect of the contracts against the properties respectively liable on the contracts.

Periodical Payments.

23. When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the receiving order is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(*The Third Schedule.—Enactments repealed.*)

the order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day.

Interest.

24. On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue at the date of the receiving order and provable in bankruptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and, if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

Debt payable at a future Time.

25. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting only thereout a rebate of interest at the rate of five per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Admission or Rejection of Proofs.

26. The assignee shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof, he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

27. If the assignee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the assignee, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce its amount.

28. If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the assignee in respect of a proof, the Court

may, on the application of the creditor, reverse or vary the decision.

29. The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the assignee declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

30. For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs, the assignee may administer oaths and take affidavits.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 136.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Statute repealed.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
11 & 12 Vic., c. 21.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.	So much as has not been repealed.

B.—Acts repealed.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVII of 1841.	An Act for appropriating the unclaimed Dividends on Insolvent Estates.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1875.	The Burma Courts Act, 1875.	Section 66.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS matter of the general amendment of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in India has been frequently of late years pressed upon the attention of the Government of India.

There are at present two main bodies of insolvency law in force in British India—first, the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21; and secondly, Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882). Roughly speaking, the former constitutes the insolvency law for the three Presidency-towns and for the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein; the latter the law for the country outside those towns. It is, however, to be observed that the High Courts administer the insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code concurrently with their ordinary insolvency jurisdiction. Besides these two main bodies of law, there is a special insolvency law for the Punjab under Act IV of 1872, sections 22 to 33; and there are special Acts that have been passed for the relief of indebted landowners in different parts of the country.

2. In the year 1870 Sir James Stephen introduced a Bill repealing the Statute of 1848, and substituting for it an insolvency law applicable to the whole of British India. It was taken mainly from the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869. The general opinion about it was that its provisions were too complicated for the Mufassal, and that the system of voluntary management by creditors, which was then the principle of the English Act, was unsuitable to India, and the measure was accordingly dropped. The Bill was possibly open to the objection that it was beyond the competency of the Indian legislature, but this point does not appear to have been taken at the time.

3. Sir Arthur Hobhouse did not attempt to touch the insolvency law of the Presidency-towns, but he paid a good deal of attention to what he described as "those seldom-used sections" of the Code of Civil Procedure "which do duty for an insolvency law" in the Mufassal.* Speaking on the subject in 1875,† he remarked that the Code then contained the germ of an insolvency law, but nothing more than a germ. He believed that this part of the Code had been very little used, and he remarked that if this was so it was not surprising, as there was very small inducement to the debtor to avail himself of it. It seemed, however, he went on to say, to be the prevailing opinion that the judicial machinery in the Mufassal was hardly adapted to the working of any general and complete law of insolvency. At all events, he said, such a law should be treated as a separate measure, and not as part of the Code. It would probably, he added, be better for the present, and be likely to pave the way for some more complete measure in the future, if the legislature were to make the law a little less rudimentary than it then was, and at all events to supplement it where it seemed to be broken off in its natural course; and he embodied in Chapter XX of the Code of 1877 certain provisions framed in accordance with these views.

* Legislative Proceedings, 1876, page 211.

† Legislative Proceedings, 1875, page 76.

4. By Act XII of 1879 (now superseded by the Code of Civil Procedure of 1882) several amendments were made in the insolvency chapter of the Code. The most important of these was the extension of the chapter to persons against whose property orders of attachment had been issued in execution of money-decrees. In his speech on the passing of this Act, Mr. Whitley Stokes said that Chapter XX, even with all the improvements made by this Act, would still be incomplete; but that it went as far as most of the Committee with their present knowledge of the condition of the Mufassal Courts and the extent of India's indebtedness thought safe and wise. The Government of India in the Home Department, he said, either had issued, or was about to issue, a circular to the Local Governments, requesting their opinion as to the propriety of allowing debtors to a certain amount to apply for a declaration of insolvency, and if this were found possible the law would be altered accordingly.‡

‡ Abstract of Proceedings, 1879, page 202.

5. The circular referred to by Mr. Stokes was issued on the 22nd of September, 1879, and invited an expression of opinion on the suggestion that persons owing Rs. 200 and upwards should be allowed to apply to be adjudged insolvents, though they might not have been arrested or imprisoned, and though no order of attachment against their property had been made. The majority of the opinions received was adverse to the suggestion, and accordingly it was dropped.

6. In January, 1881, Mr. Pitt-Kennedy brought in a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to insolvent debtors in India. It was a short amending Bill of seven sections, and did not attempt to consolidate the law. Serious doubts were entertained whether some of the proposals of the Bill were not *ultra vires*, and it was therefore decided that the Bill should not be proceeded with. In the meantime, however, it had been circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for opinion; and among the comments and criticisms which were passed upon it the doubt is not unfrequently expressed whether it was worth while to pass a mere amending Bill, and whether it would not be possible to re-cast completely the insolvency law for India.

7. It is clear further that, apart from any question of general revision, there are certain points in which the existing law stands in somewhat urgent need of emendation.

Thus, the Secretary of State, in a despatch dated the 21st October, 1880, requested the early consideration by the Government of India, in communication with the several High Courts, of the question whether the Insolvency Courts could not under the existing law order the charge for advertising notices of insolvency in the provincial Gazettes and in the *London Gazette* to be defrayed from the estates concerned, and suggested that, if necessary, recourse should be had to legislation to ensure the recovery from every estate of all costs, whether incurred in England or in India, attendant on the insolvency. The Local Governments and High Courts were consulted on this question; and though the majority of them were of opinion that the point might be dealt with by an alteration of the statutory rules, yet the possibility of meeting the difficulty satisfactorily in this way does not appear to be altogether free from doubt.

8. Again, at Bombay, in consequence of the discovery some five or six years ago of serious defalcations on the part of the Official Assignee, it became necessary to re-organize the office of that functionary, and the High Court deemed it necessary—

(1) to provide that the accounts of the Official Assignee should be regularly audited by a competent auditor; and

(2) to appoint an Official Assignee of such position and character as might afford an effectual guarantee against misappropriation, and of such energy and legal knowledge as might ensure the most satisfactory and least expensive realization and distribution amongst creditors.

For these purposes additional funds were required, and the Court proposed to provide these funds mainly from unclaimed dividends. Accordingly, they framed certain new rules under the Insolvency Act of 1818, by which the unclaimed dividends were to be formed into a fund to be invested, with other money, in Government paper. The interest was to be

applied in paying an auditor, and in supplementing the remuneration of the Official Assignee. These rules have hitherto been acted on, but doubts have been suggested as to their validity, and the Bombay Government have been pressing the Government of India to introduce or sanction legislation for the purpose of validating them. It appears, however, to be doubtful whether they can be validated by anything short of Parliamentary legislation.

9. The insolvency law of the Presidency-towns is admittedly cumbrous, defective and out of date, and in some points of detail is, as has been shown, urgently in need of amendment. The proposals for its revision which have hitherto been submitted to the legislature have been objected to, not so much on the ground that they were undesirable, as on the ground that they were insufficient, and that, while it was desirable to re-cast the whole law and bring it into conformity with English law, it was expedient to postpone legislation for this purpose while proposals involving important amendments of the English law itself were under consideration. This objection has recently been removed by the passing of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. That Act may not be perfect; but at least it embodies the accumulated experience of the thirty-five years which elapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act; and in commercial law perfection of detail is less important than uniformity of principle. It is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent and under which he may obtain his discharge should be, as far as possible, the same in London and Calcutta.

10. The Government of India, therefore, after reference to the Secretary of State, came to the conclusion that the opportunity should be taken of repealing the Indian Insolvency Act and substituting a new Act conforming in general principles to the English Act of 1883, but adapted in details to Indian circumstances.

A Bill on these lines was prepared last year, and, having regard to the circumstance that an Indian Bankruptcy Act will have in some cases to be used by persons beyond the limits of British India, and to the advantage of having the decisions of the English Courts as a guide to its construction, it was thought well that its form and drafting should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there was some substantial reason for taking a different course. The result of the adoption of the English Act as a model then is that in some instances the phraseology of the present Bill, which is based on the draft of 1885, will be found to vary slightly from that ordinarily adopted in Acts of the Indian legislature, and in others it may be found to contain rules of interpretation and evidence, penal clauses and other provisions, which either cover ground already covered by parallel Indian enactments, or would be somewhat differently framed in a Bill intended only for this country.

11. The Bill which was prepared last year was submitted for opinion to the authorities most competent to advise on the subject of bankruptcy, and the further deviations from the scheme of the English Act which will be found in the present Bill are the outcome of the advice given by those authorities.

12. The first question which presents itself in connection with this measure is whether the new law should be applied to the whole of British India or only to specified towns.

There is something to be said in favour of having one, and only one, insolvency law for the whole of India. But, on the other hand, the difference between the circumstances of indebtedness in commercial seaports and in the interior appears to be such as to require, not indeed a different law, but different machinery. If Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure were not in existence, it might be desirable to insert in a general Insolvency Act a chapter applying the law for the Presidency-towns, with modifications and simplifications, to the Mufassal Courts. But under existing circumstances it is thought that the best course is to keep Chapter XX standing, to amend it where necessary, and to apply it generally to parts of the country and to forms of indebtedness to which a law framed principally with a view to commercial insolvencies is not applicable, the new law being applied in the first instance only to the three Presidency-towns, and to Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein, and a power being taken to extend it to other commercial centres, such as Karachi.

13. The Bill accordingly (section 79) constitutes by its direct operation only four Courts of Bankruptcy, namely, the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and confers upon the Local Governments power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute other Courts of Bankruptcy in the territories administered by them. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Presidency High Courts when exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction are (section 80) defined to be the same as the local limits of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon to comprise (as at present) the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. The local limits of the Courts which may be constituted by Local Governments will be defined by those Governments with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

14. The next question that presents itself is one as to the powers of the Governor General's Council. The present Indian insolvency law is contained in an Act of Parliament so framed as to operate throughout Her Majesty's dominions. Thus a vesting order made under it

vests in the assignee by its direct operation all the real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent in whatever part of those dominions they may be situated or accrue. An order of discharge made under it has direct effect in every part of those dominions. And the subordinate provisions of the Act are, speaking generally, framed on similar lines. The Act is one of those which it is within the competency of the Legislative Council of the Governor General to modify or repeal; but if we were to undertake without the aid of Parliament to repeal and re-cast it in the manner above indicated, we should, owing to the limitation of our legislative powers, produce an enactment which would fall short of the present law in the important matter of its local extent and operation. Nor could we attain our object by any amendment of the existing Act. To say nothing of the impracticability, from the draftsman's point of view, of effecting, by way of amendment, the multitude of alterations which are needed in details and in matters of form, it must be remembered that it would be beyond the powers of the Council to extend in any way or substantially modify any of those provisions which apply beyond the limits of British India. And it is apprehended that, even if we were content to forego all notion of directly interfering with these provisions, any extensive amendment of the Act would probably affect them in such a way that either they would be held to have lost their operation beyond British India, or our enactment would be held to be *ultra vires* so far as it affected them, or else some other confusion or difficulty would arise.

15. It is an apprehension of some such result as this that has deterred the Government from attempting certain amendments of the Insolvency Act which have been from time to time suggested, and which in themselves would appear to be of a most trifling description. It is true that if the Council were to repeal the existing Act and substitute for it an Act of its own, drawn on improved lines, the new law, though treated as a foreign bankruptcy law, would receive a certain amount of recognition, and would be given effect to in many cases in the United Kingdom and in British Colonies; but it is apprehended that this result would, as a rule, be attainable only indirectly and through the medium of further judicial proceedings, that in some cases those proceedings would give rise to perplexing questions of private international law, and that in other cases again the Indian law would obtain but partial recognition. It is believed, for example, that a vesting order passed by our Courts under such a law would be allowed no effect as regards immoveable property situate in another British jurisdiction, and that the cases in which effect would be given to an order of discharge so passed are not as yet completely defined. Such difficulties could, no doubt, be met by supplementary bankruptcy proceedings concurrently instituted in the United Kingdom or the Colony, but it is obvious that the necessity for this should, if possible, be avoided. The Government of India has no information as to the proportion of the cases that now come before our Insolvency Courts in this country in which a limitation of the local operation of the law, like that just referred to, would be felt as a serious impediment; but it is apprehended that it would be so felt in the more important cases of bankrupts engaged in business transactions extending to the United Kingdom or the Colonies.

16. For these reasons it is necessary that any legislation undertaken here should be supported by an Act of Parliament. The precise form which the Act of Parliament should take is still under consideration in communication with the Secretary of State, but the Government of India as at present advised is disposed to think that the Act should be a confirming Act following legislation here rather than an enabling Act preceding it. An enabling Act followed by an Indian Act would give rise to questions as to whether the Indian legislature had exceeded the powers given to it by the English Act.

17. As regards the provisions of the Bill itself, it will be observed that the most striking difference between them and those of the English Act is that the duties discharged in England by the Board of Trade and committees of inspection are by the Bill entrusted to the Bankruptcy Court. This was unavoidable, as there is no authority in this country outside the Courts which could undertake the duties of the Board of Trade with any prospect of success, and the opinion is almost unanimous that the superintendence of bankruptcy proceedings by committees of inspection is unsuited to India.

18. Opinion is also adverse to the application to India of some of the provisions of the English Act respecting meetings of creditors. It is proposed therefore that meetings shall be held only when they are deemed by the assignee or the Court or one-fourth in value of the creditors to be necessary.

19. The other points in the Bill which appear to require explanation will be referred to, as far as possible, in the order of the sections in which they occur.

20. The local extent of the Act (section 1) has been made as wide as the powers of the Indian legislature permit, and its operation can only be further extended by Parliament.

21. Several of the authorities who have recorded opinions on the draft of 1885, and among them a Committee of the Judges of the High Court at Fort William, have taken exception to the seizure and sale of the goods of a debtor under process of a Civil Court, and the failure of a debtor to comply with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice, being made acts of bankruptcy in India as they have been in England by section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (e) and (g), of the English Act. Those clauses therefore have been excluded from the Bill (section 2), but in their stead have been added clauses making it an act of bankruptcy for a debtor to offer a

composition to his creditors (L. R. 13 Q. B. D. 471), or to be lying in prison for a longer period than twenty-one days for making default in payment of money (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 8 and 9).

22. By section 4 the jurisdiction of the Court is limited to cases in which the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction under an order of a Civil Court for default in payment of money, or in which the debtor, or, if he is a member of a firm, his partner, has within a year before the presentation of the bankruptcy petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits. This differs from the corresponding provisions of the English Act, which place no restriction of this kind on a petition by a debtor, and which admit a petition against a debtor when, and only when, he "is domiciled in England, or, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business in England."

It differs also from the corresponding provisions of the Indian Insolvency Act, which proceed on the distinction, now to be abolished, between traders and others, and the effect of which in all particulars it would be hazardous to attempt to state.

23. As regards the difference between the English Act and the Bill in this respect, it seems clear that the fact of the debtor being in prison within the jurisdiction should, in this country, continue to be, as it is under the present Insolvency Act, a ground of jurisdiction; and it seems almost equally clear, having regard to the conditions under which the present legislation is undertaken and to the circumstance that the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court, however they may be fixed, must embrace only a part of British India, that domicile should be rejected here as a ground of jurisdiction.

24. Comparing the Bill with the existing Indian insolvency law as construed by the High Courts, it will be observed that Bankruptcy Courts will, under the Bill, continue to have jurisdiction in cases where the bankrupt has a house of business within the local limits, as *Pontifex, J.*, held them, in the cases of *Turing Churn Goh* (L. B. L. R., App. 26) and *Howard Brothers* (L. B. L. R. 254), to have under the existing law, but that a High Court will not have bankruptcy jurisdiction in respect of an up-country debtor merely by reason of his being personally subject to the jurisdiction of that Court. It will be remembered that opposite views have been taken as to the existence of a jurisdiction on this latter ground under the existing law—see *re Tietkins*, L. B. L. R., O. C., 81, on the one hand, and *re Blackwell*, 9 Bo. H. C. Rep. 461, and *re Ricks*, 3 Mad. H. C. Rep. 151, on the other.

25. It has, however, been provided (section 4), on the recommendation of the Committee of the Judges of the High Court at Fort William, that a Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy under the proposed Act may transfer to itself any proceedings under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure and deal with them under the Act. It has also been provided (section 4) that in any prescribed class of cases the Court may make a receiving order on a bankruptcy petition notwithstanding the restrictions generally confining its jurisdiction to cases arising within certain local limits. Section 9 provides that, where concurrent proceedings have been instituted under the Bankruptcy Act and under the Code, the Court may stay the proceedings under the Code wherever they may be pending.

26. On the recommendation of the Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes it is proposed (section 7) that a Bankruptcy Court may refuse to make a receiving order on a debtor's petition if in its opinion the petition ought to have been presented before some other Bankruptcy Court.

27. A receiving order made under section 6 or section 7 of the Bill will not have precisely the same effect as a vesting order under section 7 of the present Insolvency Act. It will transfer the possession of, but not the property in, the debtor's estate. The debtor will not be divested of his estate until he has been adjudged bankrupt (section 20).

28. When the receiving order has been made, the debtor, if in prison, will be released (section 8), but he will be under the control of the official assignee (section 22), to whom the carriage of proceedings may be given if the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence (section 91).

29. Sections 13 and 100 of the Bill give a Bankruptcy Court power to rescind a receiving order or annul an adjudication of bankruptcy when it considers that the debtor's estate would be more conveniently administered in some other part of British India or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere. When an adjudication is annulled under the latter section, anything done under it remains valid, and the Court is empowered to direct that the debtor's property shall vest in any person it may appoint. It is conceived that if similarly wide powers are conferred on the English Bankruptcy Courts the provisions regarding concurrent bankruptcies contained in sections 77 *et seq.* of the present Indian Insolvency Act may be dispensed with.

30. Section 58 protects existing interests of official assignees, and while it is proposed (section 62), in accordance with ordinary Indian practice, to leave the remuneration of official assignees to be determined by executive order, it is improbable that the existing mode of remuneration will be altered during the incumbency of present office-holders.

31. It was urged, among other objections to Sir J. Stephen's Bill, that it would generally be difficult to find among the creditors in this country persons qualified and willing to take a large share in the administration of a bankrupt's estate, and as a matter of fact the official element has always been prominent in administrations under the existing law. It is accordingly proposed, on the practically unanimous advice of all authorities conversant with the practice of bankruptcy in this country, that the official assignee shall discharge the functions of trustee in bankruptcy except when the creditors express a wish for the appointment of a special assignee (section 77).

32. By section 24 of the Bill the provisions of section 26 of the English Bankruptcy Act, respecting the re-direction of debtors' letters, have, on the advice of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, been extended to debtors' telegrams.

33. The saving of section 5 of the Statute commonly known as Bovill's Act (28 & 29 Vic., c. 86) in section 40 (6) of the English Bankruptcy Act has been omitted from section 33 of the Bill, as there is no corresponding enactment in the law of British India.

34. It has been suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association that the clause (section 37) respecting reputed ownership should be so drawn as to meet the contention of the Official Assignee in the case of *Gibbo v. Miller* (I. L. R. 6 Cal. 633). This suggestion raises a very difficult question, which has been left unsolved by the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. The opinions of the authorities in India who specially considered the question in 1881, with reference to Mr. Pitt-Kennedy's Bill, may be summed up in the following remarks of Mr. Justice Pontifex on section 23 of 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21 :—

"The fact is that the clause, though extremely valuable in particular cases, is one very dangerous to meddle with. As it stands, it is beneficial. To alter it as proposed would, in my opinion, be most mischievous. It is impossible with justice to make it apply to every case, and it would be hazardous to attempt to define with particularity to what cases it should apply. In my opinion it should be left as it now stands."

If further legislation is required, it must, in the opinion of the Government of India, take the form of a Bills of Sale Act.

35. Sections 45 and 46 of the English Bankruptcy Act, being framed with reference to English forms of execution, could not be adopted in the Bill without modification. It has been thought (sections 38 and 39 of the Bill) that the course most in harmony at the same time with those sections of the English Act and with the analogies presented by the Code of Civil Procedure would be to make the point of time at which the attaching creditor's title becomes complete against the assignee the same as that at which under section 295 of the Code it becomes complete against rival decree-holders. It is hoped that this will afford a simple and equitable settlement of a point regarding which there has been some difficulty in connection with the existing insolvency law.

36. On the suggestion of Mahārājā Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Bābū Doorga Churn Law the provisions of section 45 of the Bill, with respect to the appropriation of pay or pension, have been made subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Pensions Act, 1871.

37. The difference between section 48 (1) (c) of the Bill, defining the trustee's powers in respect of property to which the bankrupt is entitled "as tenant in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple," and the corresponding provision of the English Bankruptcy Act is explained by the peculiar position in which the owners of such estates are placed by section 2 of Act XXXI of 1854. The simplicity of that position makes it possible to dispense with all the provisions of the Act for the abolition of fines and reverses, which are incorporated by reference in the English Bankruptcy Act, with the exception of one, the substance of which, so far as it appears to be required, is embodied in sub-section (2) of section 48 of the Bill.

38. A Bankruptcy Court will have two entirely different kinds of money under its control, namely, (a) money held by it on account of estates before declaration of dividend, and (b) declared dividends awaiting distribution, the former being the property of estates and the latter the property of specific creditors. Section 64 recognises this distinction, and requires the Court to keep a Bankruptcy Estates Account and a Bankruptcy Dividends Account, the former being an account of money held for estates and the latter of money removed from that account on declaration of dividends and held for creditors till their dividends are paid to them or, through their default, lapse to the Government (section 131).

Both the Accounts are to be kept by the Court with a Government treasury. It is considered desirable that, like moneys received by ordinary Civil Courts, money received on account of bankruptcy estates should be paid into a Government treasury, in order that there may be the security of the Government for safe custody, and that the safeguards against the occurrence of error provided by the rules of the Government regarding payments from Government treasuries may be brought into operation. The expression "Government treasury" is so defined in section 135 as to include a Presidency Bank conducting treasury business for the Government.

39. Under the English Act of 1883, dividends on investments of money belonging to estates in bankruptcy are credited to the Government, and the Lord Chancellor is required to have regard to the amount thus derived in fixing the fees payable in respect of bankruptcy proceedings. It has been urged, and the Government of India is of opinion, that in this country, where bankruptcy proceedings are often necessarily more protracted than in England, interest on investments should be paid to creditors. But in that case each investment must be made and held separately for each estate, any portion of the funds of which is invested, and investments should only be made when the sum available for investment is large enough to make the interest sensible in amount. Section 66 provides for investments being made on these conditions at the instance of the Court out of funds standing to the credit of estates in the Bankruptcy Estates Account. It is only under that Account that delay prejudicial to creditors can arise. After money has been transferred to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account, any person to whom a dividend is due has only to present his receipt to obtain it, and he should have no inducement, whether by the money lying at interest or in any other way, to postpone for a day his taking the money out of the custody of the Court.

40. Section 79, sub-section (1), clause (e), of the Bill has been so drawn that jurisdiction in bankruptcy may be conferred in a limited class of cases on Courts beyond the Presidency-towns, as, for instance, on the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces or the Chief Court of the Punjab, with respect to proceedings under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, where, by reason of the sum involved or the difficulty of winding up the estate under the Code, the Court may see fit to withdraw the proceedings from the Court in which they are pending and deal with them under proviso (r) to section 4, sub-section (1).

41. Section 85 is based on the section of the English Act which permits the delegation of subordinate jurisdiction in certain matters to Registrars in bankruptcy. It seems that this jurisdiction may be most conveniently exercised by a Judge of the Small Cause Court in Madras and by officers of the High Court in Calcutta and Bombay.

42. Under section 88 of the Bill the appeal from a single Judge of a Presidency High Court and the Recorder of Rangoon exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction lies as at present. The appeal from any Mufassal Courts of Bankruptcy which may be established will in most cases lie to the High Court of the province.

43. Section 101 follows the English Act in fixing the limit for small bankruptcies at Rs. 3,000. But the opinion has been expressed by some of the authorities who have advised on the draft of last year that the limit should be raised to Rs. 5,000 or even to Rs. 10,000. The Government of India itself inclines to that opinion, but deems it advisable to adhere to the limit prescribed in the English Act until the matter can be further considered in the light of the criticisms on the present Bill.

44. Part VIII of the Bill is taken from the English Debtors' Act, 1869, as amended by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. It embodies those full and strong powers for the arrest and punishment of fraudulent debtors and creditors which are the essential adjuncts of every proper law of bankruptcy. It is proposed, when a suitable occasion presents itself, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to give a Bankruptcy Court a power to commit offenders for trial similar to that which is conferred on the English Bankruptcy Courts by section 165 of the Act of 1883.

45. With respect to the suggestion that certain additional offences should be created by Part VIII of the Bill, it will be found that the Bill or the Indian Penal Code covers most, if not all, of the acts and omissions for which it has been proposed that further provision should be made.

46. Section 110 of the Bill provides that a married woman shall, in respect of her separate property (if any), be subject to the Act in the same way as if she were unmarried. The restriction in the corresponding provision, section 1 (5), of the English Married Women's Property Act, 1882, which confines it to the case of a woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband, has been omitted, because the vast majority of women to whom the Bill will be applicable stand either under sections 4 and 44 of the Indian Succession Act or under their personal laws on a footing altogether different from that of married women in England.

The phrase "separate property," it may be observed, is used in the wide sense in which it is used in the Indian Married Women's Property Act, 1874.

47. Section 130 provides, among other matters, for the payment into the Bankruptcy Courts of unclaimed dividends and other undistributed money remaining in the hands or under the control of assignees under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, after the passing of the proposed Act.

The unclaimed dividends are of two classes, namely, dividends belonging to creditors who have proved their debts, and dividends reserved for creditors who have not done so.

With respect to dividends of the first class, they are, as the late Chief Justice of Bengal has said, the property of the creditors for whom they have been set apart, or of their representatives, just as much as money appropriated to a person interested in an administration-suit belongs to him or his representative.

The case of dividends of the second class is different, and it is proposed to provide for them by section 133 of the Bill. With respect to this class of dividends, Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee at Bombay, has observed as follows :—

"The other class of unclaimed dividends, which amounts probably to some two or more lakhs of rupees, has arisen in Bombay partly from there being no provision in the Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, section 41 (similar to that in the present proposed Act, section 51), for the declaration of dividends only among creditors who "have proved their debts.*"

* No unclaimed dividends of this class can arise under the proposed new Act (see section 55).
A practice therefore grew up in the office of the Official Assignee of declaring dividends calculated on the total amount entered in respect of claims, whether partially secured or not, and only adjusting the claims when creditors came to receive payment of the dividend declared. And it must be noticed that this practice had one great practical advantage, inasmuch as such partially secured creditors generally held goods on the way to Europe, and it could not be ascertained, till such goods were actually put on the European market, what the loss (if any) would be. And as creditors in their own interest as well as that of the estate would frequently hold such goods for a considerable time, it would have caused great delay in declaring dividends to wait until such creditors were in a position to adjust and prove their claims. But in many cases the result was that such creditors, when the account-sales were received, did not find it worth their while to prove their claims at all, and in such cases the dividend calculated on the whole original debt, as entered in the schedule, still remains unclaimed.

"Formerly, in the older estates, proceedings were taken under the old Act, XXVII of 1841, to strike such claims off the schedules, but of late years it has been considered that that process could not now be legally carried out."

48. Section 134 is designed to meet the suggestion of the Acting Prothonotary and the Official Assignee of Bombay that the Act itself, and not the rules under it, should disallow claims to any lien on debtors' books, and the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the Act should provide for the free access of creditors to those books.

49. Section 136 (3) of the Bill provides that notwithstanding the repeal of the existing law all proceedings pending under it at the time when the new Act comes into operation shall be disposed of as if that Act had not been passed. This is the course taken in respect of pending proceedings by the English Act, and, having regard to the extent of the change to be made in the law, it seems the only practicable course.

50. Rules 18 to 21 of the Second Schedule, regarding the taking of mortgagees' accounts and the sale of mortgaged property, have been inserted on the suggestion of Mr. Macgregor, the Official Assignee at Calcutta. These rules, which are frequently followed in this country, are substantially the same as those issued by Lord Loughborough in 1794, and the fact that they have been retained, with slight alterations, under the many Bankruptcy Acts passed in England since that date, is strong evidence of their utility.

51. It has been suggested that certain privileges should be accorded to the Official Assignee as a party to legal proceedings. But he will be a public officer within the meaning of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and, as such, entitled to the protection given to public officers by Chapter XXVII of that Code.

52. It has been objected that in certain circumstances the time limited by the draft of 1885 for doing some acts and things under the proposed Act would be found to be inconveniently short. In some cases the time has now been extended, and it is believed that section 89, sub-section (4), will enable the Courts to prevent hardship in the exceptional cases to which the time as now limited may prove inapplicable.

The 14th May, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

COLLECTION OF PAPERS REGARDING THE BANKRUPTCY BILL REFERRED TO IN THE STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

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Extract, paragraphs 1 to 10, of Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(dated the 12th June, 1885).

WITH reference to Your Lordship's despatch No. 24 (Judicial), dated 14th of August last, we have the honour to submit herewith copies of a Bill (with the Objects and Reasons for the same) which has been prepared in our Legislative Department to adapt the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883, to Indian circumstances.

2. In exercise of the discretion left to us by paragraph 4 of Your Lordship's despatch, we have thought it well to make the measure applicable by its own vigour not only to the town of Rangoon but also to those of Bassein, Moulmein and Akyab, in which, as well as in Rangoon, the Presidency-town Insolvency Law has been for some years in force.

3. As regards the details of the measure, the material particulars in which it differs from the English Act are so fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that we deem it unnecessary to trouble Your Lordship with any further observations upon them.

4. As regards the form of the Parliamentary legislation required to give our Act operation in certain respects beyond the limits of British India, the proposal made in paragraph 27 of our despatch of the 5th May, 1884, was that we should pass our Act and that then an Act of Parliament should be passed extending such of its provisions as ought to apply beyond the limits of British India. On a further consideration of the point, however, we have come to the conclusion that the more convenient course—in fact, the only convenient course—would be that an Act of Parliament should be passed conferring upon the Governor General's Council the extended powers required for the object in view, and that our legislation should then proceed here in exercise of those powers. We are led to this conclusion chiefly by the consideration that, if the course we originally proposed were adopted, we should, on almost every occasion on which a necessity for amending our Act arose, find ourselves beset by difficulties of a nature similar to those which present themselves in connection with the amendment of the present Indian Insolvency Act,* and which are fully described in paragraph 25 of the despatch

* 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21.

last referred to.

5. Assuming that Your Lordship will agree with us on this point, we have, as requested by Your Lordship, had prepared and forward herewith (annexed to the Objects and Reasons of the Bill) two drafts of enabling Acts of Parliament, either of which, we believe, would put the Governor General's Council in a position to deal with the subject in an adequate manner.

Of these we give the preference to that marked No. I, which, following more closely the precedents presented by section 288 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,† and the Indian Marine Act, 1885,‡ confers the requisite powers in wider terms, and has further the merit of being the

† 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

‡ 17 & 18 Vic., c. 39.

shorter of the two; but if the generality of its provisions should be deemed an objection, we should be prepared to accept an Act framed on the lines of the draft No. II. This latter attempts to specify with some particularity the several matters in respect of which extended powers are conferred on the Indian legislature; and though we have every hope that it would accomplish its purpose, we need hardly observe that a draft in this form cannot be so confidently relied on as one conceived in more general terms.

6. On collating either of these drafts with the draft Bill which we propose to introduce here, Your Lordship will perceive that while the Indian Bankruptcy Courts would be empowered through the medium of their adjudications, discharges, judgments, &c., to affect matters beyond the limits of British India, their direct action will, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be strictly confined to this country.

To supply what might thus appear to be a defect in the system we rely on section 118 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883, which we assume will enable the Indian Bankruptcy Courts to invoke the aid of the English Bankruptcy Courts, and that not only by specific requisitions directed to a particular stage of a particular matter, but also in a more general form, as, for example, by requesting them to entertain all applications of a certain class which may be made to them on behalf of an Indian official receiver or trustee.

7. The local extent clause of the Bill to be introduced here is, as Your Lordship will observe, drawn on the assumption that the Parliamentary legislation will take the form indicated in the draft No. I. It would be altered in the opposite event.

8. In paragraph 27 of our despatch already referred to we said that we thought that the Bill to be submitted to Parliament should contain provisions relating to concurrent bankruptcies somewhat similar to those contained in sections 77 *et seq.* of the present Act (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21), and we should have no great objection to such provisions being inserted if Your Lordship should be advised that they are essential; but it seems to us on further consideration that it would be desirable to dispense, if possible, with so serious a complication, and we are inclined to think that the rare cases (none have been brought to our notice) in which bankruptcy proceedings are instituted simultaneously in a Court in England and in a Court in this country might be met by one Court surrendering the case to the other. The provisions of section 13 of our local Bill, giving power to annul a receiving order, and those of section 30, giving power to annul an adjudication, will, we conceive, confer upon the Courts in this country the powers requisite for this; but perhaps some extension of the corresponding powers conferred by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, on the English Courts would be necessary.

9. The only further observation we have to make regarding the draft Acts of Parliament forwarded to Your Lordship is that both are restricted to what we consider necessary for our own purposes. If it is desired, for instance, that bankruptcy in this country should be a disqualification for offices in England, or if it is thought that the 13th and 30th sections of our local Bill, to which we have just referred, are not sufficient, but that it is necessary to confer on Courts of Bankruptcy in England a power of staying proceedings in the Bankruptcy

Courts of this country or removing a case pending here, the requisite provisions will doubtless be inserted in England.

10. We have circulated the draft Bill with a view to obtaining the opinion of the High Courts, commercial bodies and others, but we do not propose to take any step regarding it in the Legislative Council until we hear from Your Lordship in reply to this despatch. We desire to introduce the Bill at the opening of the next Calcutta session, and as we should before that time be in possession of the views of all those interested in, or qualified to form an opinion on, the measure, we might hope to pass it through all the stages at which discussion would be likely to arise before the return of the Government to Simla next year. If the requisite Parliamentary legislation should not be complete by that date, we should defer the final stage of our Bill.

Draft Bill referred to in paragraph 1 of Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No 32, dated the 12th June, 1885.

DRAFT OF

BILL

TO

Amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankruptcy Act, 1885.

(2) It shall, except as by this Act otherwise provided, come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, the provisions of this Act shall have the same local extent as those of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883:

Provided that the following shall not extend to England, namely:—

- Sections 39 and 40;
- Section 14, sub-section (2);
- Section 18;
- Section 19, sub-section (1), clause (e), and sub-section (2);
- Section 62, sub-section (2).

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKRUPTCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of Bankruptcy.

3. (1) A debtor commits an act of bankruptcy in each of the following cases:—

- (a) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors generally;
- (b) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property, or of any part thereof;
- (c) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged bankrupt;
- (d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things, namely, departs out of British India, or being out of British India remains out of British India or departs from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absents himself, or begins to keep house;
- (e) if execution issued against him has been levied by sale of his property in any civil proceeding in British India;
- (f) if he files in the Court a declaration of his inability to pay his debts or presents a bankruptcy petition against himself;
- (g) if a creditor has obtained in British India a decree against him for any amount, and, execution thereof not having been stayed, has served on him in British India, or, by leave of the Court, elsewhere, a bankruptcy notice under this Act, requiring him to pay the judgment-debt in accordance with the terms of the decree, or to secure or compound for it to the satisfaction of the creditor or the Court, and he does not, within fifteen days after service of the notice in case the service is effected in British India, and in case the service is effected elsewhere then within the time limited in that behalf by the order giving leave to effect the service, either

comply with the requirements of the notice, or satisfy the Court that he has a counter-claim, set-off or cross demand which equals or exceeds the amount of the decree and which he could not set up in the suit in which the decree was obtained;

(h) if the debtor gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts.

(2) A bankruptcy notice under this Act shall be in the prescribed form, and shall state the consequences of non-compliance therewith, and shall be served in the prescribed manner.

Receiving Order.

4. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, if a debtor commits an act of bankruptcy, the Court may, on a bankruptcy petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order, in this Act called a receiving order, for the protection of the estate.

5. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless—

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees; and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum, payable either immediately or at some certain future time; and
- (c) the act of bankruptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition; and
- (d) the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him, after deducting the value so estimated in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

6. (1) A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts, and served in the prescribed manner.

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of the debt of the petitioning creditor, of the service of the petition, and of the act of bankruptcy, or, if more than one act of bankruptcy is alleged in the petition, of some one of the alleged acts of bankruptcy, and if satisfied with the proof may make a receiving order in pursuance of the petition.

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the act of bankruptcy, or of the service of the petition, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition.

(4) When the act of bankruptcy relied on is non-compliance with a bankruptcy notice to pay, secure or compound for a judgment-debt, the Court may, if it thinks fit, stay or dismiss the petition on the ground that an appeal is pending from the decree.

(5) Where the debtor appears on the petition, and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against him in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part I—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 7-17.)*

(6) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss, on such terms as it thinks just, the petition in which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

(7) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

7. (1) A debtor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against himself unless he is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court and within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

(2) A debtor's petition shall allege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and the presentation thereof shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy without the previous filing by the debtor of any declaration of inability to pay his debts; and, if the debtor proves that he is entitled to present the petition, the Court shall thereupon make a receiving order.

(3) A debtor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

8. (1) On the making of a receiving order the official receiver shall be thereby constituted receiver of the property of the debtor, and thereafter, except as directed by this Act, no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any suit, action or other legal proceedings unless with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.

(2) But this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

9. (1) The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary for the protection of the estate, at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition and before a receiving order is made, appoint the official receiver to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof.

(2) The Court may at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition stay any suit, action, execution or other legal process pending in any Court in British India against the property or person of the debtor, and any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bankruptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.

10. When the Court makes an order staying any suit, action or proceeding or staying proceedings generally, the order may be served by sending a copy thereof, under the seal of the Court, by prepaid post letter to the Court before which the proceeding is pending.

11. (1) The official receiver of a debtor's estate may, on the application of any creditor or creditors, and if satisfied that the nature of the debtor's estate or business or the interests of the creditors generally require the appointment of a special manager of the estate or business other than the official receiver, appoint a manager thereof accordingly to act until a trustee is appointed, and with such powers (including any of the powers of a receiver) as may be entrusted to him by the official receiver.

(2) The special manager shall give security and account in such manner as the Court may direct.

(3) The special manager shall receive such remuneration as the creditors may by resolution at an ordinary meeting determine, or, in default of any such resolution, as may be prescribed.

12. Notice of every receiving order, stating the name, address and description of the debtor, the date of the order, the Court by which the order is made and the date of the petition, shall be published in the prescribed manner.

13. If in any case where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition it appears to the Court by which the order was made upon an application by the official receiver, or any creditor or other person interested, that a majority of the creditors in number and value are resident in

the United Kingdom or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India, or that from the situation of the property of the debtor, or other cause, his estate and effects ought to be distributed among the creditors under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions, the said Court, after such enquiry as to it may seem fit, may rescind the receiving order and stay all proceedings on, or dismiss, the petition upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit.

Proceedings consequent on Order.

14. (1) As soon as may be after the making of a receiving order against a debtor, a general meeting of his creditors (in this Act referred to as the first meeting of creditors) shall be held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for a composition or scheme of arrangement shall be entertained, or whether it is expedient that the debtor shall be adjudged bankrupt and generally as to the mode of dealing with the debtor's property.

(2) With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at the first and other meetings of creditors, the rules in the first schedule shall be observed.

15. (1) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, he shall make out and submit to the official receiver a statement of and in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by affidavit, and showing the particulars of the debtor's assets, debts and liabilities, the names, residences and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the official receiver may require.

(2) The statement shall be so submitted within the following times, namely:—

- (i) if the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within three days from the date of the order;
- (ii) if the order is made on the petition of a creditor, within seven days from the date of the order.

But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend the time.

(3) If the debtor fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver, or of any creditor, adjudge him bankrupt.

(4) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may, personally or by agent, inspect this statement at all reasonable times, and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor shall be punished, on the complaint of the trustee or official receiver, with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Public Examination of Debtor.

16. (1) Where the Court makes a receiving order it shall hold a public sitting, on a day to be appointed by the Court for the examination of the debtor, and the debtor shall attend there, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property.

(2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the submission of the debtor's statement of affairs.

(3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time.

(4) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or his representative authorised in writing, may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure.

(5) The official receiver, and a trustee if he is appointed before the conclusion of the examination, may take part therein.

(6) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient.

(7) The debtor shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.

(8) Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to and signed by the debtor, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him; they shall also be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.

(9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded, but such order shall not be made until after the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors.

Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

17. (1) The creditors may at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them from the debtor.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Section 18-20.)*

or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of the debtor's affairs.

(2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors unless it is confirmed by a resolution passed (by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of all the creditors who have proved) at a subsequent meeting of the creditors, and is approved by the Court.

Any creditor who has proved his debt may assent to or dissent from the composition or scheme by a letter addressed to the official receiver in the prescribed form, and attested by a witness, so as to be received by the official receiver not later than the day preceding the said subsequent meeting, and any such assent shall be taken as being present and voting at the meeting.

(3) The subsequent meeting shall be summoned by the official receiver by not less than seven days' notice, and shall not be held until after the public examination of the debtor is concluded. The notice shall state generally the terms of the proposal, and shall be accompanied by a report of the official receiver thereon.

(4) The debtor or the official receiver may, after the composition or scheme is accepted by the creditors, apply to the Court to approve it, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.

(5) The Court shall, before approving a composition or scheme, hear a report of the official receiver as to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(6) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme are not reasonable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any case in which the Court is required under this Act where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or if any such facts are proved as would under this Act justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court may, in its discretion, refuse to approve the composition or scheme.

(7) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval may be testified by the seal of the Court being attached to the instrument containing the terms of the composition or scheme, or by the terms being embodied in an order of the Court.

(8) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in bankruptcy.

(9) A certificate of the official receiver that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity.

(10) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court in British India on application by any person interested, and an order of the Court made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.

(11) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheme cannot in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any creditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made, or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this subsection, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the date of the adjudication, shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

(12) If, under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, a trustee is appointed to administer the debtor's property or manage his business, Part V of this Act shall apply to the trustee as if he were a trustee in a bankruptcy, and as if the terms "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or arranging debtor and order approving the composition or scheme.

(13) Part III of this Act shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being giving to the words "trustee," "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" as in the last preceding subsection.

(14) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(15) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under this Act

would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

18. Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme, such composition or scheme shall not be binding on any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which, under the provisions of this Act, the debtor would not be discharged by an order of discharge in bankruptcy, unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

19. (1) At the time of making a receiving order or at any time thereafter, the Court may, on the application of the debtor himself, adjudge him bankrupt. The application may be made orally and without notice.

(2) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, then, if the creditors at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof by ordinary resolution resolve that the debtor be adjudged bankrupt, or pass no resolution, or if the creditors do not meet, or if a composition or scheme is not accepted or approved in pursuance of this Act within fourteen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

(3) When a receiving order is made and no creditors attend at the time and place appointed for the first meeting or one adjournment thereof, or if sufficient creditors do not attend then to pass a special resolution, or when the official receiver satisfies the Court that the debtor has absconded or that the debtor does not intend to propose a composition or scheme, the Court may, either on the application of a creditor or of the official receiver, forthwith adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

(4) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt his property shall become divisible among his creditors and shall vest in a trustee.

(5) Notices of every order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, stating the name, address and description of the bankrupt, the date of the adjudication and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.

20. (1) The official receiver shall be the trustee of the property of the bankrupt unless some other person is appointed trustee under the provisions next hereinafter contained.

(2) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt, or the creditors have resolved that he be adjudged bankrupt, and the Court having regard to the value of the property or for any other reason declares that the appointment of a person other than the official receiver as trustee is desirable, the creditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint some fit person, whether a creditor or not, to fill the office of trustee of the property of the bankrupt; or they may resolve to leave his appointment to the committee of inspection hereinafter mentioned.

(3) The person so appointed shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Court, and the Court, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, unless it disapproves of the appointment on the ground that it has not been made in good faith by a majority in value of the creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as trustee, or that his connection with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally.

(4) The appointment of a trustee shall take effect as from the date of the certificate.

(5) If a declaration is made by the Court under subsection (2) and a trustee is not appointed by the creditors within four weeks from the date of the declaration, or if the declaration precedes the adjudication, from the date of the adjudication, or, in the event of negotiations for a composition or scheme being pending at the expiration of those four weeks, then within seven days from the date of those negotiations by the refusal of the creditors to assent, or of the Court to approve, the composition or scheme, the official receiver shall report the matter to the Court, and thereupon the Court may, if it thinks fit, appoint some fit person to be trustee of the bankrupt's property, and shall certify the appointment if made.

(6) Provided that the creditors or the committee of inspection (if so authorised by resolution of the creditors) may, at any subsequent time, if they think fit, appoint a trustee, and on the appointment being made and certified the person appointed shall become trustee in the place of the person appointed by the Court.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 21-26.)*

(7) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt after the first meeting of creditors has been held, and a trustee has not been appointed prior to the adjudication, the official receiver shall, if a declaration has been made by the Court under sub-section (2), forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of appointing a trustee.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 22.]

21. (1) In any case in which a declaration is made under section 20, sub-section (2), and with the permission of the Court in any other case, the creditors qualified to vote may at their first or any subsequent meeting, by resolution, appoint from among the creditors qualified to vote, or the holders of general proxies or general powers-of-attorney from such creditors, a committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration of the bankrupt's property by the trustee. The committee of inspection shall consist of not more than five nor less than three persons.

(2) The committee of inspection shall meet at such times as they from time to time appoint, and, failing such appointment, at least once a month; and the trustee or any member of the committee may also call a meeting of the committee as and when he thinks necessary.

(3) The committee may act by a majority of their members present at a meeting, but shall not act unless a majority of the committee are present at the meeting.

(4) Any member of the committee may resign his office by notice in writing signed by him, and delivered to the trustee.

(5) If a member of the committee becomes bankrupt, or compounds or arranges with his creditors, or is absent from five consecutive meetings of the committee, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

(6) Any member of the committee may be removed by an ordinary resolution at any meeting of creditors, of which seven days' notice has been given, stating the object of the meeting.

(7) On a vacancy occurring in the office of a member of the committee, the trustee shall forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of filling the vacancy, and the meeting may, by resolution, appoint another creditor or other person eligible as above to fill the vacancy.

(8) The continuing members of the committee, provided there be not less than two such continuing members, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body; and where the number of members of the committee of inspection is for the time being less than five, the creditors may increase that number so that it do not exceed five.

(9) If there is no committee of inspection, any act or thing or any direction or permission by this Act authorized or required to be done or given by the committee may be done or given by the Court on the application of the trustee.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 23.]

22. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt the creditors may, if they think fit, at any time after the adjudication, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them under the bankruptcy, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted before adjudication.

(2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy and vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in such other person as the Court may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare.

(3) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any person interested, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done, under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

Control over Person and Property of Debtor.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 24.]

23. (1) Every debtor against whom a receiving order is made shall, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, attend the first meeting of his creditors, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

(2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and

from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend such other meetings of his creditors, wait at such times on the official receiver, special manager or trustee, execute such powers-of-attorney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors as may be reasonably required by the official receiver, special manager or trustee, or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official receiver, special manager, trustee, or any creditor or person interested.

(3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(4) If a debtor wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property, which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the official receiver or to the trustee, or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

24. (1) The Court may, by warrant addressed to any police-officer or prescribed officer of certain circumstances, the Court, cause a debtor to be arrested in British India, and any books, papers, money and goods in his possession there to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Court may order under the following circumstances:—

(a) if, after a bankruptcy notice has been issued under this Act, or after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to abscond with a view of avoiding payment of the debt in respect of which the bankruptcy notice was issued, or of avoiding service of a bankruptcy petition, or of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him;

(b) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official receiver or trustee, or that there is probable ground for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his property or any books, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy;

(c) if, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him, or after a receiving order is made against him, he removes any property in his possession above the value of fifty rupees without the leave of the official receiver or trustee;

(d) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court.

Provided that no arrest upon a bankruptcy notice shall be valid and protected unless the debtor before or at the time of his arrest shall be served with such bankruptcy notice.

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act relating to fraudulent preferences.

25. Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, the Court, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, may, from time to time, order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, post letters addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed, sent or delivered by the Postal authorities in British India to the official receiver, or the trustee, or otherwise as the Court directs, and the same shall be done accordingly.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 25.]

26. (1) The Court may, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, at any time after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or his wife, or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 26.]

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part II.—Annulment of Adjudication.—Sections 27-30.)

(2) If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the Court may, by warrant, cause him if in British India to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

(3) The Court may examine on oath, either by word of mouth or by written interrogatories, any person so brought before it concerning the debtor, his dealings or property.

(4) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he is indebted to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, order him to pay to the receiver or trustee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount admitted, or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount in question or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination.

(5) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, order him to deliver to the official receiver or trustee such property, or any part thereof, at such time, and in such manner, and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

(6) The Court may, if it think fit, issue a commission for the examination beyond the limits of British India of any person who if in British India would be liable to be brought before it for examination under this section.

Discharge of Bankrupt.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 17 & 50-51.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 28.]
27. (1) A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until the public examination of the bankrupt is concluded. The application shall be heard in open Court.

(2) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official receiver as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or with respect to his after-acquired property: Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, and shall, on proof of any of the facts hereinafter mentioned, either refuse the order, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge, subject to such conditions as aforesaid.

(3) The facts hereinbefore referred to are—

(a) that the bankrupt has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy;

(b) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(c) that the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it;

(d) that the bankrupt has brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations or unjustifiable extravagance in living;

(e) that the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any action or suit properly brought against him;

(f) that the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order, when unable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(g) that the bankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt, or made under any enactment in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(h) that the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(4) For the purposes of this section the report of the official receiver shall be *prima facie* evidence of the statements therein contained.

(5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published

in the prescribed manner and sent fourteen days at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Court may hear the official receiver and the trustee, and may also hear any creditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evidence as it may think fit.

(6) The Court may, in making an order of discharge, pass a decree against the debtor in favour of the official receiver or trustee for any balance of the debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of his discharge; but in such case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or means available for payment of his debts.

(7) A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the trustee may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the trustee, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court; and the Court may also, if it think fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation.

28. In either of the following cases:—
(1) that is to say—

(1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settlor is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement; or

(2) in the case of any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not being money or property of or in right of his wife);

if the settlor is a judged bankrupt or compounds or arranges with his creditors, and it appears to the Court that such settlement, covenant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay creditors, or was unjustifiable having regard to the state of the settlor's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement, as the case may be, in like manner as in cases where the debtor has been guilty of fraud.

29. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt on a recognizance, or from any debt with which the bankrupt may be chargeable at the suit of the Crown or of any person for any offence against an enactment relating to any branch of the public revenue, or at the suit of the sheriff or other public officer on a bail bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence; and he shall not be discharged from such excepted debts unless the Government certifies in writing its consent to his being discharged therefrom.

(2) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party, nor from any debt or liability whereof he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptcy, and of the validity of the proceedings therein; and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

(5) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the receiving order was a partner or co-trustee with the bankrupt or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

PART II.

ANNULMENT OF ADJUDICATION.

30. (1) Where in the opinion of the Court a debtor ought not to have been adjudged bankrupt, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of

the bankrupt are paid in full, or where proceedings pending in the United Kingdom or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India for the distribution of the estate and effects of the bankrupt among his creditors under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions, and it appears to

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part II.—Administration of Property.—Sections 31-37.)*

the Court that the distribution ought to take place in that part of Her Majesty's dominions, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order, annul the adjudication.

[12 & 13 Vic., c. 62, s. 7 & 11.]

(2) Where an adjudication is annulled under this section, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the official receiver, trustee or other person acting under their authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrupt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or in default of any such appointment revert to the debtor for all his estate or interest therein on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare by order.

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith published in the prescribed manner.

[12 & 13 Vic., c. 62, s. 30.]

(4) For the purposes of this section any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full if the debtor enters into a bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs; and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

PART III.**ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.***Proof of Debts.*

[12 & 13 Vic., c. 62, s. 37.]

31. (1) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a provable in bankruptcy contract, promise or breach of trust shall not be provable in bankruptcy.

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankruptcy available against the debtor shall not prove under the order for any debt or liability contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(3) Save as aforesaid, all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankruptcy.

[12 & 13 Vic., c. 62.]

(4) An estimate shall be made by the trustee of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the trustee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.

(6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in bankruptcy.

(8) "Liability" shall for the purposes of this Act include any compensation for work or labour done, any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied contract, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it shall include any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or money's worth, whether the payment is as respects amount fixed or unliquidated; as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any one contingency or on two or more contingencies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules or as matter of option.

[12 & 13 Vic., c. 62.]

[12 & 13 Vic., c. 62.]

32. Where there have been mutual credits, mutual debts or other mutual dealings between a debtor against whom a receiving order shall be made under this Act, and any other person proving or claiming to prove a debt under such receiving order, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; but a person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefit of any set-off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the debtor notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and available against him.

33. With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right Rules as to proof of proof by secured and other creditors, the admission and rejection of proofs, and the other matters referred to in the second schedule, the rules in that schedule shall be observed.

34. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(a) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to Her Majesty, to any local authority or otherwise, due from the bankrupt at the date of the receiving order, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before such time;

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees; and

(c) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order.

(2) The foregoing debts shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the bankrupt is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall share in equal proportions between themselves.

(3) In the case of partners the joint estate shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of their joint debts, and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. If there is a surplus of the separate estates, it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint estate.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in the bankruptcy shall be paid *pari passu*.

(5) If there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the receiving order at the rate of four per centum per annum on all debts proved in the bankruptcy.

35. (1) Where at the time of the presentation of the Preferential claim in bankruptcy petition any person is case of apprenticeship, apprenticed or is an articulated clerk to the bankrupt, the adjudication of bankruptcy shall, if either bankrupt or apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the trustee to that effect, be a complete discharge of the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement; and if any money has been paid by or on behalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a fee, the trustee may, on the application of the apprentice or clerk, or of some person on this behalf, pay such sum as the trustee, subject to an appeal to the Court, thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's property, to or for the use of the apprentice or clerk, regard being had to the amount paid by him or on his behalf, and to the time during which he served with the bankrupt under the contract or articles before the commencement of the bankruptcy, and to the other circumstances of the case.

(2) Where it appears expedient to a trustee, he may, on the application of any apprentice or articulated clerk to the bankrupt, or any person acting on behalf of such apprentice or articulated clerk, instead of acting under the preceding provisions of this section, transfer the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement to some other person.

33. (1) The landlord or other person to whom any rent is due from the bankrupt may at any time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy, exercise his right of distress (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if such distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptcy it shall be available only for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

(2) For the purposes of this section the term "order of adjudication" shall be deemed to include an order for the administration of the estate of a deceased person who dies insolvent.

Property available for Payment of Debts.

37. The bankruptcy of a debtor, whether the same takes place on the debtor's own petition or upon that of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptcy being committed on

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 38-41.)

which a receiving order is made against him, or, if the bankrupt is proved to have committed more acts of bankruptcy than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the bankrupt within three months next preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition; but no bankruptcy petition, receiving order or adjudication shall be rendered invalid by reason of any act of bankruptcy anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

38. The property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the bankrupt, shall not comprise the following particulars:—

- (1) property held by the bankrupt on trust for any other person;
- (2) the tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing-apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, to a value, inclusive of tools and apparel and bedding, not exceeding two hundred rupees in the whole;

But it shall comprise the following particulars:—

- (i) all such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankrupt at the commencement of the bankruptcy or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge;
- (ii) the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the bankrupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or before his discharge, except the right of nomination to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice; and
- (iii) all moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof: Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section.

Effect of Bankruptcy on antecedent Transactions.

39. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the trustee in bankruptcy of the debtor, except in respect of assets realized in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor, has been given to the Court executing the decree.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a mortgagee or encumbrancer of property against which a decree is executed.

40. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution, and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property to be delivered to the official receiver or trustee under the order, but the costs of the execution shall be a charge on the property so delivered, and the official receiver or trustee may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

(2) An execution levied against the property of a debtor is not invalid by reason only of its being an act of bankruptcy, and a person who purchases the property in good faith under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to them against the trustee in bankruptcy.

41. (1) Any settlement of property not being a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settlement made on or for the wife or children of the settlor of property which has accrued to the settlor after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the settlor becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy, and shall, if the settlor becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy, unless the parties claiming under the settlement

can prove that the settlor was at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, and that the interest of the settlor in such property had passed to the trustee of such settlement on the execution thereof.

(2) Any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest, whether vested or contingent, in possession or remainder, and not being money or property or of in right of his wife, shall, on his becoming bankrupt before the property or money has been actually transferred or paid pursuant to the contract or covenant, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

(3) "Settlement" shall for the purposes of this section include any conveyance or transfer of property.

42. (1) Every conveyance or transfer of property or charge thereon made, every payment made, every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is a judged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

43. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of bankruptcy on an execution or attachment, and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in this case of a bankruptcy:—

- (a) any payment of the bankrupt to any of his creditors;
- (b) any payment or delivery to the bankrupt;
- (c) any conveyance or assignment by the bankrupt for valuable consideration;
- (d) any contract, dealing or transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration:

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

- (1) the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place before the date of the receiving order; and
- (2) the person (other than the debtor) to, by or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction was made, executed or entered into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction notice of any available act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt before that time.

Realization of Property.

44. (1) The trustee shall, as soon as may be, take possession of the deeds, books and documents of the bankrupt, and all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery.

(2) The trustee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the bankrupt, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall have such of the powers conferred on a receiver under that section as may be specified in general rules, and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly.

(3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of stock, shares in ships, shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company, office or person the trustee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt.

(4) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of choses in action, such things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the trustee.

(5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the trustee all money and securities in his possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the trustee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the trustee.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 45-49.)*

[46 & 17 Vic., c. 52, s. 51.] **45.** Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of a bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt, or of any other person in British India, and with a view to such seizure may break open any house, building or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place in British India not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search-warrant to any Police-officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 27.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 53.] **46.** (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy or of Her Majesty's Indian marine service, or an officer or clerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the trustee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankrupt's pay or salary as the Court, on the application of the trustee, with the consent of the chief officer of the department under which the pay or salary is enjoyed, may direct. Before making any order under this sub-section the Court shall communicate with the chief officer of the department as to the amount, time and manner of the payment to the trustee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief officer to the terms of such payment.

(2) Where a bankrupt is in the receipt of a salary or income other than as aforesaid, or is entitled to any half pay, or pension, or to any compensation granted by the Government, the Court, on the application of the trustee, shall, from time to time, make such order as it thinks just for the payment of the salary, income, half pay, pension or compensation, or of any part thereof, to the trustee to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss a bankrupt, or to declare the pension, half pay or compensation of any bankrupt to be forfeited.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 27.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 51.] **47.** (1) Until a trustee is appointed the official receiver shall be the trustee for the purposes of this Act, and, immediately on a debtor being adjudged bankrupt, the property of the bankrupt shall vest in the trustee.

(2) On the appointment of a trustee the property shall forthwith pass to and vest in the trustee appointed.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 20.] (3) The property of the bankrupt shall pass from trustee to trustee, including under that term the official receiver when he fills the office of trustee, and shall vest in the trustee for the time being during his continuance in office, without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever.

[46 & 17 Vic., c. 52, s. 53.] **48.** (1) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of any tenancy burdened with onerous covenants, of shares or stock in companies, of unprofitable contracts, or of any other property that is unsaleable or not readily saleable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act, or to the payment of any sum of money, the trustee, notwithstanding that he has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the property, or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto but subject to the provisions of this section, may, by writing signed by him, at any time within three months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, or, where a person other than the official receiver is appointed trustee, after the first appointment of a trustee, disclaim the property:

Provided that where any such property shall not have come to the knowledge of the trustee within one month after the adjudication or appointment (as the case may be), he may disclaim such property at any time within two months after he first became aware thereof.

(2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclaimer, the rights, interests and liabilities of the bankrupt and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the trustee from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the bankrupt and his property and the trustee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

(3) A trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim a tenancy without the leave of the Court, except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules; and the Court may, before or on granting such leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave and make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy as the Court thinks just.

(4) The trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this section in any case where an application in writing has been made to the trustee by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and the trustee has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not; and, in the case of a contract, if the trustee, after such application as aforesaid, does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

(5) The Court may, on the application of any person who is, as against the trustee, entitled to the benefit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the bankrupt, make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the non-performance of the contract, or otherwise, as to the Court may seem equitable, and any damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt under the bankruptcy.

(6) The Court may, on application by any person either claiming any interest in any disclaimed property, or under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property, and on hearing such persons as it thinks fit, make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to any person entitled thereto, or to whom it may seem just that the same should be delivered by way of compensation for such liability as aforesaid, or a trustee for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just; and, on any such vesting order being made, the property comprised therein shall vest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose:

Provided always that, where the property disclaimed is a tenancy, the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of any person claiming under the bankrupt, whether as under-tenant or as mortgagee by demise, except upon the terms of making such person subject to the same liabilities and obligations as the bankrupt was subject to under the tenancy in respect of the property at the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed, and any mortgagee or under-tenant declining to accept a vesting order upon such terms shall be excluded from all interest in and security upon the property; and if there shall be no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to accept an order upon such terms, the Court shall have power to vest the bankrupt's estate and interest in the property in any person bound either personally or in a representative character, and either alone or jointly with the bankrupt, to discharge the tenant's liabilities and obligations, freed and discharged from all estates, incumbrances and interests created therein by the bankrupt.

(7) Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the bankrupt to the extent of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the bankruptcy.

49. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 30.] Powers of trustee to may do or any of the following things:—

(a) sell all or any part of the property of the bankrupt [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 31.] (including the goodwill of the business, if any, and the book debts due or growing due to the bankrupt) by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels;

(b) give receipts for any money received by him, which receipts shall effectually discharge the person paying the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof;

(c) prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend in respect of any debt due to the bankrupt;

(d) exercise any powers the capacity to exercise which is vested in the trustee under this Act, and execute [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 30.] any powers-of-attorney, deeds and other instruments for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act;

(e) deal with property to which the bankrupt is beneficially [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 30.] entitled as tenant in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it.

(2) Any dealing by a trustee under clause (e) with any [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 30.] property to which the bankrupt is before his discharge entitled as in that clause mentioned shall, although the bankrupt be dead at the time of that dealing, be as valid and have the same operation as if the bankrupt were then alive.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part IV.—Official Receivers.—Sections 50-60.)*[40 & 47 Vic., c.
52, s. 57.]

50. The trustee may, with the permission of the committee of inspection, do all or any of the following things:—

Powers exercisable by trustee with permission of committee of inspection.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
21, s. 29.]

(1) carry on the business of the bankrupt, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(2) bring, institute or defend any action, suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the bankrupt;

(3) employ a solicitor or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the committee of inspection;

(4) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankrupt a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the committee think fit;

(5) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the bankrupt for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;

[11 & 12 Vic., c.
21, s. 28.]

(6) refer any dispute to arbitration, compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, whether present or future, certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the bankrupt and any person who may have incurred any liability to the bankrupt, on the receipt of such sums, payable at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on;

(7) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptcy;

(8) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bankrupt, made or capable of being made on the trustee by any person or by the trustee on any person;

(9) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

The permission given for the purposes of this section shall not be a general permission to do all or any of the above-mentioned things, but shall only be a permission to do the particular thing or things for which permission is sought in the specified case or cases.

Distribution of Property.[11 & 12 Vic., c.
21, s. 41.
40 & 47 Vic., c.
52, s. 58.]

51. (1) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration, or otherwise, the trustee shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts.

(2) The first dividend, if any, shall be declared and distributed within four months after the conclusion of the first meeting of creditors, unless the trustee satisfies the committee of inspection that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration to a later date.

(3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and distributed at intervals of not more than six months.

(4) Before declaring a dividend the trustee shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be published in the prescribed manner, and shall also send reasonable notice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the bankrupt's statement who has not proved his debts.

(5) When the trustee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable, and a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the estate.

[40 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 59.]

52. (1) Where one partner of a firm is adjudged bankrupt, a creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the bankrupt until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.

(2) Where joint and separate properties are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, subject to any order to the contrary that may be made by the Court on the application of any person interested, be declared together; and the expenses of and incident to such dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the trustee between the joint and separate properties, regard being had to the work done for and the benefit received by each property.

53. In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the trustee shall make provision for debts provable in bankruptcy, appearing from the bankrupt's statement, or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the trustee is acting that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, or to establish them if disputed, and also for debts provable in bankruptcy the subject of claims not yet determined. He shall also make provision for any disputed proofs or claims, and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.

54. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being in the hands of the trustee any dividend or dividends he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

55. When the trustee has realized all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in the joint opinion of himself and of the committee of inspection, be realized without needlessly protracting the trusteeship, he shall declare a final dividend, but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court within a time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or, if the Court on application by any such claimant grant him further time for establishing his claims, then on the expiration of such further time the property of the bankrupt shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any other persons.

56. No suit or action for a dividend shall lie against the trustee, but if the trustee refuses to pay any dividend the Court may, if it thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

57. (1) The trustee, with the permission of the committee of inspection, may appoint the bankrupt himself to superintend the management of the property of the bankrupt or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the trustee may direct.

(2) The trustee may, from time to time, with the permission of the committee of inspection, make such allowance as he may think just to the bankrupt out of his property for the support of the bankrupt and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but any such allowance may be reduced by the Court.

58. The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest, as by this Act provided, and of the costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings under the bankruptcy petition.

59. (1) The Chief Justice of each High Court may, at any time after the passing of this Act, and, from time to time, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be official receiver of debtors' estates for that Court, and may remove any person so appointed from that office.

(2) The Local Government may in like manner appoint any such person as it thinks fit to be official receiver of debtors' estates for any other Court having bankruptcy jurisdiction under this Act, and remove any person so appointed from such office.

60. (1) The duties of the official receiver shall have relation both to the conduct of the debtor and to the administration of the estate.

(2) An official receiver may, for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs, petitions or other proceedings under this Act, administer oaths.

PART IV.**OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.**

59. (1) The Chief Justice of each High Court may, at any time after the passing of this Act, and, from time to time, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be official receiver of debtors' estates for that Court, and may remove any person so appointed from that office.

(2) The Local Government may in like manner appoint any such person as it thinks fit to be official receiver of debtors' estates for any other Court having bankruptcy jurisdiction under this Act, and remove any person so appointed from such office.

60. (1) The duties of the official receiver shall have relation both to the conduct of the debtor and to the administration of the estate.

(2) An official receiver may, for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs, petitions or other proceedings under this Act, administer oaths.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part V.—Trustees.—Sections 61-67.)

(3) All expressions referring to the trustee under a bankruptcy shall, unless the context otherwise requires or the Act otherwise provides, include the official receiver when acting as trustee.

(4) The trustee shall supply the official receiver with such information and give him such access to, and facilities for inspecting, the bankrupt's books and documents, and generally shall give him such aid, as may be requisite for enabling the official receiver to perform his duties under this Act.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 60.]

61. As regards the debtor, it shall be the duty of the official receiver—

- (1) to investigate the conduct of the debtor and to report to the Court, stating whether there is reason to believe that the debtor has committed any act which constitutes an offence under this Act or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, or which would justify the Court in refusing, suspending or qualifying an order for his discharge;
- (2) to make such other reports concerning the conduct of the debtor as the Court may direct;
- (3) to take such part as may be directed by the Court in the public examination of the debtor;
- (4) to take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any fraudulent debtor as the Court may direct.

XIV of 1880.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 70.]

62. (1) As regards the estate of a debtor it shall be the duty of the official receiver—

- (a) pending the appointment of trustee, to act as interim receiver of the debtor's estate, and, where a special manager is not appointed, as manager thereof;
- (b) to authorise the special manager to raise money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in any case where, in the interests of the creditors, it appears necessary so to do;
- (c) to summon and preside at the first meeting of creditors;
- (d) to issue forms of proxy for use at the meetings of creditors;
- (e) to report to the creditors as to any proposal which the debtor may have made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs;
- (f) to advertise the receiving order, the date of the creditors' first meeting and of the debtor's public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise;
- (g) to act as trustee where no trustee is appointed or during any vacancy in the office of trustee.

XIV of 1882.

(2) For the purpose of his duties as interim receiver or manager the official receiver shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure as may be specified in the general rules, but shall, as far as practicable, consult the wishes of the creditors with respect to the management of the debtor's property; and may for that purpose, if he thinks it advisable, summon meetings of the persons claiming to be creditors, and shall not, unless the Court otherwise orders, incur any expense beyond such as is requisite for the protection of the debtor's property or the disposing of perishable goods:

Provided that, when the debtor cannot himself prepare a proper statement of affairs, the official receiver may, subject to any prescribed conditions, and at the expense of the estate, employ some person or persons to assist in the preparation of the statement of affairs.

(3) Every official receiver shall account to the Court and pay over all moneys and deal with all securities in such manner as the Court, from time to time, directs.

PART V.

TRUSTEES.

Remuneration of Trustee.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 1, s. 16.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 72.]

63. (1) Where the creditors appoint any person to be trustee of a debtor's estate, his remuneration (if any) shall be fixed by an ordinary resolution of the creditors, or, if the creditors so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and shall be in the nature of a commission on percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realized, after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

(2) If one-fourth in number or value of the creditors dissent from the resolution, or the bankrupt satisfies the Court that the remuneration is unnecessarily large, the Court shall fix the amount of the remuneration.

(3) The resolution shall express what expenses the remuneration is to cover, and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's estate, or to the creditors, in respect of any expenses which the remuneration is expressed to cover.

(4) Where no remuneration has been voted to a trustee, he shall be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate such proper costs and expenses incurred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankruptcy as the prescribed officer may allow.

(5) A trustee shall not, under any circumstances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the bankrupt, or any solicitor, auctioneer or any other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy, any gift, remuneration or pecuniary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remuneration fixed by the creditors and payable out of the estate, nor shall he make any arrangement for giving up, or give up, any part of his remuneration, either as receiver, manager or trustee, to the bankrupt, or any solicitor or other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy.

Costs.

64. (1) Where a trustee or manager receives remuneration for his services as such, no payment shall be allowed in his accounts in respect of the performance by any other person of the ordinary duties which are required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be performed by himself.

(2) Where the trustee is a solicitor, he may contract that the remuneration for his services as trustee shall include all professional services.

(3) All bills and charges of solicitors, managers, accountants, auctioneers, brokers and other persons, not being trustees, shall be taxed by the prescribed officer, and no payments in respect thereof shall be allowed in the trustee's accounts without proof of such taxation having been made. The officer shall satisfy himself before passing such bills and charges that the employment of such solicitors and other persons, in respect of the particular matters out of which such charges arise, has been duly sanctioned.

(4) Every such person shall, on request by the trustee (which request the trustee shall make a sufficient time before declaring a dividend), deliver his bill of costs or charges to the prescribed officer, and if he fails to do so within seven days after receipt of the request, or such further time as the Court, on application, may grant, the trustee shall declare and distribute the dividend without regard to any claim by him, and thereupon any such claim shall be forfeited as well against the trustee personally as against the estate.

Receipts, Payments, Accounts, Audit.

65. (1) An account called the bankruptcy estates account shall be kept by the Court with such Government treasury or bank as the Governor General in Council may direct, and all moneys realized on account of a bankrupt's estate by the Court or any officer thereof under this Act shall, unless it is otherwise prescribed, be paid to that account.

(2) Every trustee in bankruptcy shall, in such manner and at such times as the Court, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, directs, pay the money received by him to the bankruptcy estates account, and the treasury or bank shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid.

(3) Subject to any general rules relating to small bankruptcies under Part VII of this Act, where the debtor at the date of the receiving order has an account at a bank, such account shall not be withdrawn until the expiration of seven days from the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors, unless the Court, for the safety of the account, or other sufficient cause, orders the withdrawal of the account.

(4) If a trustee at any time retains for more than ten days a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or such other amount as the Court in any particular case authorizes him to retain, then, unless he explains the retention to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall pay interest on the amount so retained in excess at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and shall have no claim for remuneration, and may be removed from his office by the Court, and shall be liable to pay any expenses occasioned by reason of his default.

(5) All payments out of money standing to the credit of the bankruptcy estates account shall be made by the treasury or bank in the prescribed manner.

66. No trustee in a bankruptcy or under any composition into private account, any sums received by him as trustee into his private banking account.

67. (1) Whenever the cash balances standing to the credit of the bankruptcy estates account is in excess of the amount which, in the opinion of the Court, is required for the time being to answer demands in respect of bankrupts' estates, the Court shall notify the same to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and shall pay over the

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part V.—Trustees.—Sections 68-79.)*

same, or any part thereof, as the officer may direct, to the officer, and the officer may invest the said sums or any part thereof in Government securities to be placed to the credit of the said account.

(2) Whenever any part of the money so invested is, in the opinion of the Court, required to answer any demands in respect of bankrupts' estates, the Court shall notify to the officer the amount so required, and the officer shall thereupon repay to the Court such sum as may be required to the credit of the bankruptcy estates account, and for that purpose may direct the sale of such part of the said securities as may be necessary.

(3) The dividends on the investments under this section shall be paid to such account as the Governor General in Council may direct, and regard shall be had to the amount thus derived in fixing the fees payable in respect of bankruptcy proceedings.

68. (1) Every trustee shall, at such times as may be prescribed, but not less than twice in each year during his tenure of office, send to the Court, or as it directs, an account of his receipts and payments as such trustee.

(2) The account shall be in a prescribed form, shall be made in duplicate, and shall be verified by a declaration in the prescribed form.

(3) The Court shall cause the accounts so sent to be audited, and for the purposes of the audit the trustee shall furnish the Court with such vouchers and information as the Court may require, and the Court may at any time require the production of and inspect any books or accounts kept by the trustee.

(4) When any such account has been audited, a copy thereof shall be filed in the Court, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor, or of the bankrupt, or of any person interested,

69. The trustee shall, whenever required by any creditor so to do, and on payment by such creditor of the prescribed fee, furnish and transmit to such creditor by post a list of the creditors, showing in such list the amount of the debt due to each of such creditors.

70. The trustee shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper books to be kept by books, in which he shall from time to time cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed; and any creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent inspect any such books.

71. (1) Every trustee in a bankruptcy shall from time to time, as may be prescribed, and not less than once in every year, during the continuance of the bankruptcy, submit to the Court a statement showing the proceedings in the bankruptcy up to the date of the statement, containing the prescribed particulars, and made out in the prescribed form.

(2) The Court shall cause the statements so transmitted to be examined, and shall call the trustee to account for any misfeasance, neglect or omission which may appear on the said statements or in his accounts or otherwise, and may require the trustee to make good any loss which the estate of the bankrupt may have sustained by the misfeasance, neglect or omission.

Release of Trustee.

72. (1) When the trustee has realised all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needlessly protracting the trusteeship, and distributed a final dividend, if any, or has ceased to act by the reason of a composition having been approved, or as resigned, or has been removed from his office, the Court shall, on his application, cause a report on his accounts to be prepared, and, on his complying with all the requirements of the Court, shall take into consideration the report, and any objection which may be urged by any creditor or person interested against the release of the trustee, and shall either grant or withhold the release accordingly.

(2) Where the release of a trustee is withheld, the Court may, on the applications of any creditor or person interested, make such order as it thinks just, charging the trustee with the consequences of any act or default he may have done or made contrary to his duty.

(3) An order of the Court releasing the trustee shall discharge him from all liability in respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bankrupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as trustee; but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

(4) Where the trustee has not previously resigned or been removed, his release shall operate as a removal of him from his office, and thereupon the official receiver shall be the trustee.

Official Name.

73. The trustee may sue and be sued by the official name of "the trustee of the property of" [16 & 17 Vic., c. 52, s. 53.]

Official name of trustee. a bankrupt, "inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description make contracts, sue and be sued, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Appointment and Removal.

74. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the creditors may, if they think fit, appoint more persons than one to the office of trustee; and when more persons than one are appointed they shall declare whether any act required or authorised to be done by the trustee is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons, but all such persons are in this Act included under the term "trustee," and shall be joint-tenants of the property of the bankrupt.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the creditors may also appoint persons to act as trustees in succession in the event of one or more of the persons first named declining to accept the office of trustee, or failing to give security, or not being approved of by the Court.

75. If a receiving order is made against a trustee, he shall thereby vacate his office of trustee. [16 & 17 Vic., c. 52, s. 53.]

76. (1) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which seven days' notice has been given, remove a trustee appointed by them, and may at the same or any subsequent meeting appoint another person to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided in case of a vacancy in the office of trustee.

(2) If the Court is of opinion that a trustee appointed by the creditors is guilty of misconduct, or fails to perform his duties under this Act, the Court may remove him from his office.

77. (1) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a trustee, the creditors in general meeting may appoint a person to fill the vacancy, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken as in the case of a first appointment.

(2) The official receiver shall, on the requisition of any creditor, summon a meeting for the purpose of filling any such vacancy.

(3) If the creditors do not within three weeks after the occurrence of a vacancy appoint a person to fill the vacancy, the official receiver shall report the matter to the Court, and the Court may appoint a trustee; but in such case the creditors or committee of inspection shall have the same power of appointing a trustee as in the case of a first appointment.

(4) If no trustee is appointed, and during any vacancy in the office of trustee, the official receiver shall act as trustee and shall have all the powers of a trustee.

Voting Powers of Trustees.

78. The vote of the trustee, or of his partner, clerk, solicitor or solicitor's clerk, either as creditor or as proxy for a creditor, shall not be reckoned in the majority required for passing any resolution affecting the remuneration or conduct of the trustee. [16 & 17 Vic., c. 52, s. 53.]

Control over Trustee.

79. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee shall, in the administration of the property of the bankrupt and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by resolution of the creditors at any general meeting or by the committee of inspection; and any directions so given by the creditors at any general meeting shall in case of conflict be deemed to override any directions given by the committee of inspection.

(2) The trustee may, from time to time, summon general meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution, either at the meeting appointing the trustee or otherwise, may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part VI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 80-91.)*

(3) The trustee may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the bankruptcy.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors.

80. If the bankrupt or any of the creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the trustee, he may apply to the Court; and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just.

81. (1) The Court shall take cognizance of the conduct of trustees, and in the event of any trustee not faithfully performing his duties and duly observing all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment or by rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Court by any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

(2) The Court may at any time require any trustee to answer any inquiry made by it in relation to any bankruptcy in which the trustee is engaged, and may examine on oath the trustee or any other person concerning the bankruptcy.

(3) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the trustee.

PART VI.**CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT.***Jurisdiction.*

82. (1) The Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall be—

- (a) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay,
- (b) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and
- (c) such other Civil Courts as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf in the territories administered by it.

[New.]

83. For the purposes of this Act the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Courts shall be as follows, namely:—

- (a) the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts of Judicature shall be the local limits for the time being of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;
- (b) the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall comprise the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein;
- (c) the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

84. All matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given by this Act shall, in each of the said High Courts of Judicature, be ordinarily transacted and disposed of by or under the direction of one of the Judges of that Court; and the Chief Justice shall, from time to time, assign a Judge for that purpose.

85. Any proceedings in bankruptcy pending in any Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under section 82, may at any time, and at any stage thereof, and either with or without application from any of the parties thereto, be transferred by the High Court of the province to itself or to any other Court appointed as aforesaid in the province.

86. If any question of law arises in any bankruptcy proceeding in a Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under section 82, and all the parties to the proceeding desire, or one of them and the Judge of the Court may desire, to have the question determined in the first instance in the High Court of the province, the Judge shall state the facts, in the form of a special case, for the opinion of that High Court. The special case and the proceedings, or such of them as may be required, shall be transmitted to the High Court for the purposes of the determination.

87. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, the Judge of a Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy may exercise in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction.

88. (1) Subject to general rules limiting the powers conferred by this section, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, from time to time, direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court appointed by it in this behalf shall have all or any of the powers in this section mentioned; and any order made or act done by such Judge of the Small Cause Court in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the High Court.

(2) The powers referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely:—

- (a) to hear bankruptcy petitions, and to make receiving orders and adjudications thereon;
- (b) to hold the public examination of debtors;
- (c) to grant orders of discharge;
- (d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;
- (e) to make interim orders in any case of urgency;
- (f) to make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which by any rule in that behalf is prescribed as proper to be made or exercised in chambers;
- (g) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application;
- (h) to summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debtor or to be indebted to him, or capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property.

(3) A Judge of the Small Cause Court shall not have power to commit for contempt of Court.

89. A Court appointed by a Local Government under section 82 shall, for the purposes of its bankruptcy jurisdiction, in addition to its ordinary powers, have all the powers and jurisdiction possessed by any of the said High Courts of Judicature, and the orders of the Court may be enforced accordingly in manner prescribed.

90. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of bankruptcy coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

(2) A Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall not be subject to be restrained in the execution of its powers under this Act by the order of any other Court, nor shall any appeal lie from its decisions, except in manner directed by this Act.

(3) Where a receiving order has been made in any of the said High Courts of Judicature under this Act, the Judge by whom such order was made shall have power, if he sees fit, without any further consent, to order the transfer to such Judge of any suit or action by or against the bankrupt pending before any other Judge or Judges of the Court.

(4) Where default is made by a trustee, debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction given by the Court or by an official receiver or any other officer of the Court under any power conferred by this Act, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or other duly authorised person, order such defaulting trustee, debtor or person to comply with the order or direction so given; and the Court may also, if it shall think fit, upon any such application, make an immediate order for the committal of such defaulting trustee, debtor or other person if in British India: Provided that the power given by this sub-section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for any other right or remedy in respect of such default.

Appeals.

91. (1) Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act may review, rescind or vary any order made by it under its bankruptcy jurisdiction.

(2) Orders in bankruptcy matters shall, at the instance of any person aggrieved, be subject to appeal as follows:—

- (a) an appeal shall lie from the order of a single Judge of one of the said High Courts of Judicature to the High Court;

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1895.**(Part VII.—Small Bankruptcies.—Part VIII.—Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors.—Sections 92-105.)*

- (b) an appeal shall lie from the order of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon to the Special Court;
- (c) an appeal shall lie from the order of a Court appointed by a Local Government under section 82 to the High Court of the province;
- (d) no appeal shall be entertained except in conformity with such general rules as may for the time being be in force in relation to the appeal.

Procedure.

92. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding in Court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.

(3) The Court may at any time amend any written process or proceeding under this Act upon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.

(4) Where by this Act or by general rules the time for doing any act or thing is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit to impose.

(5) Subject to general rules, the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either *vide rore* or by interrogatories, or upon affidavit, or by commission beyond the limits of British India.

(6) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors, the Court may, if it thinks fit, and on the report of the official receiver that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of such joint debtors if he is unavoidably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence abroad.

93 Where two or more bankruptcy petitions are presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings, or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

94. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of the petitioning creditor.

95. If a debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive.

96. The Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, make an order staying the proceedings under a bankruptcy petition, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court may think just.

97. Any creditor whose debtor is sufficient to entitle him to present a bankruptcy petition against all the partners of a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners of the firm without including the others.

98. Where there are more respondents than one to a petition, the Court may dismiss the petition against some of them, without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them.

99. Where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition against or by one member of a partnership, any other bankruptcy petition against or by a member of the same partnership shall be filed in or transferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petition is in course of prosecution; and if a trustee has been appointed in respect of the property of the first-mentioned member of the partnership, the same trustee shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be appointed in respect of the property of the last-mentioned member, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

100. Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankrupt, the Court may authorise the trustee to commence and prosecute any suit or action in the names of the trustee and of the bankrupt's partner; and any release by such partner of the debt or demand to which the action relates shall be void; but notice of the application for authority to commence the suit or action shall be given to him, and he may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of

the proceeds of the action, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs.

101. Where a bankrupt is a contractor in respect of any contract jointly with any person or persons, such person or persons may sue or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the bankrupt.

102. Any two or more persons, being partners, or any person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the firm; but in such case the Court may, on application by any person interested, or on the names of the persons who are partners in such firm or the name of such person to be disclosed in such manner, and verified on oath, or otherwise as the Court may direct.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKRUPTCIES.

103. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, or if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official receiver reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications:—

- (a) if the debtor is a judged bankrupt, the official receiver shall be the trustee in the bankruptcy;
- (b) there shall be no committee of inspection, but the official receiver may do with the permission of the Court all things which may be done by the trustee with the permission of the committee of inspection;
- (c) such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed by general rules with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure; but nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

Provided that the creditors may at any time, with the previous permission of the Court, by special resolution, resolve that some person other than the official receiver be appointed trustee in the bankruptcy, and thereupon the bankruptcy shall proceed as if an order for summary administration had not been made.

PART VIII.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

104. (1) This part shall extend only to British India.

(2) "The Court" in this Part means the Court before which an accused person is tried.

(3) Nothing in this Part shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Part, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Part.

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

105. Any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the cases following, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; that is to say,—

- (a) If he does not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fully and truly discover to the trustee administering his estate for the benefit of his creditors all his property, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade (if any), or laid out in the ordinary expense of his family, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (b) If he does not deliver up to such trustee, or as he directs, all such part of his property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (c) If he does not deliver up to such trustee, or as he directs, all books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 106-111.)

(d) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals any part of his property to the value of one hundred rupees or upwards, or conceals any debt due to or from him, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(e) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he fraudulently removes any part of his property of the value of one hundred rupees or upwards:

(f) If he makes any material omission in any statement relating to his affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(g) If knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy, he fails for the period of a month to inform such trustee as aforesaid thereof:

(h) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(i) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals, destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of, any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(j) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(k) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering or making any omission, in any document affecting or relating to his property or affairs:

(l) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or at any meeting of his creditors within four months next before such presentation, he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses:

Vic. c. 1. (m) If while undischarged he obtains credit to the extent of two hundred rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged bankrupt:

(n) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, by any false representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same:

(o) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, obtains under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit, and has not paid for the same, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(p) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, pawns, pledges or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(q) If he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his bankruptcy.

Vic. c. 1. 106: If any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months before such presentation, quits British India and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation for quitting British India and for taking with him, any part of his property to the amount of two hundred rupees or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, he shall (unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud) be

punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

107. Any person shall in each of the cases following be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; that is to say,—

(1) if in incurring any debt or liability he has obtained credit under false pretences, or by means of any other fraud;

(2) if he has with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, made, or caused to be made, any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property;

(3) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed or removed any part of his property since or within two months before the date of any unsatisfied decree or order for payment of money obtained against him.

108. If any creditor, in any bankruptcy composition or arrangement with creditors, wilfully makes any false claim, or any proof, declaration or statement of account which is untrue in any material particular, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

109. Where a debtor makes any composition or arrangement with his creditors, he shall remain liable for the unpaid balance of debt which he incurred or increased, or whereof before the date of the arrangement or composition he obtained forbearance, by any fraud, provided the defrauded creditor has not assented to the arrangement or composition otherwise than by proving his debt and accepting dividends.

110. Where the official receiver or a trustee in any bankruptcy reports to any Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy that in his opinion a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act has been guilty of any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code, or where any such Court is satisfied upon the representation of any creditor or member of the committee of inspection that there is ground to believe that the debtor has been guilty of any offence as aforesaid, that Court shall, if it appears to it that there is a reasonable probability that the debtor may be convicted, order the official receiver or trustee to prosecute him for such offence.

111. Where a debtor has been guilty of any offence he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Application of Act.

112. A married woman shall, in respect of her separate property (if any), be subject to this Act in the same way as if she were unmarried.

113. A receiving order shall not be made against any corporation, or against any partnership or association, or company registered under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force.

114. (1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor whose debt would have been sufficient to support a bankruptcy petition against such debtor, had he been alive, may present to the Court a petition in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to the Law of Bankruptcy.

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased debtor, the Court may, in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in bankruptcy of the deceased debtor's estate, or may upon cause shown dismiss such petition with or without costs.

(3) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, be made until the expiration of two months from the date of the

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 115-124.)*

grant of probate or letters of administration, unless with the concurrence of the legal representative of the deceased debtor, or unless the petitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy within three months prior to his decease.

(4) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been commenced in any Court of justice for the administration of the deceased debtor's estate; but the Court may, in such case, on the application of any creditor, and on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts, transfer the proceedings to the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall ensue as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.

(5) Upon an order being made for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, the property of the debtor shall vest in the official receiver of the Court, as trustee thereof, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(6) With the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part III of this Act, relating to the administration of the property of a bankrupt, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to an order of adjudication under this Act.

(7) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration, the official receiver shall have regard to any claim by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate, and such claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order, and be payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in priority to all other debts.

(8) If, on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the official receiver, after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of bankruptcy, such surplus shall be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased debtor's estate, or dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(9) Notice to the legal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a creditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event of an order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of bankruptcy, and after such notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official receiver; save as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or any act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative before the date of the order for administration.

(10) Unless the context otherwise requires, "Court," in this section, means the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease; "creditor" means one or more creditors qualified to present a bankruptcy petition as in this Act provided.

(11) General rules, for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in bankruptcy.

General Rules.

115. (1) The High Court of a province may, from time to time, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, make, revoke and alter general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

(2) All general rules made under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

(3) Such general rules as may be required for purposes of this Act may be made at any time after the passing of this Act.

(4) Provided that the said general rules so made, revoked or altered shall not extend the jurisdiction of the Court.

(5) After the commencement of this Act no general rule under the provisions of this section shall come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same has been made and issued.

Fees and Remuneration.

116. (1) The High Court of a province may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribe a scale of fees and remuneration to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act, and direct by

whom and in what manner the same are to be collected, accounted for, and to what account they shall be paid.

(2) The High Court may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to the official receivers.

(3) This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act.

Evidence.

117. (1) A copy of the *Gazette of India* or of a Local Gazette to be evidence of Government, containing any notice inserted therein in pursuance of this Act or the rules made under this Act, shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice.

(2) The production of a copy of the Gazette containing any notice of a receiving order, or of an order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, shall be conclusive evidence in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.

118. (1) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of creditors under this Act, signed at the same time as the next ensuing meeting by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(2) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.

119. Any petition or copy of a petition in bankruptcy, any order or certificate or copy of an order or certificate made by any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, any instrument or copy of an instrument, affidavit or document made or used in the course of any bankruptcy proceedings, or other proceedings had under this Act, shall, if it appears to be sealed with the seal of any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, or purports to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certified as a true copy by any Registrar thereof, be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.

120. Subject to general rules any affidavit may be used in a Bankruptcy Court if it is sworn—

(1) in British India, before—

(a) any Court or Magistrate,

(b) any officer whom the High Court of a province may appoint in this behalf, or

(c) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf;

(2) in England, before any person authorised to administer oaths in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or before any Registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptcy Court authorised in writing on that behalf by the Judge of the Court;

(3) in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge Ordinary, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and

(4) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or other person qualified to administer oaths in that place (he being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or qualified as aforesaid by a British Minister or British Consul or Political Agent or by a notary public).

121. In case of the death of the debtor or his wife, or of a witness whose evidence has been received by any Court in any proceeding under this Act, the deposition of the person so deceased, purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Court, or a copy thereof purporting to be so sealed, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed to.

122. Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have a seal describing the Court in such manner as may be directed by order of the High Court of the Province, and judicial notice shall be taken in all legal proceedings of the seal, and of the signature of the Judge or Registrar of any such Court having such jurisdiction.

123. A certificate of the Court, that a person has been appointed trustee under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence of his appointment.

Time.

124. (1) Where by this Act any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed, or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, then in the computation of that

11 & 12 Vic. c. 61, s. 58 & 59.
21, s. 5.
44 & 45 Vic. c. 62, s. 127.]

[Act 1882]

[40 52.]

[11 21.]

[40 52.]

[40 52.]

[40 52.]

[40 52.]

[40 52.]

[40 52.]

[40 52.]

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 125-134.)

limited time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding shall be done or taken at latest on the last day of that limited time as so computed, unless the last day is a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

(2) Where by this Act any act or proceeding is directed to be done or taken on a certain day, then, if that day happens to be a day on which the Court does not sit, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

Notices.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 142.] **125.** All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Formal Defects.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 143.] **126.** (1) No proceeding in bankruptcy shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity, unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment or election of a receiver, trustee or member of a committee of inspection shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

Bankrupt Trustee.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 147.] **127.** Where a bankrupt is a trustee within the Indian Trustee Act, 1866, section 35 of that Act shall have effect so as to authorize the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the bankrupt (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly.

Corporations, &c.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 148.] **128.** For all or any of the purposes of this Act, a corporation may act by any of its officers, partners, &c. authorised in that behalf under the seal of the corporation; a firm may act by any of its members; and a lunatic may act by his committee, curator bonis or manager, or, when the matter is one in respect of which he has been placed under the care of a Court of Wards, by that Court or such person as it may appoint in this behalf.

Construction of former Acts, &c.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 149 (2).] **129.** Where by any enactment or instrument reference is made to the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21 (*an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*), the enactment or instrument shall be construed and have effect as if reference were made therein to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 150.] **130.** The provisions of this Act relating to the remedies against the property of a debtor, the priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

[12 & 13 Vic., c. 51, s. 3.] **131.** Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had at the commencement of this Act, and all solicitors or other persons who had the right of audience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the like right of audience in bankruptcy matters in the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid.

Unclaimed Funds or Dividends.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 152.] **132.** (1) Where the trustee, under any bankruptcy, composition or scheme pursuant to this Act, shall have under his control any unclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a final dividend, such trustee shall have in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed moneys arising from the property of the debtor, he shall forthwith pay the same to the bankruptcy estates account of the Court. The treasury or bank at which the account is kept shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid, which shall be an effectual discharge to him in respect thereof.

(2) The Court, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint a person to collect and get in all such unclaimed or undistributed funds or dividends, and for the purposes of this section the Court shall have, and at the instance of the person so appointed or of its own motion may exercise, all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realization of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein, deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against such trustee.

(4) Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid in to the bankruptcy estates account pursuant to this section may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same; and the Court, if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, shall make an order for the payment to such person of the sum due.

(5) The Court may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, at any time after the passing of this Act pen the account referred to in this Act as the bankruptcy estates account.

Interpretation.

Interpretation. **133.** (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Province" means the territories under the administration of a Local Government;

"High Court of the province" means the highest Civil Court of appeal for the province;

"the Court" means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act;

"affidavit" includes declarations under any legislative enactment, affirmations and attestations on honour;

"available act of bankruptcy" means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made;

"debt provable in bankruptcy" or "provable debt" includes any debt or liability by this Act made provable in bankruptcy;

"general rules" include forms;

"oath" includes affirmation, declaration under any legislative enactment and attestation on honour;

"ordinary resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution;

"prescribed" means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Act;

"property" includes money, goods, things in action, land and every description of property, whether moveable or immovable, also obligations, easements and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent, arising out of or incident to property as above defined;

"resolution" means ordinary resolution;

"secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor, or any part thereof, as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor;

"schedule" means schedule to this Act;

"sheriff" includes any officer charged with the execution of a writ or other process;

"special resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution;

"trustee" means the trustee in bankruptcy of a debtor's estate, and includes the official receiver where no other person is appointed trustee of the estate.

(2) The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of this Act.

Repeal.

134. (1) The enactments described in the third schedule are hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act to the extent mentioned in that schedule.

(2) The repeal effected by this Act shall not affect—

(a) anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any enactment repealed by this Act; nor

(b) any right or privilege acquired, or duty imposed, or liability or disqualification incurred, under any enactment so repealed; nor

(c) any fine, forfeiture or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed or to be committed against any enactment so repealed; nor

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(The First Schedule.—Meetings of Creditors.—The Second Schedule.—Proof of debts.)*

(d) the institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy, whether under any enactment so repealed or otherwise, for ascertaining any such liability or disqualification or enforcing or recovering any such fine, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid.

(5) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by this Act, all proceedings in any Court or before a Judge of any Court under any of the enactments repealed pending at the commencement of this Act shall, except so far as any provision of this Act is expressly applied to pending proceedings, continue, and those enactments shall, except as aforesaid, apply thereto, as if this Act had not passed.

(4) The person for the time being holding the office of official receiver for any of the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid or for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall, for the purposes of any such proceedings before that Court or any Judge thereof, be deemed to have been appointed official assignee under the said Act.

A 47 Vic., c.
Sch. 1.]

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 14.)

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

1. The first meeting of creditors shall be summoned for a day not later than fourteen days after the date of the receiving order, unless the Court for any special reason deems it expedient that the meeting be summoned for a later day.

2. The official receiver shall summon the meeting by giving not less than seven days' notice of the time and place thereof in the prescribed manner.

3. The official receiver shall also, as soon as practicable, send to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs a notice of the time and place of the first meeting of creditors, accompanied by a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official receiver may think fit to make; but the proceedings at the first meeting shall not be invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting.

4. The meeting shall be held at such place as is in the opinion of the official receiver most convenient for the majority of the creditors.

5. The official receiver or the trustee may at any time summon a meeting of creditors, and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court, or so requested in writing by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

6. Meetings subsequent to the first meeting shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or if he has not proved at the address given in the debtor's statement of affairs, or at such other address as may be known to the person summoning the meeting.

7. The official receiver, or some person nominated by him, shall be the chairman at every meeting: Provided that, if the Court so directs, the chairman at any meetings subsequent to the first shall be such person as the meeting by resolution appoint.

8. A person shall not be entitled to vote as a creditor at the first or any other meeting of creditors unless he has duly proved a debt provable in bankruptcy to be due to him from the debtor, and the proof has been duly lodged before the time appointed for the meeting.

9. A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.

10. For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall, unless he surrenders his security, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence.

11. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him, unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend, to deduct it from his proof.

12. It shall be competent to the trustee or to the official receiver, within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made use of in voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up

the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value so estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty per centum: Provided that, where a creditor has put a value on such security, he may at any time before he has been required to give up such security as aforesaid correct such valuation by a new proof, and deduct such new value from his debt, but in that case such addition of twenty per centum shall not be made if the trustee requires the security to be given up.

13. If a receiving order is made against one partner of a firm, any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors, and shall be entitled to vote thereat.

14. The chairman of a meeting shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of voting, but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof of a creditor should be admitted or rejected, he shall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained.

15. A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy.

16. Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be issued by the official receiver, or, after the appointment of a trustee, by the trustee, and every insertion therein shall be in the handwriting of the person giving the proxy.

17. A creditor may give a general proxy to his manager or clerk, or any other person in his regular employment. In such case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to act thereunder stands to the creditor.

18. A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof, for or against any specific resolution, or for or against any specified person as trustee, or member of a committee of inspection.

19. A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the official receiver or trustee before the meeting at which it is to be used.

20. Where it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that any solicitation has been used by or on behalf of a trustee or receiver in obtaining proxies, or in procuring the trusteeship or receivership, except by the direction of a meeting of creditors, the Court shall have power, if it think fit, to order that no remuneration shall be allowed to the person by whom or on whose behalf such solicitation may have been exercised, notwithstanding any resolution of the committee of inspection or of the creditors to the contrary.

21. A creditor may appoint the official receiver of the debtor's estate to act in manner prescribed as his general or special proxy.

22. The chairman of a meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place.

23. A meeting shall not be competent to act for any purpose, except the election of a chairman, the proving of debts and the adjournment of the meeting, unless there are present, or represented thereat, at least three creditors, or all the creditors if their number does not exceed three.

24. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

25. The chairman of every meeting shall cause minutes of the proceedings at the meeting to be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the minutes shall be signed by him or by the chairman of the next ensuing meeting.

26. No person acting either under a general or special proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or employer in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the debtor: Provided that, where any person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as trustee, he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 33.)

PROOF OF DEBTS.*Proof in ordinary cases.*

1. Every creditor shall prove his debt as soon as may be after the making of a receiving order.

2. A debt may be proved by delivering or sending through the post in a prepaid letter to the official receiver,

From the Right Hon'ble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 4), dated 19th November, 1885).

I HAVE considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency in Council, No. 32, dated 12th of June last, forwarding, with connected papers, a copy of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Bill and of two alternative drafts prepared with a view to obtaining the Act of Parliament necessary for carrying out your proposals with respect to that Bill.

2. I have thought it right to consult the Board of Trade on the subject, and I now forward, for the information of your Lordship in Council, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin which has taken place with that office.

India Office, to Board of Trade, 6th August, 1885.
Board of Trade, to India Office, 19th October, 1885.

3. As regards the necessary Parliamentary legislation, I think there may possibly be some difficulty in obtaining, in the first instance, an Act of Parliament such as the Draft No. 1 conferring upon the Governor General's Council the large powers required. That difficulty, however, would probably be much diminished if the scope of the Act of Parliament were extended so as to include the Colonial Governments in the manner suggested by the Board of Trade. The precise shape, however, which legislation in this country should assume cannot be finally determined pending the decision on the proposal of the Board of Trade, respecting which it will be seen that the Board is in communication with the Colonial Office.

4. Your Lordship in Council is desirous of proceeding with the Bill during the coming sittings in Calcutta and passing it through the stages at which discussion is likely to arise before the return of the Government to Simla next year, the final stages of the Bill being deferred until the requisite Parliamentary legislation is completed. To this course I see no objection. The Bill seems well calculated to effect the reforms which experience has shown to be necessary, and I have no doubt that in passing it through the Council you will derive much assistance from the criticisms which you have invited upon it from the judicial authorities and commercial bodies who are especially familiar with the subject.

From J. A. GODLEY, Esq., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, to Secretary, Board of Trade,—(No. 1234—85, dated 6th August, 1885).

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for the information of the Board of Trade, a copy of a despatch received from the Government of India, dated the 12th of June last, with enclosures, namely, (1) a copy of a Bill which it is proposed to introduce in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of adapting the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to Indian circumstances; (2) a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to that Bill; and (3) copies of two Draft Bills, one of which (preferably the Draft marked No. 1), it is suggested, should be passed as an Act of Parliament, entitled the "Indian Bankruptcy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1885."

The present law relating to insolvents in India, as it is to be found in the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21, is very defective, and frequent proposals for its amendment have been made from time to time. The subject has recently been again very carefully considered, with the result that the Governor General in Council now proposes that an Act of the Indian legislature should be passed adapting the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to India with the necessary modifications, and that in order to give full effect to the provisions of that measure an Act of Parliament should, in the first instance, be obtained (in the terms of Draft No. 1) conferring upon the Council of the Governor General the extended powers which are necessary to give effect beyond the limits of British India to such of the provisions of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Act as ought to have operation beyond those limits.

I am to say that in requesting the attention of the Board of Trade to these proposed measures, and to paragraphs 4 to 9 of the despatch from the Governor General in Council Lord Randolph Churchill does not suggest that the Board should undertake the labour of considering the details of the Bill to be introduced in the Council in India, except so far as may be necessary with reference to the question of the provisions of that Bill having effect beyond the limits of British India, his Lordship's object being to obtain the opinion of the Board as to the proposal (which, as at present advised, he is inclined to approve) that an Act of Parliament based upon Draft No. 1 should be applied for.

From R. GIFFEN, Esq., Secretary, Board of Trade, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. J. & P. 1933—85, dated 19th October, 1885).

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th August last, transmitting, by direction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, from the Government of India, with reference to a proposal to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council of the Governor General for the purpose of adapting the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to Indian circumstances.

The Board observe that Lord Randolph Churchill desires to be informed of their opinion as to the suggestion that an Act of Parliament should be obtained conferring upon the Governor General in Council the extended powers which appear to be necessary in order to give effect in other portions of Her Majesty's dominions to such of the provisions of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Act as ought to have operation beyond the limits of British India. With reference to this point I am to request that you will be good enough to inform His Lordship that the Board of Trade see no objection to the proposed draft Bill No. 1 which accompanied your letter and which has been framed with this object.

The consideration of this matter has, however, given rise to a further question as to the desirability of obtaining a general enactment which should enable the Courts of the United Kingdom or any of the colonies or possessions to give effect to the provisions of the bankruptcy laws of any other part of the British Empire, as is now the case under the provisions of sections 117-119 of the English Act with regard to the different portions of the United Kingdom. Another point which appears also to call for attention in putting forward any suggestion for a general enactment such as that referred to is the advisability of obtaining power to extend, if necessary, the provisions of section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 with a view to enabling the Courts having bankruptcy jurisdiction in this country to suspend proceedings in cases occurring where, in the opinion of such Courts, India or any other portion of the British Empire would more properly be the place for such proceedings, and also to confer upon Indian and Colonial Courts the exercise of similar power where it is obvious that the proceedings should be held in any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

These, however, are points upon which the Board of Trade are unable to express any decided opinion without a reference to, and consultation with, the Colonial Office, more especially as a manifest difficulty arises in connection with the self-governing colonies. The Board have, therefore, caused a copy of your letter and its enclosures, and also a copy of this communication, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order to ascertain whether it would be considered expedient by the Colonial Office that a Bill should be brought before Parliament with a view to obtaining uniformity of procedure in all the Crown colonies in the matter of

proceedings similar in nature to those which the draft Bill No. I which accompanied your letter is designed to cover as regards Indian cases, or to concur in a more general Bill with that object which would include India as well as the colonies. The Board have also suggested to the Secretary of State the desirability of recommending the subject to the authorities of the self-governing colonies in the event of the course proposed being found practicable.

As soon as a reply is received from the Colonial Office the Board will cause a further communication to be addressed to you upon the matter.

It may of course prove undesirable to delay the Bill relating to India in order to include the colonies, but it appears desirable in the first instance to obtain the opinion of the Colonial Office on the question and to ascertain whether the proposal to include them will involve delay.

Extract from a Demi-official letter from S. DIGNAM, Esq., to the Hon'ble MR. C. P. ILBERT,
—(dated Calcutta, the 23rd July, 1885.)

Bankruptcy Bill.

I HAVE been acting as attorney for the Official Assignee of the Court for Relief of Insolvent debtors at Calcutta for a period of nearly twenty years, and have necessarily had considerable experience on the working of the existing Act. I have lately seen in the *Times of India* a copy of the draft Objects and Reasons accompanying the draft Bill now under consideration, and observe that it runs closely on the lines of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, with which I am to great extent familiar, and some of the provisions of which, namely, as to proof of debts, I consider, already apply to India, under section 40 of the existing Insolvency Act, 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21—

<i>Gray v. Chick</i> , Corbett 136.	
<i>Re Shib Chundra Mullick</i> , 8 B. L. R. 30.	
<i>Re Parke Pittar</i> , 8 „ 118.	
<i>Re Howard Brothers</i> , 13 „ (App.) 9.	
<i>Re T. Agabeg</i> , 12 Cal. Rep. 165.	

And it appears to me that an Act framed on the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, will be a great improvement on the existing Act, and will relieve the Court of a great deal of detail business which can as well be done (if not better) by the Official Receiver.

Some of the provisions of the Act of 1883 are, however, in my opinion, not suited to this country, such as the meeting of creditors under section 15, and the appointment of a private trustee under section 21, of the Act of 1883.

I should much like to peruse the draft Bill, and, if you see no objection thereto, to be furnished with a copy thereof and of the draft Objects and Reasons.

It has always been a matter of surprise to me that no Act analogous to the Bills of Sale Acts, 1854 and 1866 (re-enacted with alterations by the Bills of Sale Act, 1878—41 & 42 Vic., cap. 31), has been passed in India. It is a matter of every day experience to find the whole of the stock-in-trade of an insolvent assigned to some bank, or other individual creditor, who, if he gets wind of the insolvency-proceedings, takes possession before a vesting order can be made by the Court, and so sweeps off the whole of the assets.

Registration is at present voluntary only, but even if the parties to the bill of sale agreed to register, the public would be none the wiser, as Book 1 of the register, which is confined to transfers of immoveable property, is the only register which the public are entitled to search.

I drew the attention of my friend Mr. Pitt-Kennedy, when he was in the Legislative Council, and also of Mr. Whitley Stokes, to this, but nothing has ever been done to remove this evil.

I venture to bring this matter to your notice now, as such a Bill as is required would be a valuable adjunct to the proposed new Bankruptcy Law.

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, to Secretary to Government of India,
Legislative Department,—(No. 2554, dated 22nd September, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th June last, No. 1039, I am directed to forward copy of the opinions of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Handley, the Advocate General, the Chamber of Commerce and of certain selected officers on the draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council approves generally of the provisions of the Bill.

2. With reference to the remarks contained in the minute of Mr. Justice Handley, the views of the other Hon'ble Judges will be requested upon the point raised by him, and any remarks which they may offer will be communicated in due course.

From the Government Solicitor, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 261, dated 27th July, 1885).

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding the following opinion of the Advocate General, dated 27th July 1885:—

Opinion.

With reference to the order of Government, Judicial department, dated the 30th June, 1885, No. 1722, have the honour to make the following observations upon the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. From sections 5 and 7 read in conjunction with section 82, it appears that the provisions of the Bill are not applicable to up-country traders not having a place of business in one of the towns named in section 82. Now, as there must be many instances of traders, European and Native, so circumstanced for whom in the event of their failure the machinery of this Bill would be more fitted than that of the Procedure Code. I would suggest that an exceptional jurisdiction should be given to the High Court in such cases. The jurisdiction might be limited by reference to the amount of the debts and to the proportion of the creditors not residing within the jurisdiction of the Court to which the debtor would ordinarily be subject.

3. With a view to the common case of the wealthy member of a firm keeping in the back-ground and allowing a comparative pauper, in whose name the business has been carried on, to file his petition and schedule. I would suggest that the debtor be expressly required to disclose the name of his partners, and that concealment of the existence of partners should be made penal. This disclosure is required in the case which section 102 is designed to serve. Where proceedings are taken in the name of a firm under that section, I apprehend that only the persons named as members of the firm could obtain their discharge. All who desire to obtain their discharge as members of a firm would thus, in their own interest, take care that their names were disclosed. It is not clear, therefore, why, for the case to which section 102 applies, provision for the disclosure of partners' names should be made, and why it should not be extended to all cases indifferently.

4. Unless I have misunderstood the Bill, it seems that the secured creditor may, notwithstanding that the property was vested in a trustee under the Act, still proceed to realize his security. If this is so, I would ask why he is not protected against the operation of section 40.

5. I would suggest, too, that the phrase "secured creditor," which is used in section 8 (2), in section 33 and in the rules should also be used in section 39.

(Signed) H. H. SHEPHARD,
Acting Advocate-General.

From R. S. BENSON, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2136, dated 31st July, 1885).

WITH reference to G. O., dated the 30th June, 1885, No. 1722, Judicial, forwarding, for the opinion of the Hon'ble the Judges, copies of the draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India with draft statement of Objects and Reasons, I am directed to state that Messrs. Hutchins and Parker, J.J., have no observations to offer on the Bill.

2. Any minutes that may be recorded by the Hon'ble the Officiating Chief Justice and the other Judges will be forwarded hereafter.

From the HON'BLE T. RAMA ROW, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(dated 1st August, 1885).

WITH reference to the order of Government, dated 30th June 1885, No. 1722, Judicial, I have the honour to submit the following memorandum containing my opinion on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Law of Indian Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

2. It is an admitted fact that the present insolvency law of the Presidency-towns, namely, 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21, is very cumbrous and defective, and I am glad to find that the bill in question has been very properly prepared in conformity with the latest English Statute, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, inasmuch as the various decisions of the English Courts on that Statute can serve as a safe guide to the construction of doubtful and difficult parts of the Bill.

3. In section 88 of the Bill provision is made for the delegation to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court by the High Court of its insolvency jurisdiction within certain limits. This, I think, was very much needed, and will enable the High Court to transfer to the Court of Small Causes all petty business in the matters of insolvency. Further, the Small Cause Court at Madras did formerly possess this insolvency jurisdiction, and the present Bill simply restores this power, of which it has been recently deprived by legislation.

4. Having made these general observations, I now proceed to make a few remarks on certain sections of the Bill having in view the peculiar circumstances and status of the people in India.

5. *Section 5 (1) a.*—A creditor under this clause cannot present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor, unless the debt due to him amounts to Rs. 500. It is true that the English Statute, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, section 6, contains similar provision, and fixes the amount to £ 50; but considering the nature and extent of dealings among Hindus and the provisions in the Bill restoring the insolvency jurisdiction to the Presidency Small Cause Courts, I think the amount may be reduced to Rs. 250.

Section 15, sub-section (1).—All the penal clauses in the Bill appear in Part VIII. I therefore suggest that the penal clauses in the latter part of the sub-section may conveniently be inserted in Part VIII.

Section 27, sub-section (3), clause (a).—I believe that the present Bill is intended to include within its scope the cases of insolvents who are not traders. If so, I think it is very desirable that some distinction should be made between these two classes of people in the matter of production of books of account, &c.

As a general rule, very few people who are not traders keep any account of their income and expenditure, and it will be a very great hardship to refuse an order of discharge to such people, simply because they failed to keep proper books of account showing their financial position within three years preceding their bankruptcy.

Section 34, sub-section (1), clauses (b) & (c).—The phraseology in these clauses is almost the same as in the corresponding section of the English statute, only altering £ 50 to Rs. 500. Considering the comparative cheapness of labour and wages of servants in India, I think that, in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt, priority under this head should be limited to Rs. 200 and not more.

Section 38, sub-section (2).—No doubt the tools (if any) of a bankrupt's trade and the necessary wearing-apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, should be exempted from the division of his property amongst his creditors; but the only question here is to what extent the exemption should be limited. I think the sum of Rs. 200 is too much, and it may be reduced to Rs. 50.

Section 65, sub-section (4). I do not think that a trustee should be allowed to retain any sum exceeding Rs. 250, without special authority from the Court. This sub-section, as it now stands, fixes once for all the rate of interest payable by the trustee as penalty on the excess amount retained by him. I think it would be better to leave to the discretion of the Court to settle the rate of interest in each case, but fixing the maximum rate only in the Bill.

Section 112.—This section renders a married woman subject to this Act in respect of her separate property. I do not find any definition of "separate property" in the Bill. The words "separate property," when applied to an English woman, are well understood, but serious difficulties will arise the moment we begin to apply the same to Hindu women. No doubt, section 2 of Act III of 1874 contains a definition of the words "separate property," but that enactment has no application whatever to the cases of married women professing Hindu or Muhammadan faith, &c. Further, the said definition does not include all kinds of sridhanam property of a Hindu married woman. There are several kinds of sridhanam property under Hindu law, and a Hindu woman does not possess the same powers of disposal, alienation and enjoyment over all of them. Again, the Hindu law, as administered in Bengal and Bombay on this subject, most materially differs on some very essential points from the law of this Presidency. I therefore think this section must be altered to meet all these difficulties.

Section 131.—This section does not allow vakils to appear for bankrupts before the High Courts in the exercise of their insolvency jurisdiction. In Madras, vakils have been allowed to appear and act on behalf of all suitors in the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and this concession appears to have been made owing to the comparatively indigent state of circumstances of suitors, and their inability to employ the double agency of a solicitor and barrister. It, therefore, appears to me nothing but just and charitable to permit bankrupts to employ vakils on their behalf, instead of compelling them to resort to the very expensive process of employing a double agency to defend their cause. I therefore propose that this section may be altered as follows:—"Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of this jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had at the commencement of this Act, and all solicitors or other persons, who have the right of audience before the High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, shall have the like right of audience in bankruptcy matters in the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid."

In Part VIII no provision is made for the punishment of a debtor who does not disclose the names of all his partners under section 102. I think that the concealment by a debtor of the existence of partners must be rendered penal, inasmuch as it is a very common case for an affluent member of a firm to remain in the background and allow a pauper, in whose name the trade is carried on, to apply for the benefit of the Act.

From F. ROWLANDSON, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government,
—(dated 3rd August, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, a memorandum on the draft Bill to amend, &c., the Law of Bankruptcy, and Insolvency in British India.

Memorandum.

Preliminary remarks.—As only opinions on the provisions of the Bill submitted are asked for, it is probably not intended at this stage to open for discussion the necessity or expediency of passing an Insolvent Law in India which shall apply alike to the English speculator and the Hindu Chetti. Commercial tradition in Southern India asserts that the large and wealthy body of traders known as Nattucotti Chetties had not known the sin of insolvency but for the Insolvent Act.

The past history of the relations between commercial creditors and debtors amongst them differs *toto celo* from the cruel story of the causes which led English legislators to force upon English commerce an Act for the relief of insolvent debtors. Nor does the Native merchant recognise that necessity for the "whitewashing" of Basinghall Street which arises out of the Englishman's practical idolatry of the fetish "CREDIT."

No native, unless denaturalised by a business connection with Europeans, gives chance the place in his transaction which every European firm accords to it.

Where he gives credit against goods he sees them, when to an individual he goes into his circumstances in a way which is impossible to Englishmen.

The result is that no great crash amongst natives takes place. The wealthy man of one day has "bad luck," and his wealth goes to other, but no irrevocable ruin to either him or his creditors is worked: there is simply a change in relations. If a large trader fails in a Presidency-town, it will be found that the suffering creditors are Europeans, and this more especially where the bankrupt is himself a European. It is therefore no certain benefit that we give the native commerce of India in offering it a Bankruptcy Law of general application, and it would perhaps be better to let the similarity of procedure which Mr. Ilbert alludes to in paragraph 9 of his "Statement of Objects and Reasons" be confined to a law which shall affect only those who trade in both the places he refers to on the same lines. It is, however, to be assumed that it is settled that a Bankruptcy Act is to be passed.

As far as I can form an opinion, the Bill now submitted will work well, but I offer the following remarks upon it.

Section 4.—Is it intended that this "receiving order" should have the same force as the "vesting order" under the old Insolvent Act? It would seem so, for it stays action on the part of creditors (section 8), and renders the debtor's alienation of property invalid (section 43 (1)). It is possible under section 19 for a receiving order to be made, a debtor to be adjudged bankrupt, and his property to be vested in the (receiver or other) trustee, all in one day, but such prompt action cannot be often expected.

It is possible for a receiver to be appointed, and whilst no property of the debtor is vested in such receiver, because no adjudication order has been made, the debtor is practically powerless to deal with his assets. In some cases, as, for example, where the debtor is a hotel-keeper doing a business which should be carried on for the benefit of the creditors, this position of affairs might seriously prejudice the value of the bankrupt's assets.

The old "vesting order" which (section 7 of Indian Insolvent Act) "*by virtue of this Act*" related back to and took effect from the filing of the petition by a debtor or creditor, prevented any possible hiatus in the title to the assets, such as it would seem may arise under the provisions of the Bill.

I note contents of section 37, section 47 and of section 9 (1), but until orders *by the Court* are made the provisions of these sections have no effect; whereas the old "vesting order" related back by virtue of the Act.

Section 5 (1) (d) and section 7 (1).—The use of the words "local limits" in these sections will be confusing, if not actually obstructive, where the High Court is concerned. A creditor who gets his debtor imprisoned in some small place will prevent his obtaining relief in bankruptcy by means of a debtor's petition; and a debtor who gets himself incarcerated in such a place by a colluding creditor will prevent his being adjudicated a bankrupt. For example, in the recent case of the insolvency of Stephenson, Nixon & Co., a firm trading at Cocanada and Gopalpur, but the bulk of whose unsecured creditors were in the Presidency-town of Madras, the case of no partner complied with the conditions as to "local limits" of the High Court of Madras. The words may have a special meaning attached to them in the Bill, but they already have an accepted meaning in connection with the High Courts. The confusion has been successfully avoided in the Probate and Administration Act of 1881, whereas in this Bill a possible clashing of jurisdictions had to be guarded against. The Bankruptcy Act, 1883, section 6 (1) (d), has "*England*," where this Bill has "local limits."

Section 27 (2).—Under this provision the Court will make allocations from income similar to those made under the Insolvent Act. The following difficulties have been experienced by the Official Assignee in working such orders. In one case an insolvent drawing between Rs. 300 and 400 a month was ordered to pay Rs. 84. He did so for a few months, and then wrote to say that the moiety of his salary had been attached by creditors subsequent to his insolvency, and that he could not make any more payments. In the majority of cases the Assignee every few months has had to enforce the order by the cumbrous process of obtaining first a rule nisi and then a rule absolute against the defaulter—a process which cost the estate Rs. 12 each time. To meet these contingencies I would suggest (1) that in the case of Government and quasi-Government employees the allocator do have the force of an attachment for a specified amount—probably one-third of the scheduled debts would be a proper sum to name; (2) that where the employers are private firms or individuals the creditors be compelled to name one of themselves as the trustee for the receipt and disbursement of the allocated amount and the enforcement of the order on default.

Section 39.—This provision is likely to give the trustee much trouble as it stands. The receiving or vesting order ought to override every other order of any Court which has not been given full effect to. For example, if assets have been sold under an execution order in pursuance of a decree, but the sale-proceeds have not passed out of the control of the Court ordering the execution, such sale-proceeds, subject to payment of expenses, should pass to the trustee. The throwing on the trustee the onus of proving "notice" is objectionable, and a knowledge of the bankruptcy proceedings may safely be assumed.

Section 42 (1).—This section will be found to work mischievously in practice I fear, and I would omit the words from "if the person making" down to "or suffering the same" altogether. If the intention is to give an unfair preference, such intention should be absolutely defeated without reference to any question of time. I would illustrate my meaning by the following imaginary case:—

X, Y & Co. carry on business in London, and have the reputation of wealth, X being on the board of W, an Exchange Bank having a branch in Madras. Y & Co. are a smaller firm carrying on business in the Madras Presidency and enjoying considerable credit because of their known connection with X, Y and Co. and

because they are known to have large credit with the W bank. X, Y & Co. stop payment in London, but for fifteen weeks Y & Co. in India struggle on and apparently have the W bank as much at their backs as ever. The 16th week after X, Y & Co. stopped, Y & Co. do the same, and then it proves that the W bank is more than sufficiently secured to the prejudice of the general body of creditors.

Section 88.—In Madras it will certainly prove a great benefit to delegate to a Small Cause Court Judge the disposal of a large percentage of bankruptcies.

It appears from the administration report of the High Court (now in the press) that out of 199 applications in the year 1884-85 only 28 were from traders and over seventy returned assets "*nil*."

Section 116.—If the services of an efficient officer are to be secured for the post of Official Receiver it will be necessary—at all events in Madras—to make large estates that go into liquidation contribute. Liquidation should not be allowed except with permission of the Court, for the presence of bankruptcy proceedings to hold *in terrorem* over a debtor is an advantage to his creditors for which they are to pay, even if they wish to come to some private arrangement.

A clique of influential creditors will often secure the manipulation of a bankrupt estate for themselves, to the prejudice of the bankrupt himself and of the creditors outside the clique.

From R. S. BENSON, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court, of Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2266, dated 12th August, 1885).

IN continuation of my letter, dated 31st ultimo, No. 2136, I have the honour to forward a transcript of the minute recorded by Mr. Justice Handley on the draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

Minute.

I HAVE not had time to consider the details of the Bill, but there is one point on which I should wish to express an opinion, and that is on the powers proposed to be given under section 88 to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court. I consider that the power of dealing with small insolvencies would be much better delegated to the Registrar or some other official of the High Court who will be constantly in the way of seeing the working of the Act by the High Court.

2. The Small Cause Court has not the machinery for discharging the duties of a Bankruptcy or Insolvency Court, and such duties would seriously interfere with the ordinary work of the Court, whereas the Registrar or other officer of the High Court would be always conversant with the practice of the High Court under the Act, and would have no difficulty in dealing with such cases himself.

3. My experience as a Judge of the Small Cause Court of the Insolvent Jurisdiction under the Act with which that Court was for a time entrusted is against again giving it a jurisdiction in bankruptcy or insolvency.

From J. A. BOYSON, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(dated 9th September, 1885).

I HAVE now the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, 30th June, No. 1722, and the accompanying copies of the draft Bill of the Government of India to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. The Chamber observes that this Bill is not designed to be of general application throughout British India, but it will for the present affect only the Presidency-towns and a few commercial centres in India and Burma, the number of which the Government reserves the right to increase.

3. It has been ascertained by the Chamber that the present Insolvency Law in India (11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21) came into operation on the 1st August 1848. Since that time there have been no alterations in the law in India, whilst in England the following five Acts have been passed:—

- (1) "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849" (12 & 13 Vic., cap. 106);
- (2) "The Bankruptcy Act, 1854" (17 & 18 Vic., cap. 119);
- (3) The Bankruptcy Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vic., cap. 134);
- (4) The Bankruptcy Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vic., cap. 71); and
- (5) The Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52).

4. The present Indian Bankruptcy Bill has been prepared on the lines of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, which, as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, embodies the accumulated experience of the thirty-five years which have elapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act. As the Chamber cannot claim to have any practical experience of the working of the English Act, it would be presumptuous on its part to criticise the details of the present Bill. It may suffice, therefore, to point out one or two matters which might be provided for in an Indian Insolvency Act, but of which no notice is taken in the Bill.

5. There should, the Chamber considers, be only one insolvency law administered in the three Presidency-towns and in Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein and such towns as the Act may be eventually extended to, and it is suggested that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should not apply to any Courts in those towns which have jurisdiction to administer the proposed new law.

6. It seems to the Chamber desirable that the High Court should have jurisdiction in insolvency matters over European British subjects within the presidency of such High Court. Hitherto the Madras High Court has held that European British subjects residing in the Madras Presidency were entitled to petition the Court for the benefit of the Act. It is contemplated by the proposed Act to give jurisdiction only in cases where the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the High Court, or has, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, ordinarily resided or had a place of business within those limits. A European merchant up-country would, therefore, have to be arrested, and put into the civil goal before he could obtain the benefit of the Act.

7. The omission of section 116 (2) of the English Act, 1883, from the present Bill, is deprecated by the Chamber. The section is as follows:—"No Registrar, or Official Receiver, or other officer attached to any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, shall, during his continuance in office, either directly or indirectly, by himself, his clerk, or partner, act as solicitor in any proceedings in bankruptcy, or in any prosecution of a debtor by order of the Court, and if he does so act he shall be liable to be dismissed from office." The Chamber is assured that experience has proved in England that this is a desirable clause.

8. I am further to suggest for consideration that some provision should be made to prevent proceedings in bankruptcy against a debtor continuing in two Courts at the same time. For instance, last year, in the High Court at Madras, a debtor was adjudicated an insolvent on the petition of a creditor; on the following day the debtor filed his petition in the High Court at Bombay, and insolvency proceedings have been going on ever since in both Courts. This must be an additional expense to all parties, and prove most inconvenient, for both Courts

have concurrent jurisdiction, and claim the right to wind up the affairs of the insolvent. Section 85 of the proposed Act does not meet a case of this sort, for it only deals with the transfer of proceedings from the High Court of a province to itself, or to any other Court appointed in the province under section 82.

9. It has been objected to the Bill that it is unsuitable to Madras, because the cases of a large majority of insolvents in this city are of a petty nature, involving no intricate points of law, or any points that the existing law, with a few amendments, would not amply meet. But as the Chamber could not reasonably ask for special legislation for this Presidency, and as it approves of the great advance that it is proposed to take in the direction of a clearly defined bankruptcy law for the trading centres of the whole country, it trusts that the Bill may become law, since it seems to the Chamber to be a very complete measure.

From W. MORGAN, Esq., Deputy Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2827, dated 24th October, 1885).

In continuation of this Court's letters, dated the 31st July and 12th August, 1885, Nos. 2136 and 2266, respectively, I am directed to forward a transcript of the minute recorded by the Officiating Chief Justice on the draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

2. I am to state that Mr. Justice Muthusami Aiyar has no remarks to make.

Minute by Officiating Chief Justice, Madras.

The proposed Bill, being drafted on the lines of the last English Bankruptcy Bill, is a satisfactory and convenient guide and rule of law and practice, no doubt.

The following list will show the class of cases and of persons that are brought before the Insolvent Court in Madras:—

Year.	Merchants and amount of debts.	Petty merchants.	Government servants.	Private employes.	Pensioners.	Unemployed
1880	6 Rs. 21,221 15 8 78,340 15 10 9,081 12 8 1,25,280 0 0 2,03,016 9 10 73,101 0 0	19	17	73	11	30
1881	7 Rs. 1,19,513 1 8 16,123 8 6 8,697 0 0 8,115 5 9 82,952 5 0 24,973 5 3 21,721 2 1	23	21	63	6	21
1882	3 Rs. 2,858 9 9 36,174 3 1 85,821 7 9	12	48	80	12	35
1883	16 Rs. 24,504 8 10 1,919 9 4 4,194 6 9 5,312 10 9 7,55,677 13 4 9,721 0 5 5,154 14 10 3,060 3 1 9,876 13 0 53,600 0 0 10,504 4 8 2,80,316 10 3	4	30	90	11	60
1884	No schedules filed in four numbers. 6 Rs. 82,281 10 3 82,739 11 6 5,87,974 1 7 1,10,146 2 8 35,742 2 9 No schedule filed in one case.	5	38	99	12	35

1st.—It will be seen that the number of cases of traders owing large debts is small—about between 15 and 20 per cent. of the whole. In many of those trading cases there are no assets available. Some 70 or 80 per cent. of the rest of the cases are Government and other clerks, who have no means except their salaries.

2nd.—During the last 14 or 15 years I have been the Judge who principally presided on the Insolvent Court, and I have found that the present Insolvent Act was capable of being worked satisfactorily in the class of cases brought before the Court.

3rd.—Section 108 of the proposed Act will apply to most cases in Madras, as much of the procedure suitable for cases where the debts are large and assets considerable will be unsuitable.

4th.—In the proposed Bill power is given to a creditor to put the Court in motion and to force an act of bankruptcy (but only after decree).

5th.—However, to enable the creditor to prevent concealment by the debtor of property, I think the procedure formerly in use in England and Ireland of "trader debtor summons" would be very useful. The proposed Bill, however, does not contemplate such procedure, and that procedure has been designedly abandoned.

English Act. A debtor, in many cases, indeed in most cases, when sued, defends, and in the meantime, or perhaps before suit, puts out of the reach of creditor his property. It is very difficult, however, to prove the fact so as to establish as an act of bankruptcy, and when a decree is obtained there is no property to seize.

6th.—There are occasionally failures in the Mufassal of European and Native traders who possess considerable property, and it may be worth while considering whether, at the instance of creditors or in particular circumstances at the instance of the debtor, the parties might not be allowed to avail themselves of the new Act in the Court at Madras.

7th.—It has happened several times that the Official Assignee has recovered large assets, and that the debtor then effects a settlement out of Court and annuls the insolvency by consent. I think it advisable to make provision that such cases should bear a portion of commission of the Official Assignee.

8th.—I have read the proposed draft of the Act repealing the present Statute, and think it requires no observations.

From W. WILSON, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 3033, dated 16th November, 1885).

I AM directed, in continuation of my letter of the 22nd September, 1885, No. 2554, to forward copy of a letter from the Registrar, High Court, containing the remarks of the other Judges on the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Handley with reference to section 88 of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

From H. T. ROSS, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2900, dated 4th November, 1885).

ADVERTISING to V. O., dated 22nd September 1885, No. 2553, Judicial, I am directed to state that the Officiating Chief Justice and the other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court find themselves unable to agree with Mr. Justice Handley in his suggestion that the powers proposed to be given under section 88 of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill would be better delegated to the Registrar or some other official of the High Court than to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court.

2. It is certainly necessary that the Judge who presides in Bankruptcy and Insolvency should be familiar with the principles and practice of this branch of the law; but it does not appear to the Hon'ble Judges that the acquisition of this peculiar knowledge by one or other of the Small Cause Court Judges is likely to be a matter of difficulty.

3. It is possible that the measures now under consideration, for transferring a portion of the original work of the High Court to the Court of Small Causes, and for creating an additional Judgeship in the latter Court, may result in the appointment to the Small Cause Court of a Judge with precisely that experience which Mr. Justice Handley thinks wanting.

From H. BARRY, Esq., Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 8625, dated 17th December, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1050 of the 17th June last, forwarding a draft of a Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting to be favoured with an expression of the opinion of this Government, and also of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court and of such selected officers, commercial bodies and other persons as His Excellency the Governor in Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

2. In reply, I am desired to enclose copies of the opinions already received by Government in this matter, and to state that no reply has been received from the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, though it has been twice expedited.

1. Letter, &c., from the Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, No. 41 of 7th August, 1885.

2. Letter from the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Bombay, No. 59 of 14th September, 1885.

3. Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, of 25th November, 1885.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, I am to observe, approves generally of the provisions of the draft Bill, and considers that the clause which it is proposed to

insert in the enabling Act of Parliament, legalising retrospectively the rules made by the High Court of Bombay on the 31st July, 1878, is sufficient for the purpose.

4. His Excellency in Council is disposed to agree with the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Bombay, that the large powers given to creditors (sections 17, 20, 21 and 22) to control the administration of a bankrupt's estate are likely to be dangerous in this country and to reproduce the abuses which were prevalent under Bombay Act XXVIII of 1865. It will be seen that the Chamber of Commerce express the same apprehension.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is not, as at present advised, in favour of the delegation of an insolvency-jurisdiction to the Court of Small Causes in Bombay. In England such powers may be delegated to the Registrar, but this officer has the staff of the Bankruptcy Court at his command, while neither the Judges of the Small Cause Court nor its establishment have any knowledge of such business. Moreover, the Judges are already overworked, and the new duties would involve the expense of adding to their number. On the other hand, the Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors Court in Bombay is a barrister of standing, with large emoluments and very little to do. It would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be better to relieve the High Court by delegating to this officer jurisdiction in small bankruptcies (Part VII).

6. If the power of delegating jurisdiction to Judges of the Small Cause Courts be retained, there does not seem, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, to be sufficient reason for withholding from them the power of committing for contempt of Court (section 88, clause (3), of the draft Bill).

7. In conclusion, I am to state that, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, it is worthy of consideration whether in this country it is necessary to arm the creditor with all the weapons which are placed at his disposal by the English Bankruptcy Act, seeing that he already has the power of imprisoning his debtor, which the English creditor has not. On this point the observations of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay appear to deserve attention.

From W. E. HART, Esq., Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 41, dated 7th August, 1885).

In compliance with paragraph 2 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4604, dated 1st ultimo, I have the honor to forward the accompanying memorandum embodying my opinion on the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill.

I may add that my colleagues, to whom my memorandum has been circulated, concur in the opinion I have expressed that the jurisdiction proposed to be given to this Court should be conferred on an officer of the existing Insolvent Court.

Memorandum by W. E. HART, Esq., Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes,—(dated 16th July, 1885).

I HAVE not sufficient leisure to be able within any reasonable time to offer anything like an exhaustive opinion on all the provisions of an enactment of the scope and length of this Bill. This is, however, the less to be regretted, as Government will doubtless have the advantage of the opinions of the Commissioner in Insolvency and the Official Assignee, whose knowledge and experience of the working of the present law will enable them to offer remarks more likely to be valuable in matters of detail than any I can make; for mine would, for the most part, be based on hearsay and conjecture, since no portion of the present insolvency law has ever been administered in the Small Cause Court of this Presidency as it has in that of Madras. I shall, therefore, enlarge only on those particular provisions which seem most likely to affect the Small Cause Court.

2. Part VI is that which deals with the constitution, procedure and powers of the Bankruptcy Courts. Section 88 provides for the delegation by the High Court of certain of its powers in bankruptcy to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court.

3. In commenting on a proposal in 1870 to give the Presidency Small Cause Courts an insolvency-jurisdiction I expressed a strong opinion against the advisability of such a course. To that opinion, and for the reasons there given, in which I pointed out various objections and difficulties, I still adhere, and, for the sake of brevity, beg to refer Government to the annexed extract for an expression of my opinion on the general question of conferring an insolvency-jurisdiction on a Court constituted in the manner and for the purposes of the Small Cause Court.

4. As regards the particular provision of the present Bill, I would point out that with our present staff it is quite impossible for us to undertake any more work than we have at present. Of course this objection could be obviated by additions to the Court and office-establishment; but this would entail an additional expense which I think would not be compensated by the value of the work done in insolvency. On the other hand, it seems to me that all the work which the Bill proposes should be done by a Judge of the Small Cause Court could be equally well done by the Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Court. This is an appointment which, so far as I know, has always been held by a barrister-at-law; but to ensure the selection of a person of position, capacity and character for the post, some provision might be inserted in the Act. I once held the acting appointment myself for a short time, and am therefore speaking from experience when I say that the duties are extremely light while the emoluments are considerable. If to the present duties of the Clerk and Sealer, which (except on Wednesdays, when he is engaged in Court before the Commissioner for the whole day) occupy about half an hour a day or less, were added those which section 88 proposes to confer on a Judge of the Small Cause Court, the object which that section has in view (namely, the relieving of the High Court of a portion of its less responsible work) would be attained without incurring any additional expense, and the Clerk and Sealer would be usefully employed to an extent more commensurate than at present with the income he enjoys.

5. If the jurisdiction in bankruptcy is conferred on a Judge of the Small Cause Court, I do not think the power to commit for contempt should be taken from him, as in section 88 (3), at least for a contempt committed in his presence. It is advisable that every Court should have this power for its own protection; and in the discharge of its ordinary functions the Small Cause Court enjoys it under the provisions of the Small Cause Courts Act. I do not therefore see why it should be taken away simply by reason of the Small Cause Court acting as a Bankruptcy Court, and only while it is so doing.

6. It also seems to me open to objection that while the appointment with limited powers contemplated by section 88 is one in the hands of the High Court, it should be possible for the Local Government to appoint the same person not only without such limitation but even with a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court itself. This lets in a possibility of conflict, or at least of confusion, which ought in all matters of jurisdiction to be most scrupulously avoided. Section 82 (c) confers bankruptcy-jurisdiction on any Civil Court in the Presidency appointed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government. Section 83 (a) limits the bankruptcy-jurisdiction of the High Court to the local limits of its original civil jurisdiction. But section 83 (c) leaves it to the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to fix the limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed under section 82 (c). There is nothing apparently to prevent the Local Government appointing the Presidency Small Cause Court under section 82 (c), in which case its powers would be equal to those of the High Court. But if its jurisdiction under section 83 (c) were defined to include, say, the township of Coorla, the Small Cause Court would enjoy a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court. Such provisions seem liable somewhat to conflict with the authority to delegate limited powers reserved to the High Court by section 88. If it is considered necessary that such authority should be exercised rather by the High Court than by the Local Government, I should advise the insertion of words in section 82 (c) restricting the power of the Local Government to the appointment of Courts situate without the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court.

7. In section 91 (a) I should prefer the insertion of words making it clear that an appeal from the order of a Small Cause Court Judge appointed under section 88 (if that section be enacted) lies to the High Court.

8. These are all the sections that seem to me specially to affect the Small Cause Court. I will now offer a few remarks, as shortly as possible, suggested by a cursory perusal of the general provisions of the Bill as they now stand.

9. Section 3 (1) (b).—It would be advisable to define carefully what conveyance is fraudulent in a country like this, where *bandmi* transactions are rather the rule than the exception, and in an Act which, to judge from section 82 (c), is intended to be capable of application by Native Judges in the Mufassal, who for the most part have not the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the English decisions.

10. Section 3 (1) (d), (e), & (g).—These provisions put into the hands of creditors a very powerful weapon, capable of being used for purposes of intimidation, oppression and extortion. In England, a rich commercial country, such provisions may have been found necessary for the protection of creditors after the power of imprisoning their debtors in execution of their decrees had been taken from them. But in this country, where the system of imprisonment for debt still exists, and where the majority of the population are non-traders, but little removed above the degree of paupers, and of whom the greater number are insolvent in fact, if not in name, I think such provisions are not only unnecessary but unwise, as they are sure to be used by the foreign money-lenders, who constitute the bulk of the creditors, for purposes of extortion, with the result of further depauperising their already sufficiently impoverished victims, on whom they already have a sufficient hold in the facilities afforded by the law administered by our Civil Courts for attachment of person and goods both before and after judgment, attachment of wages, debts due, property in hands of third parties, &c., &c.

11. Section 7 (1).—Is it intended that a judgment-debtor under a decree, say, of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, who, after partial satisfaction of the decree by attachment of his goods at Calcutta, absconds to Bombay, and is there arrested under the Calcutta decree sent for execution to the Bombay Small Cause Court, shall be able to invoke the assistance of the Bankruptcy Court at Bombay, where he has no creditors? This would cause great inconvenience to the creditors at Calcutta, where the original act of bankruptcy was committed (section 3 (1) (e)), and where all the proofs are, and would give a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the Bombay Bankruptcy Court. I think, too, the limit of the period for which, as well as of the period *within* which, a debtor has "ordinarily resided" should be defined, so as to prevent a person changing his residence merely for the purpose of getting his discharge from a Court in the jurisdiction of which he has no creditors.

12. Much of the procedure laid down in Part I of the Act seems to me to be unsuitable for universal application in this country. In this Presidency, at least, the majority of insolvencies are for comparatively

small amounts, and a large proportion of them are of persons not engaged in trade. In such cases I am inclined to think a procedure copied from Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, which was framed for general application in a great commercial country, will here in many cases be found unnecessarily cumbersome and expensive. If the assimilation of the bankruptcy law in two countries so differently circumstanced as England and India be really considered necessary or advisable, I should recommend the assimilation, at least at first, to be confined to persons occupying somewhat similar positions; and to this end I would preserve the distinction between traders and non-traders which this Act abolishes, applying only to the former those provisions which are specially adapted to and useful in the case of a commercial bankruptcy, but which in the case of a non-trader will impede rather than expedite the distribution of his assets among his creditors.

13. *Section 31 (2).*—I think this provision will be found to work very harshly against the debtor, and not to benefit the general body of creditors. In this country the very great majority of the population are entirely dependent, even for the necessities of life, on the money-lenders. These men at present often obtain a decree on a promissory note merely to save the statutory bar of limitation, and then proceed, perhaps, to partial execution against the goods, but still continue the debtor's credit in making him further petty loans. This, of course, they will not do if they are to be debarred from proving these, in case of the debtor's ultimate bankruptcy, no matter at how long a period after, by reason of the act of bankruptcy committed by execution of the first decree. I would recommend the bar to be, not notice of the first act of bankruptcy, but notice of the presentation of a bankruptcy-petition either by a creditor or the debtor.

14. *Section 39 (1).*—For the same reason I would omit "or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor."

15. *Section 40 (2).*—This exemption apparently only protects the purchaser at a Court's sale from the consequence of the act of bankruptcy committed in that sale. But it often happens that several sales take place at different times in partial execution of the same decree. Apparently the purchaser at a subsequent sale would be protected from the consequences of the act of bankruptcy committed in that sale, but not from those of one committed in a prior sale in respect of the same decree.

16. *Section 43 (2).*—So, again, it would appear that if a debtor, against whom his creditor had obtained a decree which was partially satisfied by execution, afterwards paid to the creditor a portion of the balance due on his decree, such payment might be avoided in case of the debtor's subsequent bankruptcy, because at that date there was "available" the "act of bankruptcy" in the partial execution which, of course, was known to the execution creditor at the time of the further part-payment.

17. I think the objection already noticed in respect of the general application of Part I also applies in a great measure to that of Parts V and VI.

18. *Sections 105 to 110.*—I think these provisions, so far as they relate to debtors, are open to much the same objection as that pointed out in regard to section 3 (1) (d), (e), (g). They are taken from an English Act framed when imprisonment for debt had been abolished, which it has not yet been in India, where the creditors consequently do not require so much protection as in England, and where they are more likely to use such provisions for purposes of intimidation, oppression and extortion. *Section 105 (m)* I consider especially objectionable both on these grounds and on those pointed out in regard to section 31 (2).

19. *Section 115 (3) and (4) and section 116.*—I think it would be advisable to make some provision for the validity of rules and levy of fees *ad interim*.

20. In regard to the general scope of the proposed Act, as disclosed by the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the draftsman would appear to have formed the enactment mainly on the lines of the present bankruptcy law of England as last amended by the Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, because, as he says (paragraph 9 and 10), "it is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent, and under which he may obtain his discharge, should be, as far as possible the same in London and Calcutta;" and while the new Act should be "adapted in details to Indian circumstances," it "should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there is some substantial reason for taking a different course."

21. I for one do not see this "eminent desirability" in the case of two countries so differently circumstanced as India and England. No doubt it may be a convenience to English merchants in Calcutta and England that they should all be subject to the same law; but in legislating for India generally we have to consult something more than the convenience or wishes or wants of a handful of foreigners. From the mere fact that a certain enactment is found to work well in England (assuming that the English Act does work well there, as to which there would appear to be some difference of opinion among experts), it is not a safe, nor even probable, inference that it would in any way be suitable to a country so differently circumstanced as India. England is a rich commercial and manufacturing country; India is a poor agricultural one. The ordinary Englishman is substantial and independent; the ordinary Indian is an insolvent pauper, hopelessly indebted to his Marwari money-lender. The money-lender's profits in England are, as a rule, spent in the country; in India they are, as a rule, sent abroad, thus acting as an incessant drain on the resources of the most impoverished classes. A large proportion of the English bankrupts are traders; in India a large proportion are non-traders. England has been for centuries in the van of European progress, profiting by the slow growth of a civilization born of native Western ideas, self-acquired and assimilated into her very being; India has barely emerged from oriental semi-barbarism, and such civilization as she has is, for the most part, of foreign origin, which had already attained maturity abroad before its importation, and has as yet been only very partially adopted here. The lowest ranks of workers in English society form, compared with Indian, a small proportion of the population, and non-workers among the poorer classes are an insignificant item; in India the lowest ranks of workers form a very large majority (about $\frac{2}{3}$ the) of the entire community, while the non-workers form a considerable proportion of the poorest classes. In England the judgment-debtor has for years been relieved from the depressing and disabling effects of the system of imprisonment for debt, which in India is still a powerful engine of extortion in the hands of the money-lender, and freely used for the further depauperisation of the most impoverished class.

22. The poorest classes in England, as compared with those in India, are infinitely superior in material wealth, in resources of employment, in education and intellectual activity, and they are in a far smaller numerical proportion to the general community. When we find the two countries circumstanced so differently in regard to the bulk of their population, it seems to me that any law regulating the relations between debtor and creditor must of necessity differ, not in "details" only, but in "general principles;" at least, I submit, the onus of producing a "substantial reason" is rather on those who advocate assimilation, than on those who argue, from the difference of circumstances, the necessity for a difference in the law to be applied to them.

Extract, paragraphs 13 to 19, from letter from Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, to Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 9, dated 7th April, 1879).

"13. Against the advantages so to be gained by the proposed change (namely, the saving of a few hours for the trial of long causes on the original side and the saving of a few rupees in professional costs) must be set off what appear to me to be far more than compensating inconveniences which will result to the general public, to the insolvents and their creditors and to the officials of the Insolvent Court.

"14. In the first place, supposing only those unimportant or unopposed cases which at present take up about three hours in a fortnight of the Commissioner's time were transferred to the Small Cause Court; to this

extent at least the Judges of the Small Cause Court must divert to insolvency-matters the time which would otherwise be spent in the interests of the general body of litigants. During the three hours so spent from 30 to 40 of those small causes might have been heard and decided the speedy adjudication of which is the *raison d'être* of the Court.

" 15. In the next place, if the insolvency-work be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, it will be necessary either to have two separate offices establishments, or to be constantly transporting the Insolvent Court officials, with their books, papers, &c., from their present head-quarters in the High Court building to the Small Cause Court, a distance of about a mile, and back.

" 16. The former of these two courses would probably be both the more expensive and the more inconvenient to the public. It would involve the appointing of a new Clerk of the Court and a new Official Assignee, which appointments, having regard to the provisions of the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, I am inclined to think it is not within the competence of the Indian Legislature to make. It would also involve the employment of several additional inferior officials, such as clerks, cashiers, and the like. It would further occasion considerable inconvenience to creditors seeking inspection of books, &c., and sometimes necessitate the payment of searching-fees in both offices, especially after the lapse of some years, when it would become necessary to make inspection of old cases. Again, much difficulty and loss to the estate would be occasioned if different members of a Hindu family, or different partners in a firm, became insolvent separately, and went some to the one Official Assignee and some to the other; the difficulty would be doubled of giving titles to purchasers, and consequently of getting fair prices for the properties sold.

" 17. On the other hand, if the present establishment were required to work in two places at such a distance from each other as the High Court and Small Cause Court, there would be a great increase of expense and waste of time and almost infinite inconvenience to the officials of the Insolvent Court. About six additional clerks would have to be employed; and considerable expense would be incurred in the carriage of books, papers and proceedings, while more than the time gained to the Court by the despatch of cases would be lost to the office *cum morando et revertendo* between the two Courts.

" 18. I believe that in Malras the sections of the Civil Procedure Code relating to insolvency have been applied by Resolution of the Local Government to the Small Cause Court. This has not been done here, and I do not think, if it were done, any material advantage would result, or that many applications would be made by persons seeking the benefit of these sections. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code cannot avail until after judgment has passed and the judgment-debtor has actually been arrested. On the other hand, any person may avail himself of the provisions of the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, at any time, and thus avoid arrest, or obtain his discharge. Almost all debtors would, therefore, I presume, naturally prefer to take advantage of the last-mentioned enactment.

" 19. For all these reasons, and because I am unable to suggest any other method than those already discussed, which will not be open to the same objections, whereby an insolvency-jurisdiction could be conferred upon the Presidency Small Cause Courts, I am of opinion that no such jurisdiction should be conferred. I will only add that if the real object of the proposed extension be merely to relieve the High Court of a portion of its labour, by removing from its cognizance the bulk of unimportant and unopposed insolvency-cases, precisely this result could be attained without incurring any expense and without adding to the work of any other Court by the abolition of the present system of imprisonment for debt; for it is simply to avoid arrest, or to escape from imprisonment, that the great majority, if not all, of the unopposed insolvents apply for the benefit of the Act."

From the HON'BLE F. L. LATHAM, Advocate General, Bombay, to Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 59, dated 14th September, 1885).

WITH reference to the proposed Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

The Bill is avowedly an adoption, almost a transcript, of the last English Bankruptcy Act—that of 1883. So many systems of bankruptcy have been tried and found defective in England that I cannot help thinking that it would be well to see how this latest system bears the test of experience before transplanting it to India. A short time will show whether the Act of 1883 is fitted to become the permanent law of bankruptcy, and which of its provisions require repeal or alteration; and the present insolvency law of India, which, though imperfect, does not on the whole work badly, may without any serious inconvenience be allowed to remain in operation for that short time.

2. The most striking difference between the proposed Bill and the present law is the large power given to creditors to control the administration of the bankrupt's estate. Section 17 allows the creditors before adjudication by a majority of three-fourths, and subject to the approval of the Court, to resolve on a composition or on a scheme of assignment of the debtor's affairs; section 20 (2) allows the creditors, if the Court declare such an appointment desirable, to appoint a person other than the Official Receiver to be trustee of the property of the bankrupt; section 21 allows the creditors to appoint a committee of inspection; section 22 allows the creditors, after the adjudication, to approve of a composition or scheme of assignment subject to the approval of the Court. I confess that I dread lest the effect of these sections should be to facilitate fraud and to lead to a manipulation of the provisions of the Act in favour of the bankrupt. Even now the schedules of insolvents are often filled with fictitious debts in favour of his relatives and friends, and when under Act XXVII of 1865 the temptation to this form of fraud was greater it was notoriously prevalent—I might say universal. I observe that the approval of the Court is made a condition to the exercise of these powers by the creditors. But such an approval is apt to become a mere formality when the responsibility of the initiative is not with the Court itself. I should prefer to have the Official Receiver trustee in every case, and to insist that any composition or scheme of assignment should be directed by the Court, either on the motion and after hearing the Official Receiver.

3. I think that section 2 will not in its present form have the effect desired by the framers of the Bill. Comparing it with section 2 of the English Act, I think it would be construed to refer to the extent of the Bill as regards its effect as a form of procedure against a debtor and would nullify the whole Bill—*vide Williams' Bankruptcy Law and Practice* (3rd edition), page 1.

4. Section 8, which gives the debtor immediate protection from process against his person as soon as a receiving order is made, is a most important change in the present law. At present the great struggle in insolvency-proceedings is as to the granting or refusing an *interim* order of protection; there is, comparatively speaking, no contest as to the grant of final orders. It seems to me that the section in its present form is adapted to a state of the law in which imprisonment for debt has almost ceased to exist, whereas in India it is still one of the main remedies by which the execution of decrees is enforced.

5. Section 10 is, in my opinion, a most wholesome provision, though, unless the Court has power to dispense with it in small and unopposed bankruptcies, an increase of the number of Judges will be required. I would make it plain that the Official Receiver and also any creditor may examine the debtor by counsel or solicitor. The requisition of signature by the debtor in (8) should be struck out, as it will tend to nullify the effects of the section. The official record of the evidence is sufficient security for accuracy.

6. In section 59 I do not think that the Chief Justice should have power to remove the Official Receiver at his discretion without good cause.

7. Sections 65 and 67 do not make it clear what is to be done with the interest accruing on the estates of bankrupts. It ought in justice to belong to the estate.

8. I doubt section 88, allowing the delegation of certain powers to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, being of any practical use. It is adapted from the provisions of the English Act allowing the delegation of powers from the Judge to the Registrar. But the Registrar has the command of the staff of the Bankruptcy Court, which would not be the case with the Small Cause Court Judge. If anything be done in this direction, I think it should rather be to transfer bankruptcies of small estates to the Small Cause Courts. But I doubt any saving of judicial time or expense being so effected.

9. Part VII, as to small bankruptcies, is a wholesome provision as the Act now stands. But I am inclined to think that in India all bankruptcies should be dealt with in the manner prescribed by that Part.

From J. MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(dated 25th November, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4006, dated 1st July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce thereon.

The Bill was referred to a special Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon & Co., Deputy Chairman, Mr. W. A. Baker, Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Mr. E. Miller, of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., Mr. J. H. Slight, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Vizbacandas Amaram, of Messrs. Narandas Lajaram & Co.; and their report having been approved the Chamber has now the honour to submit its opinion on the provisions of the Bill.

Some little delay has taken place in forwarding the report to Government, as the Chamber was anxious to obtain the views of business people at home on the actual working of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. These, however, not having come to hand, the Chamber will take the liberty of embodying in a supplementary report any additional information which may hereafter be received in response to the inquiries instituted.

The Bill has been read through and discussed clause by clause, and subjoined will be found in detail the additions and emendations which the Chamber considers desirable. Before proceeding to the discussion of the provisions of the Bill, however, the Chamber had to consider two broad questions—first, whether in the existing state of things a new Insolvency Act was called for; and, second, whether in that event the general principles of the proposed Bill were thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the trading community and to the conditions attending insolvency in India.

To the first question the answer was unanimously in the affirmative. The necessity of a radical reform in the bankruptcy law for India has long been keenly felt by the mercantile public, and has on numerous occasions been the subject of anxious consideration. In the address with which the Chamber had the honour to welcome the arrival in India of His Excellency the Viceroy the matter was prominently mentioned as one of pressing importance; and had it not become known that the Bill now under report was in preparation it was the intention of the Chamber to memorialise Government begging that action might be taken at the earliest possible opportunity.

The second question did not admit of so ready an answer. The conditions under which trade here and at home is conducted are so widely divergent, and the nature and cause of the majority of insolvencies so entirely different, that at first sight the mere fact that the Bill is drawn on the same lines as the English Act carries with it a presumption of possible unfitness. A closer examination of its provisions, however, shows that in its leading principle of official control over bankrupt estates it is in a great measure a return to what has long been recognised as one of the best features of the present Indian insolvency law. The signal failure in operation and the gross malpractices perpetrated under the Bombay Act for speedy liquidation,—XXVIII of 1865,—which was a distinct departure from this principle, is still well within the memory of several members of the Chamber; and there can be no question that efficient control by responsible, qualified officials must be a fundamental principle of insolvency legislation in India. The absence of the separate supervision exercised in England by the Board of Trade need not, in the opinion of the Chamber, interfere with the effectual working of the Act so long as careful provision is made in the rules that only thoroughly competent officials are appointed to responsible posts, and that they are placed under the guidance and direction of the Court.

A very marked difference between the law of insolvency here and in England exists in imprisonment for debt being still maintained in India. In the opinion of the Chamber it would be unadvisable as yet to deprive creditors in this country of that power. There are no doubt weighty arguments in favour of following English legislation. Amongst the poorer classes their personal liberty in reality constitutes the security on which they are able to obtain advances; and were the power of utilizing that security once removed the ability of contracting debts beyond their means of repayment would be done away with also, and much unnecessary extravagance in the shape of expenditure on marriage and other festivities—which accounts for a considerable proportion of the insolvencies amongst the lower classes—would thus be avoided. In other words, by removing the power of getting into debt, people would be compelled to live within their means. While admitting this as regards the poorer classes, the general opinion amongst merchants and bankers is decidedly adverse to the abolition of liability to imprisonment for debt from a mercantile point of view. The change would be too radical, and, by altering the basis on which business has been conducted in this country from time immemorial, might seriously interfere with the ordinary course of trade. As to whether or not the Bill in its present form fully contemplates the existence of imprisonment for debt is more a question for skilled lawyers than a body of laymen, and the Chamber therefore would content itself as regards this point by merely expressing the opinion that it cannot be too carefully considered.

So far as Bombay is concerned—and the same probably holds good in the other Presidency-towns—and of the greatest disadvantages which creditors have to contend with is the facilities which fraudulent debtors have for escaping from the jurisdiction of the Court by absconding into Native territory. Amongst a certain class of Native traders—and that by no means the lowest—this is a very common means of evading punishment, and owing to the ease with which it can be accomplished it tends greatly to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy. The Chamber quite appreciates the serious difficulties there are in the way of bringing about a remedy, but it would earnestly solicit the attention of Government to this point. Once made it possible for the writ of the Bankruptcy Court to take effect in Native States, and reckless trading amongst Native dealers will have received a deathblow which no other form of legislative enactment could administer.

The Chamber observes that the draft Bill omits the disqualification of a bankrupt to hold certain offices, as provided under Part II of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. The advisability of this omission the Chamber is very much inclined to question, as there is no doubt that, especially amongst Natives, the holding of certain appointments carries considerable dignity, and the deprivation of these as the direct result of bankruptcy might

have a wholesome deterrent effect. In the opinion of the Chamber the Bill should provide for the disqualification of a bankrupt for holding the following positions where not already settled by existing Acts, namely:—

Member of the Legislative Council.
Justice of the Peace.
Member of the Town Council or Municipal Corporation.
Member of a Port Trust or Harbour Board.
Director of a Joint Stock Company.

The eligibility of bankrupts for these offices after obtaining their discharge might be made dependent on the nature of the bankruptcy as certified by the Court.

• Taking each section in order the Chamber begs to submit the subjoined remarks:—

Section 5 (1) (d).—In addition to this clause the Chamber considers it important for the due protection of creditors that in the case of a firm which has carried on business at a place where a Bankruptcy Court exists, and has partners where there is no such Court, the estate should be wound up at the place where the Bankruptcy Court is, and the partners elsewhere should be liable to have their assets at once taken possession of by the Official Receiver. Further that, if a firm so constituted becomes insolvent, the act of insolvency of any one partner should render all other partners, wherever situated, insolvent also, and liable to have their property attached by the Court.

Section 8.—The Chamber is of opinion that this section should provide that in the case of a debtor with no available assets the Court should not be able to give a complete discharge, but should have power to compel him to proceed with his insolvency. An *interim* order might be granted in the first instance, but revoked unless the debtor proceeded with the insolvency when called upon to do so.

Section 12.—The advertisement giving notice of the receiving order should, the Chamber thinks, be published in at least one of the leading local newspapers in addition to the Government Gazette, and this suggestion should be made applicable in every instance where notice by advertisement is provided for, notably in section 19, (5), section 27 (5), section 30 (3).

Section 15.—As the time fixed for submitting a statement of a debtor's affairs seems very limited, it is suggested that under sub-section (2) (i), where an order is made on the petition of the debtor, ten instead of three days should be allowed, and where the order is made on the petition of a creditor (ii) the time be increased from seven to twenty days.

Section 16.—The Chamber is of opinion that there is no necessity for making the public examination of a debtor compulsory where a compromise has been agreed upon, and it would therefore ask that the following be added to sub-section (2):—

"Except that in cases where the majority of creditors in number and three-fourths in value are prepared to accept a compromise, the public examination of the debtor may be dispensed with."

Section 17.—In all cases of compromise or composition the Chamber deems it most important that the creditors should have the fullest possible information before them as to the true state of the debtor's affairs; and it seems desirable, therefore, that the following words should be appended to sub-section (3):—

"with a full statement of the debtor's affairs."

• **Section 21.** the Chamber recommends, should be entirely omitted from the Bill. It may be that in England, where the books of an insolvent are in English and information as to an estate can be obtained without much difficulty, a committee of creditors may prove of considerable assistance in securing a favourable liquidation; but the experience of those who have been concerned with bankrupt estates here is of a contrary character. In all probability it might lead to the appointment on committees of creditors favourable to the debtors, as was found to be the case in working Bombay Act XXVIII of 1865, which was admittedly a complete failure as a means of advantageous liquidation.

The omission of this section and the abolition of committees of inspection would necessitate some alterations in the wording of subsequent provisions of the Bill. For instance, the Chamber suggests that section 50 should read:—

"The trustee may, with the permission of the Court, and after such notice to creditors as the Court may prescribe, do all or any of the following things";

and in sub-sections (3) and (4) of the same section, (2) of section 51, (1) of section 57, and (1) of section 63, the word "Court" should be substituted for "committee" or "committee of inspection."

Section 24.—The desirability of arranging to secure the arrest of an insolvent who has taken refuge in a Native State has already been alluded to, and, if that be practicable, provision would have to be made for it under this section as also under (2) of section 26.

Section 25.—The same provision as for the redirection and delivery of letters should be made for telegrams.

• **Section 27 (5)** allows 14 days' notice only to creditors of the day fixed by the Court for hearing a debtor's application for discharge. This would be insufficient for creditors out of India, and the Chamber would recommend one month's notice being allowed.

Section 27 (6).—The Chamber suggests that a decree passed by the Court against a debtor when making an order of discharge should be in favour of the Official Receiver only, his office being continuous, while a trustee might have to leave the country at times under very short notice.

Section 34 (5).—Considering that the current rate of interest in India is 9 per cent. as compared with 5 per cent. in England, the rate of interest payable out of surplus funds, as provided for in this clause, might fairly be increased from 4 per cent. as proposed to 6 per cent. per annum.

• **Section 36 (1).**—The Chamber is of opinion that the preference extended to a landlord's claim for rent under this section is unduly large. It thinks that no power of distraint should be granted after bankruptcy, and that he should not be entitled to a preferential claim for more than four months' rent, subject, moreover, to assets of that amount belonging to the insolvent's estate being on the premises.

• **Section 52 (2).**—After the words "application of" the Chamber suggests the insertion of the words "the trustee or."

Section 64 (3).—It would be well to have the "prescribed officer" mentioned in this clause defined, as it is important to know in whose hands the very responsible power of regulating the charges may be placed. It is also suggested that "Leave of the Court" be substituted for "proof of such taxation having been made," before payment.

• **Section 67.**—Having regard to the constant fluctuations in the value of Government securities, it seems to the Chamber that if it could be so arranged it would be preferable, instead of investing surplus funds in Government paper, to hand them over to the Accountant-General, who on behalf of Government should pay 4 per cent. interest on the amount. Such interest, moreover, should go to the separate estates, or, in other words, be for the benefit of the creditors, who are frequently kept out of their dividends for long periods pending the decision of suits and disputes. The system adopted under the English Act, and sought to be introduced into this Bill, of utilizing the interest obtained on funds held during liquidation towards minimising the fees payable in bankruptcy, has rather a tendency to favour debtors to the disadvantage of creditors.

Section 70.—In addition to rendering it incumbent on a trustee to grant a creditor inspection of the books kept in connection with the liquidation of an estate, it should also be provided that creditors should have free

access to the books of the insolvent. It should be further arranged that an experienced and trustworthy staff of Native *mektas* or accountants should be maintained on the staff of the Court (either attached to the Official Receiver or Trustee), through whom reliable translations and extracts from books kept in any of the Native languages could be obtained. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining information of this character under the existing law, and a creditor employing an outside *mekhta* for the purpose of searching a debtor's accounts always runs the risk of the man being bought over by the other side.

Section 88 (3).—It appears to the Chamber somewhat anomalous that a Judge of the Small Cause Court should not have the same power to commit for contempt as is granted to the Court under section 23, clause (4). The omission of clause (3) is accordingly suggested.

Section 103.—The Chamber would be in favour of raising the limit for small bankruptcies from Rs. 3,000 Rs. 5,000. In estates within the latter sum it is very unlikely that cases of fraudulent books, &c., will occur requiring the more complicated machinery of the previous portions of the Act; nor does it seem necessary that the examination of the debtor be insisted upon, as provided under clause (c).

From H. BATTY, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 784, dated 5th February, 1886).

WITH reference to your letter No. 113, dated the 18th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Acting Prothonotary and Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court, Bombay, No. 21, dated the 28th idem, and its accompaniments, regarding the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

From G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Acting Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 21, dated 28th January, 1886).

WITH reference to your letter No. 4605, dated the 1st July, 1885, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice to forward the accompanying report on the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, prepared in accordance with his Lordship's directions, and to state that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, who has been for some years presiding over the Insolvent Court, approves generally of the same.

From G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Acting Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, and C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Bombay.

IN accordance with your Lordship's directions we beg to submit the accompanying remarks on the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Remarks.

Protection from arrest.—The proposed Act, which is principally taken from the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 now in force in England, where imprisonment for debt has been abolished, provides that the receiving order shall have the effect of protecting the debtor from arrest in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy. It does not contemplate any opposition on the part of creditors at this stage, but deals only with the granting or withholding of a final discharge. In Bombay, where imprisonment for debt is still permitted and no protection is afforded by the vesting order under the present Act, the chief object of the majority of insolvents is to obtain immunity from arrest at first by means of *interim* protection-orders, and afterwards by obtaining their personal discharge under section 47, after which they but rarely trouble themselves about applying for their final discharge; while the principal object of the opposing creditor is to prevent an insolvent from obtaining such immunity, in order that he may be able to secure better terms by making use of his power of arrest. A practical result would be that the large proportion of petitioning debtors, who come to the Court for the purpose solely of obtaining protection from arrest, would have no object in proceeding with their petitions, and would probably neglect to take any further steps after the receiving order was made. To remedy this it is suggested that the Court should have power both (1), to dismiss petitions for want of prosecution, and (2) to cancel so much of the receiving order under section 8 (1) as gives protection from arrest. It would also seem necessary that the Court should have power to direct the discharge from jail of a debtor imprisoned before the making of the receiving order: there does not appear to be any provision to this effect in the proposed Act.

Adjudication of bankruptcy.—The change made by the proposed Act with respect to the adjudication of bankruptcy is highly advantageous. Under the provisions of the Act in respect to that subject it will be possible to have debtors adjudged insolvent before they have had time to dispose of all their property, and creditors will in all probability make use of those provisions more and more if the Act is found to work well. It is very important that adjudicated insolvents should (1) make the statement required by section 15 and (2) come up for the public examination directed by section 16. Debtors who have been adjudged insolvent almost invariably abscond from Bombay into Native States, and there is no power under the present Act to compel their return. Such a power extending throughout British India is given by section 24 of the proposed Act; but as absconding debtors almost invariably abscond to Native States it would largely increase the efficacy of the Act if it were found possible to extend that power to Native States also.

Composition with creditors.—The change made by the proposed Act with respect to composition with creditors is also beneficial. The present Act is silent on the subject, and the result is that documents purporting to be assignments in favour of creditors hastily executed just before the date of the vesting order are often set up with the effect of either entailing troublesome and expensive litigation, or of keeping from the Court all power of investigating the insolvent's affairs, even though a majority of creditors may desire such investigation. Considering, however, that the public examination of debtors will in many cases involve the disclosure of affairs of creditors which they may naturally object to be made public, power might be given to the Court in cases of composition with creditors to dispense with the public examination of debtors when a sufficient majority of creditors desire or consent to it.

Property of bankrupt.—The words of section 38 (1), which deals with the property of the bankrupt, are not so wide as those of section 7 of the present Act, and it is important, especially when dealing with property in the Mufassal or outside British India, where the law is imperfectly understood, that the words of the Act should clearly and distinctly cover the property of the bankrupt, whether within British India or without.

Discharge of bankrupt.—Under the present Act there are two sorts of discharge that can be granted to an insolvent by the Court—(1) freedom from personal imprisonment for debt, and (2) freedom from liability of after-acquired property. It is one of the greatest faults of the present Act that a separate application has to be made for each, and the Court at the hearing of the matters of an insolvent's petition under section 35, where all the facts regarding his conduct are before it, makes no order as to the latter but only as to the former sort of discharge. In Bombay the principal object of the debtor in coming to the Court is to obtain his personal discharge, and the object of an opposing creditor is either to force the insolvent to buy off his opposition or to induce the Court to dismiss his petition. The reason is that a creditor in Bombay in opposing an insolvent is

invariably working in his own interest and not in that of the general body; and he considers that if the petition is dismissed he will succeed in obtaining a greater portion of the insolvent's property than if it were distributed by the Official Assignee. The power of dismissing petitions given by section 47, and used as a penalty for misconduct, encourages this system. The proposed Act will effect a great improvement in this respect, as under it the Court will consider the whole question of the insolvent's course of dealing and conduct, and will either grant him his discharge (conditional or otherwise), or punish him under the Act itself.

Penalties.—The provisions of sections 27, 105 and 107, which deal with penalties and punishments, are much more severe than in the present Act. It may be noted that a bankrupt cannot under them obtain an unconditional discharge more than once, and, if undischarged, he is liable to be punished by imprisonment if he obtains credit to the extent of Rs. 200 without informing his creditor. There is a class of penalties under the English Act which has been omitted from the proposed Act, namely, disqualification of a bankrupt to hold certain offices. It, however, seems desirable that no penalty should be omitted which may have the effect of causing the mercantile community to regard bankruptcy as a disgrace, which in Bombay, since the share mania, they have to a great extent ceased to do. And for this reason it would appear advisable to make the disability to hold certain positions which may be regarded as honourable the direct result of bankruptcy.

Decrees against bankrupt.—Passing a decree in favour of the trustees against the bankrupt is a punishment often enforced in England in cases where no assets are forthcoming in the bankruptcy. The practice in Bombay has been to pass such a decree in every case, and, considering the great facilities bankrupts have in this country for concealing their property from the Court, that practice seems a good one, as affording a ready way of recovering from the bankrupt after his discharge property that he may be shown to be possessed of without having to prove that it was concealed at the time of the discharge. It would probably be found more convenient if such decrees were passed in all cases in favour of the Official Receiver, as a trustee might not be forthcoming some years after the bankruptcy when required to act. Such decrees should also, if possible, be exempted from the operation of the law of limitation as provided in the present Act, as it would be manifestly impossible, as well as useless, for the Official Receiver to take the necessary steps for keeping all such decrees alive, and equally impossible to foresee in what cases it would be desirable to do so.

Procedure.—The procedure under the proposed Act will largely increase the work of the Court—an essential feature of the Act in the public examination of the bankrupt in every case. During the last three years there have been on an average over forty petitions presented each month, which under the proposed Act would entail an equal number of public examinations, for the taking of which the time at present allotted for sittings in insolvency would be wholly inadequate. The provisions of section 99 of the English Act, or such modification of them as may be considered proper, might with advantage be inserted in this Act, and work of a formal nature, such as taking such examinations in unopposed cases, granting receiving orders and other work of a similar nature, relegated to an officer of the Court. In any case, whether the public examination be taken by the Court or by an officer, the provision in section 16, by which the notes of examination are to be signed by the debtor, might, with advantage, be omitted, as it would involve not only the loss of time occasioned by reading over and interpreting his deposition to a Native witness, but, especially in the case of a debtor subjected to a searching examination, may result in a refusal to sign the notes as taken down or an endeavour to retract previous admissions or statements.

Unclaimed dividends.—The proposed Act provides (section 132) for the payment of any unclaimed dividends under it to the bankruptcy estates account, but omits the provision contained in the corresponding section of the English Act as to the disposal of the unclaimed dividends under the present Act. These unclaimed dividends in Bombay amount to upwards of eight lakhs, of which between two and three lakhs are in respect of proved claims in estates in which redistribution has been already made under Act XXVII of 1841, and which cannot be further distributed under any Act now in force. The remainder is to a large extent made up of dividends in respect of debts admitted by insolvents in their schedules as due, but which have not been proved, and are for the most part unprovable; and it is doubtful whether these dividends can be distributed under the Act of 1841. Section 7 of Bill No. 3 of 1881, which was intended to remedy this state of circumstances, has never become law, and it therefore seems necessary that some means of dealing with those funds should be provided by the proposed Act. The interest upon the first class of those funds at least might be applied towards the general purposes of the Act; otherwise there may be a difficulty at first in working the proposed Act, unless a very high scale of fees is adopted.

Appointment of Official Receiver.—Under the present Insolvent Act the Official Assignee can only be removed from office in the cases specified in section 18. By the proposed Act the removal of the Official Receiver will depend solely on the pleasure of the Chief Justice. There does not appear to be any reason why the position of the Official Receiver should be less independent than that of the Official Assignee, or his tenure of office less secure.

A few remarks dealing with some of the sections more in detail are annexed.

Appendix.

Section 2. Regarding application of section 48 to England.—Section 48 could hardly be made applicable to England, but nevertheless cases may arise in which onerous property in England may become vested in the trustee in India. Is not some provision necessary to provide for disclaimer by the trustee in such cases?

Section 21 (2).—The committee of inspection might very well be dispensed with, or at all events confined to cases in which an order is made under section 20, sub-section (2).

In cases in which the Official Receiver is acting, reference to the Court for necessary powers and authority will be more satisfactory and cause for less delay than to committees of creditors.

See 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 28.

In that event some such words as the following might be added to section 21 (2):—

“by and with such notice to such creditors as the Court may think fit to direct.”

Section 24.—As has been already pointed out, the value of this section would be very greatly increased if it enabled debtors absconding to Native States to be also arrested.

In any case, however, the section would seem to be incomplete, as it does not distinctly provide for the case of a debtor who may have actually absconded from the local jurisdiction of the Court to some other part of British India, but only deals with the case of a debtor who is “about to abscond with a view,” &c.

Section 24 (1). Municipal rates.—Port-trust dues, &c., are at present only entitled to dividends.

Sub-section (5). Interest after payment of principal in full.—As decrees in India carry interest at 6 per cent., in the same way interest after the receiving order should be allowed in India at 6 per cent. also.

Section 36.—Section 36 of the proposed Act gives a landlord the power to exercise, with certain restrictions his right of distraint upon the property of the bankrupt for rent due. This right was taken away by the present Act, and the change will considerably hamper the Official Receiver when an estate first comes to his hands. Landlords, on the insolvency of their tenants, often put padlocks on the godowns or premises let to them, and claim a lien for rent, and as rent in Bombay is heavy, and the value of the goods so locked up uncertain, such claims, even under the present law, are not easily disposed of. The proposed change is, we think, to be deprecated; but if it is considered that the landlords should have any preferential claim, it would be more convenient to allow a preferential claim for two months' rent (not exceeding the value of the goods on the premises let by them) under section 34, and leave the law otherwise unchanged.

Section 38, clause (2).—The words "wearing-apparel and bedding" are hardly sufficiently wide. In India cooking-pots, &c., are more necessary even than bedding. The words of the Act 11 & 12 Vic., cap 21, section 7, are "wearing apparel, bedding, and other such necessaries."

Section 51 (2).—The distribution of a dividend depends almost entirely on the creditors and not on the trustee.

The words "shall be declared and be payable" might be substituted for the words "shall be declared and distributed."

As to the period of four months prescribed by this section for the declaration of the first dividend, see note for section 99.

Section 57 (2). Allowance to bankrupt.—We think the allowance to a bankrupt should be limited both as to amount and as to duration. The limit we would propose is Rs. 100 per month extending over not more than ten months.

It must be remembered that in all bankruptcies the bankrupt himself has always influence in the liquidation of his estate.

A considerable body of the creditors, either through friendship or relationship, or because they have received, or expect to receive, special preference, are always ready to support the bankrupt.

In large estates there will always be danger of candidates for trusteeship making a bid for the bankrupt's influence by promise of a good allowance if they are appointed.

Some limit of time is necessary, or an insolvent in receipt of a good allowance will be tempted to protract the liquidation of his estate.

Section 61. Official Receiver's report.—Before the discharge of any bankrupt under section 27 of the new proposed Act, the Official Receiver has in every case to prepare a report, which has to be taken into consideration by the Court at the hearing of the bankrupt's application under that section. In order to make such reports of any value, the Official Receiver must (in cases of insolvency of traders) have the assistance of experienced Native accountants capable of themselves reading and understanding Native account-books.

Account-books in Bombay are kept not only in different languages and character, but even on different principles, varying according to the particular trade or business carried on by the bankrupt or to the skill or ignorance of the *mehtas* employed by him.

The accountants would have to be high class men, well paid, and in the regular employ of the office (not engaged for any particular estate), to ensure trustworthy performance of their work.

The examinations of account-books so made would be of the greatest value both to creditors who might wish to oppose and also to the Court itself at the hearing.

This would, however, seem to be a matter to be dealt with by rules under the Act, and not in the Act itself.

Section 65 (5).—We do not consider that this provision can be of any value in India.

Section 67. Investment of moneys.—Under this section investment is made out of the "bankruptcy estates account" generally, and not out of the moneys belonging to any particular estates, and the whole interest so realized is appropriated for the general purposes of the Act (section 67 (3)).

Were it possible to distribute the moneys to creditors as quickly as is contemplated in the Act, there would be no great hardship in the present provision. In Bombay, however, considerable sums have always to be reserved to meet the possible costs of the litigation that invariably ensues on any large insolvency proving unsuccessful, and (as has already been pointed out) claims of creditors cannot be quickly adjusted.

It would be hard on creditors that money so locked up should not be invested for their benefit.

Perhaps the simplest way would be to leave the provisions of the Act as they are, and out of the interest accruing under the provisions of this section (67) to allow interest at 4 per cent. on all sums paid into the "bankruptcy estates account" until dividend is declared.

Section 68.—It appears from paragraph 29 of the draft "Objects and Reasons" that this section has been put in at the request of the Government of Madras. We do not think that the section can be of any value in Bombay while the High Court and the Small Cause Court are so far apart. It would be necessary to have a special Official Receiver and Registrar, with proper office establishments, to carry on the insolvency business of two separate Courts.

We believe that in 1880 both the High Court and the Small Cause Court of Bombay were opposed to the introduction of this provision.

Sections 92 (4); 124. Times.—All "times" allowed for the act are far too short; and though full power of extension is given by section 92 (4), yet the times mentioned in the different sections for each Act should, as far as possible, approximate the average time within which such act ought to be done.

There are several reasons why longer times will be required in Bombay than in England—

- (1) the Courts sit weekly only;
- (2) books of account are always in arrears, especially during the busy season, and take a long time to make up, and only a very limited number of *mehtas* can be employed on them at once;
- (3) traders of any importance always have goods on their way to England or elsewhere, the accounts of which are not received for a considerable time;
- (4) no estate of any size can be realized without litigation owing to the invariable attempts made by bankrupts to conceal property or favour particular creditors; and litigation in Bombay is both tedious and expensive.

Section 99. Petitions of partners in different Courts.—Under this section we suppose petitions by partners of firms carrying on business in the different Presidency towns would be transferred to the Court in which the first petition was filed; otherwise some provision is required on this point. See also section 13.

Section 103 (3).—Small bankruptcies under Part VII, section 103, might, with advantage, be extended to Rs. 6,000.

Where the gross assets of an estate are not more than Rs. 6,000, it would rarely be worth the creditor's while to attend meetings and take any direct interest in the winding up of the estate, nor will the estate itself stand the expenses of proceedings prescribed by the Act and by the first schedule.

Creditors may of course in such cases wish to have the bankrupt's affairs more expensively investigated and the bankrupt himself punished; but provision is made for this by clause (c) of this section (103).

Section 116 (2).—If the suggestions contained above regarding business to be done before the Registrar be adopted, it might be convenient to provide for the remuneration of that officer also under this section.

Section 120, clause (4).—We doubt if this provision is sufficient in the case of Native States. Would it not be simpler to allow affidavits to be also made before the British Resident or Consul or Political Agent?

Lien on bankrupt's books of account by solicitors and others.—There have been several cases lately in Bombay of solicitors claiming a lien on insolvent's books of account and so making it extremely difficult for creditors to get full and free inspection of them. Such claims might, moreover, be set up in collusion with an insolvent.

Section 121 of the English Act of 1861 abolished claims for lien of an insolvent's books of account, and the same provision was made by a rule under the Act of 1869, there being power under that Act to make the rule.

—See *Kale Lee on Bankruptcy*, page 676.

A similar rule has been made under the present English Act of 1883, but it is of doubtful validity under section 127 (4) of that Act.

It would therefore seem advisable to put the provision into the Act itself.

From F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 799J., dated 15th February, 1886).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1041, dated the 17th June, 1885, forwarding copies of the Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, with Statement of Objects and Reasons, and asking for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion and of the opinions of such persons as His Honour might think fit to consult on the provisions of the Bill.

2. In reply, I am desired to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying

The Solicitor to the Government of India, No. 1096, dated the 3rd September, 1885, and enclosure.

The Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, No. 68, dated the 2nd October, 1885.

The Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 901, dated the 9th November, 1885.

Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., dated the 31st August, 1885.

Baboo Doorga Churn Law, dated the 7th September, 1885.

replies received from the officers and gentlemen named in the margin and the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association, who were consulted by this Government, and to say that, with the exception of section 88 (1), the Lieutenant-Governor approves generally the provisions of the Bill. This section provides that the High Court may, from time to time, direct that a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court shall have all or any of the powers therein mentioned. In this

connection I am to ask the attention of the Government of India to the letter from the Chief Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and to say that, even with the assistance that this Government is about to ask should be given it, the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, has more work on its hands than it can satisfactorily get through; and the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore averse to throwing additional burdens on the Judges of that Court.

From R. L. UPTON, Esq., Solicitor to Government of India, to Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 1096, dated 3rd September, 1885).

REFERRING to your No. 1336 $\frac{1}{2}$ J.D. of the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to forward you herewith a copy of the Hon'ble the Advocate General's opinion on the subject therein referred to.

OPINION.

THERE can be no doubt that the present Insolvent Act is antiquated and requires to be replaced by fresh legislation.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons very clearly and fully explains the grounds on which the proposed change in the present Insolvent Laws are rested, and deals in an exhaustive manner with the principles which are to be followed in framing a new Bankruptcy Act. I agree in the main with the Objects and Reasons, and I think it advisable that legislation here should be supported by an Act of Parliament.

The provisions of the Draft Bill are principally taken from the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883, with certain necessary modifications.

The English Bankruptcy Act is the outcome of an extended experience of years, and has, I think, been properly adopted as a model for the proposed legislation. I have doubts whether the provisions in the English Statute in relation to composition or scheme arrangement, which have been embodied in the present draft Act, will be found useful or of any practical benefit in this country.

With regard to jurisdiction, I think that up-country traders, who have had large commercial transactions, and whose estate would be more satisfactorily administered in a Bankruptcy Court, should be allowed to petition the Bankruptcy Court of the Presidency in which they have carried on business, and such Court should be vested with powers to adjudicate such persons bankrupt on their own petition if it thinks fit, the powers to adjudicate being discretionary, to be exercised according to the circumstances of the case. The objection to such a procedure would naturally be that it would be a hardship upon creditors living at a distance to follow the proceedings in a Bankruptcy Court; but such a hardship must often occur where a debtor carrying on business in Calcutta is adjudicated by the High Court of Calcutta, and has creditors up-country as well as in the different Presidencies.

The 29th August 1885.

(Signed) G. C. PAUL,
Advocate General.

From G. C. SCONCE, Esq., Officiating Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 68, dated 2nd October, 1885).

WITH reference to letter No. 2946, dated 9th September, 1885, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, calling my attention to No. 1342 J.D., dated 8th July, 1885, I have the honour, after consultation with my colleagues, to say that we believe that the provisions of the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India are calculated to be of great benefit to the country.

We also approve of section 88, which empowers the High Court, from time to time, to direct that a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court shall deal with the matters therein mentioned; but we do not consider it would be beneficial to deprive a Judge of the Small Cause Court of the power to exercise in matters relating to bankruptcy and insolvency such authority as he has in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction under section 83 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, Act, 1882, to punish for contempt.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is already aware that the Judges of this Court are unable, in the existing state of the files, to cope with the mass of business that comes before them. Any addition to the ordinary business will necessarily occasion further arrears.

From T. T. ALLEN, Esq., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 901, dated 9th November, 1885).

IN reply to your office No. 1337 J.D., dated 8th July last, I have the honour to say that the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill is applicable to the presidency-towns, where at present a similar law is administered by the High Court in its original jurisdiction. As I have no knowledge or experience of the working of the existing law, I am unable to form an opinion as to the necessity for, or improvements effected by, this Bill.

2. As to the proposal, I consider the present Bill utterly and entirely unquitable; but as there appears to be no intention to make it current there, this is no detracting from its merits.

From MAHÁRÁJÁ the HON'BLE SIR JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, K.C.S.I., to Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 31st August, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1340 J.D., dated the 8th ultimo, forwarding, for the expression of my opinion on it, copy of a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and in reply to submit the following remarks for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. The primary object of the project is consolidation. The law of bankruptcy and insolvency, as now current in India, is scattered in different Acts, which are in some respects defective, and in others discordant or not convenient; and the Bill under notice proposes to reconcile differences, to supply omissions, to remove defects, and generally so to amend and alter the present law as to make it fully suited for the requirements of the day. In so far the project is worthy of commendation. The opportunity has also been taken to make it accord with the latest English law on the subject, and provision has been made so to transfer cases from Indian to English Courts as to cause no inconvenience.

3. It is not necessary for me, however, to notice all the alterations, particularly as the hon'ble and learned gentleman who has drafted the Bill has fully and clearly treated the subject in great detail in his Statement of Objects and Reasons. I desire, therefore, to confine myself here to only those points which appear to me to require further consideration.

4. In the Civil Procedure Code Act (XIV of 1882, sections 336 and 344), relief for bankruptcy is made dependent on a preliminary arrest or imprisonment; no debtor can obtain the benefit of the law until he is taken up under an execution warrant. This mode of making relief accessible only through the gates of a prison to honest but unfortunate debtors is highly objectionable, and clause (1) of section 7 of the Bill does well in doing away with it in the case of persons residing or carrying on business within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Courts for at least a year. The limit of time fixed, however, appears to me to be too long. There are many causes which may, and not unoften do, bring on insolvency within a much shorter time, and that without any dishonest or fraudulent motive on the part of a debtor; and in such cases it is not at all desirable to insist upon a preliminary punishment. The law provides ample safeguards against fraud, and the punishment should come when the fraud is laid bare in the course of enquiry, and at the time of granting the discharge, and not precede enquiry. The provision, moreover, appears to me to be totally ineffectual as a salutary measure. A debtor who becomes insolvent in six months' time can easily avoid going to jail by getting up a creditor to petition against him, and the law is at once defeated. This applies likewise to the first part of the section, which insists upon lodgment in prison as a *sine quâ non* in the case of an ordinary debtor. It makes a provision which can always be circumvented, except in the improbable contingency of a debtor being so unfortunate as not to be able to get a creditor to petition against him. Under these circumstances, I am respectfully of opinion that the clause in question should be divested of the conditions attached.

5. Clause (4) of section 26 gives power to the Court to compound with the debtors to an insolvent estate; and this is as it should be, inasmuch as, however, such compositions must, as a matter of course, be effected by the Receiver or the Trustee of the estate, and more frequently by his subordinates. It would be an advantage if provision were made to give an opportunity to the creditors, or the Committee appointed by them, to appear in Court and show cause why particular compositions should not be made in the way proposed. Instances are well known of such compositions in connection with large insolvent estates having been made in a manner injurious to the interests of creditors.

6. Clause (5) of section 26 appears imperfect as it stands. There should be some provision made with reference to any counter-claim that the person concerned may have against the debtor.

7. Among the facts which would disqualify a bankrupt from getting immediate discharge, mention is made of absence of books of account for three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy (clause (a) of section 273). This would suggest the idea that the discharge would be withheld or delayed if the books of account are not forthcoming, or should extend only to one or two years. Such cannot, however, be the intention of the law in cases in which insolvency supervenes after one or two years' trading. In regard to merchants and traders, the law should be so worded as to imply a period of not less than three years in the case of persons carrying on business from a long time, and for the whole period in the case of persons who have carried on business for less than three years; as regards persons other than merchants and traders, it may be a grave hardship to demand regular books of accounts. Such people do not ordinarily keep any account of their income and expenditure; they live upon what they get, and are satisfied. They may, however, be overtaken by a sudden misfortune, such as a decree of a Civil Court calling upon a person of this class to pay heavy damages, for which he might be forced to seek the benefit of the Insolvent Court, and in such a case it would be cruel to call upon him to produce regular books of accounts, and on default subjecting him to punishment. The Court should be left perfectly free to exercise its discretion as to whether the omission is due to unavoidable or accidental circumstances, or to improper motive. The word "shall" in line six of the clause, page 16, leaves no room for such discretion.

8. I look upon clause (g) of the same section as calculated to operate harshly. There are many merchants and traders now in Calcutta who have been under the necessity through their misfortune, without any fraudulent or dishonest action, of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act two, three, or more times, and there is no valid reason why men of that class should not readily obtain their discharge under the proposed Bankruptcy Act. The broad line of distinction between honest misfortune and fraud should never be lost sight of.

9. Clause (2) of section 46 appears to contravene to a certain extent the provisions of the current law of the country on the subject of pensions. Section 11 of Act XXIII of 1871 says: "No money due or becoming due on account of any such political considerations or past services pension or allowance shall be liable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of any Court in British India at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the pensioner, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of any such Court." This provision is repeated in several subsequent Acts, and appears last in section 266 of Act XIV of 1882, and no circumstances have since transpired to suggest a departure from it. Pensions are in theory benevolences, and to render them liable to seizure by a decree of a Court is to convert charity into civil right. They are granted by Government to provide for the support of persons who have rendered good service for extended periods, and are liable to stoppage at any time at the will of the donors, and should not on any account be treated as a fixed asset.

10. When the Bill regarding the amendment of the Courts of Small Causes in Presidency-towns was under consideration a few years ago, the public feeling was strongly expressed against a section in the Bill which proposed to vest those Courts with insolvency jurisdiction to a limit of Rs. 1,000, and in compliance with the wishes then expressed the section was withdrawn. Section 88 of the Bill now under notice renews the project in a modified form, that is, by delegation of powers by the High Court, but removes the money limit. There are cases in which such delegation would prove useful, but I would respectfully urge that the limit of value should be fixed by law and not exceed Rs. 1,000.

FROM BABU DOORGA CHURN LAW, to Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,
(dated 7th September, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1341J.-D., dated the 8th July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting an expression of my opinion on it.

2. In reply, I beg to submit the following remarks on the Bill for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

3. Time was when a bankrupt or trader (who secreted himself, or did certain act with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, was looked upon as a criminal or offender, but that time has long since passed away, and the aim of legislation has of late been to afford every protection to honest but unfortunate debtors. All the insolvency and bankruptcy laws now current have been formed with this object, and the present attempt is to effect a general amendment of the law alike in the interests of general trade, and the principles of humanity and justice. The opportunity has also been taken for a consolidation of the law so as to make it most conveniently workable. The occasion has moreover been utilised to make the Indian Act accord with the latest English law on the subject, and provision has been made so as to transfer cases from India to English Courts as to cause no inconvenience. The necessity for these amendments and improvements, it is stated in the "Draft Statement of Objects and Reasons," has been frequently of late years pressed upon the attention of Government, and in my humble opinion Government does well in taking up the measure.

4. The bulk of the Bill is made up of the law now in force, with such alterations and improvements as the experience of the last four and thirty years during which the Statute 11 & 12 of Victoria, 21, has been in operation in the Presidency Courts has suggested; and as the honourable and learned gentleman who has drafted the Bill has fully and clearly explained the nature and drift of the alterations in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, there is no need for my noticing them. I shall, therefore, confine myself here to only those points which appear to me to be susceptible of further improvement.

5. For expeditious and satisfactory liquidation of an insolvent estate, it is necessary that power would be given to the Court to compound with the debtors to it, and this is done in clause (4), section 26. Inasmuch, however, as such compositions must, as a matter of course, be effected by the Receiver or the Trustee of the estate, and more frequently by his subordinates, it would be an advantage if provision were made to give an opportunity to the creditors, or the committee appointed by them, to appear in Court and show cause why a particular composition should not be made in the way proposed. Instances are well known of such compositions in connection with large insolvent estates having been made in a manner injurious to the interests of creditors.

6. The provision made in clause (5) of section 26 is necessary and proper, but as it stands it appears imperfect. There should be some provision made with reference to any counter-claim that the person concerned may have against the debtor. In all such cases the counter-claim should be fully satisfied before any demand is made. In other words, the demand should be limited to the difference between the claim and the counter-claim.

7. I am respectfully of opinion that clause (a) of section 27 (3) is likely to act with hardship. In it mention is made of absence of books of account for three years immediately preceding a bankruptcy as a ground for withholding immediate discharge. This would suggest the idea that the discharge would be withheld or delayed if the books of account forthcoming should extend to one or two years only. Such cannot, however, be the intention of the law in cases in which insolvency supervenes after one or two years' trading. In regard to merchants and traders, the law should insist on a period of not less than three years in the cases of persons carrying on business from a long time, and for the whole period in the case of those who have carried on business for less than three years. This should, however, not apply to debtors other than merchants or traders. Such people do not keep any account of their income and expenditure: they live upon what they get, and are satisfied. They may, however, be overtaken by a sudden misfortune. A decree of a Civil Court may call upon a person of this class to pay heavy damages for which he may be forced to seek the benefit of the Insolvent Court, and in such a case it would be cruel to call upon him to produce regular books of account, and, on default, subjecting him to punishment. The Court should be left perfectly free to exercise its discretion as to whether the omission is due to unavoidable or accidental circumstances, or to dishonest intention. The word "shall" in line 6 of the clause, p. (16), leaves no room for such discretion.

8. The provision made in clause (g) of the same section also appears to me as calculated to operate harshly. There are, I believe, many cases of merchants and traders in the Presidency towns in which men have been under the necessity, through sheer misfortune, without any vicious or dishonest action, of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act more than once, and there is no valid reason why men of that class should not readily obtain their discharge under the proposed Bankruptcy Act. The broad line of distinction between honest misfortune and fraud should be very rigidly fixed in all such cases.

9. Clause (1) of section 46 provides for the stoppage for the benefit of creditors of the pay and allowances of persons in the service of Government who may happen to become insolvents, but the next clause appears to contravene to a certain extent the provisions of the current law of the country on the subject of pensions. Section 11 of Act XXIII of 1871 says: "No money due or becoming due on account of any such (political considerations or past services) pension or allowance shall be liable to seizure, attachment, or sequestration by process of any Court in British India at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the pensioner, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of any such Court. This provision has been upheld in several subsequent Acts, and appears last in section 266 of Act XIV of 1882, and no circumstances have since arisen to suggest a departure from it. Pensions are in theory benevolences, and to render them liable to seizure by a decree of a Court is to convert charity into a civil right. They are granted by Government to provide for the support of persons who have become unfit for further work after rendering good service for extended periods—as provisions for old age—and are liable to stoppage at any time at the will of the donors, and should not, on any account, be treated as a fixed asset.

10. Section 88 of the Bill invests the High Courts with the power of delegating their powers for certain purposes to Presidency Small Cause Courts. This is indirectly a revival of the clause in the Bill for the Presidency Court of Small Causes which proposed to invest those Courts with insolvency jurisdiction. The public feeling against the project was then strong, and it was therefore withdrawn. The modified form in which it is now proposed appears to me to be not only unobjectionable, but likely to prove very useful. I would respectfully urge, however, that the money limit of the jurisdiction should be fixed by law, and not left to the discretion of the High Courts. In matters of jurisdiction the law can never be too precise.

FROM E. HICKIN, Esq., Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, to Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 14th December, 1885).

I HAVE now the honour to place before you, for submission to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the views of the Committee of the Trades Association on the Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. It would be impossible, the Committee feel, to overrate the importance of the proposed Act to the trading community throughout India; they have consequently given to its provisions the most careful consideration, and are unanimously of opinion that the measure, as a whole, will afford assistance and protection to both debtor and creditor.

3. In order, however, that the protection to be given by the Act may be adequate and complete, the Committee would beg to suggest that the Government of India might be moved to amend the Bill in so far as it deals with the following important points, which appear to be deserving of further consideration.

4. In regard to this section, the Committee are of opinion that the jurisdiction clause should be extended to all cases in which the High Court has jurisdiction. For example, a person ordinarily resident in the Mufasssalais liable to be used in the High Court in respect of contracts made by him in Calcutta, but a Calcutta firm holding a decree of the High Court against such a person could not, under the Bill as drawn, avail itself of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act. This seems to the Committee to be a serious anomaly, and one which will materially lessen the usefulness of the Act.

Conditions on which creditor may petition.

5. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless—

(2) the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

5. The Committee are of opinion that the

34. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees;

mittee that due regard should be given to this fact on a further consideration of this portion of the Bill. They would strongly recommend that not less than three months' salary should be granted.

6. The Committee would beg to suggest that in this section "three months" should be substituted for

36. (1) The landlord or other person to whom any rent is due from the bankrupt may at any time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy, exercise his right of distraint (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if such distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptcy it shall be available only for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

38. The property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the bankrupt, shall not comprise the following particulars:—

But it shall comprise the following particulars:—
(iii) All moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof. Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section.

46. (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy or of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, or an officer or clerk or other portion of pay or otherwise employed or engaged in the Civil Service of the Crown, the trustee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankrupt's pay or salary as the Court, on the application of the trustee, with the consent of the chief officer of the department under which the pay or salary is enjoyed, may direct. Before making any order under this sub-section the Court shall communicate with the chief officer of the department as to the amount, time and manner of the payment to the trustee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief officer to the terms of such payment.

9. Finally, the Bill makes no provision for the registration of mortgages of moveable property, or bills of sale as they are termed in England; such a provision would, it is believed, be a very material protection to creditors, and I have accordingly to express the hope of the Committee that it will be conceded by the proposed Act.

The Committee trust that the suggestions contained in this letter will meet with the approval and support of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

From J. O. MILLER, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 998—VII-78-7, dated 14th November, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter No. 1040, dated the 17th June, 1885, asking for opinions on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in

Note by Legal Remembrancer to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 8th October, 1885.
Letter No. 2701, dated 3rd November, 1885, from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

2. As the Act is not to be extended to these Provinces at present, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner thinks it unnecessary to add any remarks on the provisions of the Bill.

Note by Legal Remembrancer to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—(dated 8th October, 1885).

I HAVE gone through the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, together with the draft Statement of Objects and Reasons for the same.

I note that in the draft Statement it is proposed to apply the Bill, if it becomes law, in the first instance only to the Presidency-towns and to certain commercial centres in Burma.

As regards the North-Western Provinces and Oudh we shall have ample opportunity of seeing how the law works before we extend it to any commercial centre. My experience as a Judge leads me to think that it will be some time before we shall require any extension, and that when it is extended we shall need stronger Courts and Courts with more leisure than they at present enjoy.

Many of the large commercial firms in these Provinces have houses in the Presidency-towns, and, as I understand section 4, creditors would be entitled to present bankruptcy-petitions against such firms; so that some considerable portion of the class for whom the Act is intended will be covered by the provisions of the Act.

It is worth noticing that increased use is being made by debtors of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code. The number of applications for insolvency must vary more or less in concert with fluctuations in the number of applications for execution of decrees. Compared with these, the percentage of applications for insolvency has steadily increased from 15 per cent. in 1881 to 35 in 1882, to 37 in 1883 and 30 in 1884. I feel convinced that, meagre as the provisions of Chapter XX now are, they are still too intricate and expensive for the poor insolvent; but for this we should have a still greater number of applications.

With a few alterations the provisions of Chapter XX would meet the present wants of these Provinces, but the present paper is no place to discuss those alterations.

I see little use in discussing *seriatim* the provisions of a Bill which is not to be applied to these Provinces, and I doubt whether I could do so to much purpose. It would need more acquaintance with the customs and wants of Presidency-towns to do so effectually.

From Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—(No. 2701, dated 3rd November, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 674—VII-78-2, dated 26th June, 1885, in the Judicial (Civil) Department, forwarding a Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting to be favoured with the Court's opinion thereon, and in reply to state as follows.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has forwarded a minute on the subject direct to the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, Legislative Member of Council.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight regrets he has had no leisure to consider the provisions of the Bill or offer any remarks thereon.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brodhurst believes it is not intended that any Court in these Provinces shall, for the present at all events, have jurisdiction under the proposed Act, and he therefore refrains from offering any remarks on the proposed legislation.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyrrell also has no remarks to offer on the Bill.

From C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 974, dated 26th November, 1885).

- (1) Judges of the Chief Court (Registrar's No. 2582, dated 13th August, 1885).
- (2) Government Advocate (No. 370-D.A., dated 21st September, 1885).
- (3) Bunssee Lal Ram Bhattan, Rai Bahadur (No. 982, dated 2nd September, 1885).
- (4) Rai Mela Ram (dated 27th August, 1885).
- (5) Ram Kishen Das, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi (dated 25th September, 1885).
- (6) Rai Bahadur Kallian Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar (dated 1st September, 1885).
- (7) Chota Lal, Lahore, (dated 16th October, 1885).
- (8) Lala Gagar Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, (dated 15th October, 1885).
- (9) Baggan Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, (dated 1st September, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter No. 1042, dated the 17th of June, 1885, I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the opinions of the officers noted on the margin, who have been consulted upon the draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

From T. G. WALKER, Esq., Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(No. 2582, dated 13th August, 1885).

IN reply to your letter No. 684-S., dated 13th July, 1885, forwarding, for the opinion of the Judges, a copy of a Draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, I am desired to say that as it is proposed to limit the application of the Bill to the Presidency-towns and certain other commercial centres, the Judges have no remarks to offer on the Bill.

From E. P. HENDERSON, Esq., Government Advocate, Punjab, to Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(No. 370-D.A., dated 21st September, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 665-S. of 13th July last, forwarding for opinion draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. I observe that the Act only constitutes by its direct operation four Courts of Bankruptcy, namely, the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. I also observe that while power is taken to confer upon Local Governments authority, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute other Courts of Bankruptcy in the territories administered by them, the insolvency sections of the Punjab Laws Act (1872) have not been repealed.

As moreover I am now, and have been for some time past, much pressed with important references, I trust that I may be permitted to refrain from discussing in detail a measure which is not intended to apply to this Province, and which appears to me to be far too advanced and technical for the state of things prevailing here.

From BUNSEE LAL RAM BATTAN, Rai Bahadur, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, —(No. 982, dated 2nd September, 1885).

As directed in your letter No. 844-S. of 30th July 1885, which you have very kindly sent for any remarks that I may wish to offer, I have the pleasure to state for your information that the Draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in India is worth of maintenance, and that the draft Statement of Objects and Reasons is worth of consideration.

I beg to suggest to afford the following remarks after full examination of the documents you have so kindly sent.

1st.—The cost of Court for advertising notices, &c., should be defrayed from the estate concerned, but the Court expenses should not exceed some fixed allowances at the rate of percentage which after full consideration the Legislative ought to fix.

2nd.—In India there are lot of persons who, in anticipation of being insolvent give up their estate, cash and property to their sons or brother, and they themselves remain to be insolvent. In this case the Legislative should pronounce some kind of punishment to be awarded to such insolvent.

3rd.—To avoid re-occurrence of insolvent the Legislative should consider and order some kind of distinguished mark to be worn by the bankrupt, in order, if the bankrupt go to another country or city, he may soon be recognized as such a man, as in India there are many men who are dealing in this way, i.e., open a shop in a city, and, while their trade became popular, they abstract lot of money by sending it to their homes or making it away otherwise, and afterwards declare themselves as insolvent. If some distinguished mark be ordered to be worn by the insolvent, there will be a kind of check over them.

4th.—In section 21 I beg that the committee should consist of 8 members, i.e., 4 from among the creditors and 4 who do not any way mixed in the case, but know the custom of the city, and the Judge should take their opinion before passing any order on the file.

5th.—In my opinion in section 38 the hereditary rights, such as villages or other landed property, should be included in the estate which must be sold too and assessed in the administration leaving a necessary portion for the insolvent only.

I beg to return the papers received with your letter under reply.

From RAI MEHA RAM, to Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 27th August, 1885).

I HAVE gone through the draft Bill received with your letter No 8448, of the 30th July, and am very glad to come to know that steps have been taken to make up the deficiencies which have been observed during the last 35 years. Handing over the matter to the committee of creditors whose interest is chiefly concerned in such proceedings is a great improvement to bring this law to the point of completion, and I hope it will satisfy those who were sulking at the introduction of such a defective measure as that of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy. As far as my experience is concerned, I would beg to state that Part VII of the Bill, regarding the small bankruptcies, would not work efficiently in a Province like the Punjab until the educated party takes lead in the way of improving the commercial condition of the country. Of course it will be received with great satisfaction in Presidency and other towns where the people by means of their extensive education are sufficiently enabled to understand the objects and reasons of the measure in question. I would, however, beg to suggest that for such cases the qualifications of trustees must be prescribed, as they have to manage the estate without the control and supervision of those whose interest they are to guard.

2. In conclusion, I request that the Insolvent Estates Courts must be very strict in awarding punishment to the guilty debtors, as the number of rejected applications clearly shows the bad motive with which they have often been led to defraud their money-lenders.

From RAMKISHAN DAS, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 25th September, 1885).

In reply to your No. 844, dated 30th July last, enclosing a draft Bill on the law of Bankruptcy for opinion, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

In my opinion the Bill should, when enacted into law, be made applicable to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and the District Courts empowered to exercise authority conferred on "the Court" under it. The provisions of the Bill, though based on the English law, are not so very abstruse or intricate as to be difficult of comprehension or to be peculiarly suitable to any particular town or city. They are catholic and general in their character, and may advantageously be extended to the Mufassal. Uniformity of principle—certainly so far as the British Indian Empire is concerned—necessitates the existence of one and the same law for identical cases and circumstances wherever they may occur in that empire. The provisions as to the voluntary management by creditors and as to appointment of trustees and the conduct of business by the insolvent under the supervision of trustees or of the committee of inspection are not new or strange. They are acted upon every day in this part of India. Indeed, there is hardly a case in which resort is not had to them as the most efficacious machinery for realising assets for distribution. I would therefore very strongly urge the extension of the Bill to the Mufassal.

SECTION 3 (b) and (c) may be fused into one clause. There is no meaning in keeping them separate.

SECTION 8 (2).—There is no benefit likely to accrue to the insolvent's estate by allowing a secured creditor to realise or deal with his security. Except in cases of English mortgages (as to which even there is considerable doubt), no mortgagee can exercise the power of sale, except through the medium of a Court, and why he should be allowed to bring a suit to sell the property and thus entail more costs, which are after all to come out of the insolvent's estate, is incomprehensible to me.

SECTION 15 (2).—For 3 days I would substitute 10 days, and for 7 days 1 month. The time mentioned in the section is very little, especially in the case of a creditor who has to enter on very difficult enquiries in order to submit the statement.

SECTION 15 (4).—The word "so" before stating should be omitted. "So" would mean *for this purpose, i.e.*, for inspecting statement. The penalty should be general and absolute, and not confined to any particular circumstance.

SECTION 17 (15) AND SECTION 18 relate to the same matter, and with some slight change of language could easily go into one section or clause.

SECTION 25.—This is a very harsh measure and has been strongly condemned recently by Mr. Justice Norris. If it is considered advisable to keep it, then there can be no meaning in the limitation of 3 months, which should be expunged.

SECTION 28 (2).—Would *deposits* come under this or not?

SECTION 31.—To this section add "*Barred debts, obligations without consideration—Voluntary bonds* shall not be proveable."

SECTION 36 should be omitted and its provisions added to section 24, which is their proper place.

SECTION 38.—Add *executory contracts* which the assignee or receiver may perform.

SECTION 46.—"On engaged in the Civil service." Omit the word "Civil."

SECTION 48 (5).—Add "Provided that if the party does not agree and feels aggrieved, he may institute suit for declaration as to quantum of damages which he will be allowed to prove as a debt."

SECTION 48 (6).—"And on hearing such person" modify into "on hearing the trustee or such other person."

SECTION 49.—Add "(f) *Sue debtors.*" This power should be conferred on the trustee irrespective of the following section.

SECTION 64.—The word "*solicitor*" will have to be changed into "*legal practitioner*" or "*pleader.*"

Adverting to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it would of course be necessary to obtain the sanction of the British Parliament to ratify the measure. It is of no importance whether the sanction is antecedent or subsequent, but I consider Draft I to be the preferable of the two.

From RAI BAHADUR KALLIAN SINGH, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 1st September, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter dated 30th July 1885, I have the honour to submit my few remarks as to the Draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in certain part of British India, and they are as follows.

2. In Section 3 it is necessary that the British India may be defined, that it may be more clear whether the foreign States comes within the definition. Although the General Clauses Act, I of 1858, defines the British India, but still remains doubtful as to its limits supposing for instance—*Biluchistan*, &c., &c.

3. In the same section clause (c) is somewhat harder, that by issuing the process of sale in execution of decree cannot be said that the debtor has committed the act of bankruptcy.

4. In Section 5, clause (d) paragraph 2nd, where it is said within a year before the date of presentation of the petition ordinary reside, &c., &c.

The above clause in the section is not clear to fix the period gives rise to a doubt.

5. In the Section 6, clause I, it should be added that the copy of petition must be furnished to the opposite party, that the opposite party may come proper and unnecessary delay may not occur.

6. In the Section 6, clause 5, that the words to take security for payment of debt is to put the hindrances in the way, but to ask security for the costs of the proceedings is not so.

7. In the Section 7, clause I, where it is said unless he is in prison, &c., &c., should be added if he is left on security under Section 336 of Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, as there is generally the case with judgment-debtors in execution of decrees of civil court.

8. Section 17, paragraph 10, provides that the order made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree. It ought to be for those persons only who wish to get the dividend from the estate of bankrupt and not for others who do not wish to be benefited by the provisions of the Act.

9. Section 27 is silent. Clause (c) should be added that who contracted debt *recklessly or carelessly*.

10. Section 28, clause I, should fix any period in which debt may be liquidated, say 12 years is a reasonable time. After that he must declare free from the such debt, otherwise it would be once a *bankrupt* always a *bankrupt*.

From CHOTA LAL, House Proprietor and Contractor, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 15th October, 1885).

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated Simla, the 30th August, under cover of No. 844, enclosing a copy of a draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in certain parts of British India, with Draft Statement of Objects and Reasons, for my humble remarks on the same.

I have gone through the whole of the draft, and, so far as I can see, I agree with it, except in two or three places, for which I beg to offer the following remarks.

In Section (7), No. 3, the debtor's petition ought to be withdrawn without the leave of the Court, except in cases the Court thinks it fit as otherwise.

In Section (11) the manager for the debtor's estate ought to be appointed by the Court, as well as the receiver and the debtor also be consulted.

In (Section 6), No. 6, when persons owing the debtor acknowledge themselves as debtors to the debtor, the Court ought to give decree against them in favour of the receiver for the debtor.

In (Section 23) in cases where debtor is personally required to point out persons owing him, the expenses in so doing by the debtor ought to be given him.

Also there is required a section by which a debtor may settle with his creditors privately or by appointing arbitrators.

Hoping you approve of the above.

From LALA GAGAR MAL, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 15th October, 1885).

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your your favor, No. 540, dated 8th instant, as well as a copy of draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency for my opinion. In reply to that I beg to return herewith, under a separate cover, the said draft with my notes thereupon. Some delay occurred in forwarding the draft, as I had to consider it thoroughly. Please excuse delay.

Within a year.—This seems to be a very long time. For it is just possible that a person may contract large debts within a year, and he himself be unwilling to go to the Insolvency Court and the creditor may not be able to take any steps. Therefore in my opinion 3 months or 6 months at the most should be the limit.

•• Rather vague. It should be *during office hours*, or some definite time or day should be fixed.

Signed must be defined, and made to include sealing and marking.

† *Vide* note to section 15, clause (1).

‡ Should be *and*. It is very easy to put the seal of Court on papers without the Judge knowing it. Seals are always in the hands of peons and others of the same class.

Section 15, clause (d).—The debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

Section 15, clause (4).—Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may personally or by agent inspect this statement at all *reasonable times*,* and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom * * * * *

Section 16, clause (9).—Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to and *signed* by the debtor, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him; they shall also be open to the inspection of any creditor at all *reasonable times*.†

Section 17, clause (7).—If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval may be testified by the seal of the Court being attached to the instrument containing the terms of the composition or scheme, or by the terms being embodied in an order of the Court.

Section 42, clause (1).—Every conveyance or transfer of property, or charge thereon made, every payment made, every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three* months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

PART V.

TRUSTEES.

Remuneration of Trustee.

Section 63, clause (1).—Where the creditors appoint any person to be trustee of a debtor's estate, his remuneration (if any) shall be fixed by an ordinary resolution of the creditors, or, if the creditors so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realized after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

Section 83, clause (c).—The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

Section 91, clause (c).—An appeal shall lie from the order of a Court appointed by a Local Government under section 82 of the High Court of the province.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKRUPTCIES.

Section 103.—When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official receiver reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, * * * *

Section 105.—Any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the cases following, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both; * * * *

Notices.

Section 125.—All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Section 133 (1).—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Interpretation.

"Province" means the territories under the administration of a Local Government:

"High Court of the province" means the highest Civil Court of appeal for the province:

"The Court" means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act:

"Affidavit" includes declarations under any legislative enactment, affirmations and attestations on honour

"Available act of bankruptcy" means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made:

* Should be six months: three months is too little a time.

The remuneration of the trustees should be fixed by the Court itself in every instance. It will be very improper to give this power to the creditors. It is sure to be abused.

It will be quite unnecessary to obtain the Governor General's previous sanction on a matter like this. The words in *italics* should be omitted.

The appealable orders should be specified. At present the law (which is the same as this) is very unsatisfactory. Some orders are appealable and some are not. Further, why should an appeal lie to the Chief Court direct? This is a *hardship*. It will be convenient to give this power to the Divisional Courts in this Province and other corresponding Courts in other Provinces.

There should be a final appeal to the Chief Court or High Court, as sometimes intricate questions arise in such cases.

Small Bankruptcies.—This should not be with regard to the amount of the debtor's property. It should be the reverse, i.e., with reference to the amount of debts due, and the amount to make a bankruptcy small should be Rs. 1,500 only, and not more; otherwise some dishonest people may succeed in arranging that their property may not exceed Rs. 3,000.

Imprisonment.—Simple or what?
Fine.—What amount?

Insert *registered* between the words "prepaid" and "part."

These interpretation clauses should be placed in the beginning.

Should be *one hour*.

24. If within *half* an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

From BAGGAN LAL, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 1st September, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter dated 30th July 1885, I have to submit my few remarks as to the Draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in certain parts of British India, and they are as follows.

2. In section 3 it is necessary that the British India may be defined, that it may be more clear whether the foreign States come within the definition. Although the General Clauses Act, I of 1868, defines the British India, but still remains doubtful as to its limits supposing, for instance *Biluchistan*, &c., &c.

3. In the same section, clause (c) is somewhat harder, that by issuing the process of sale in execution of decree cannot be said that the debtor has committed the act of bankruptcy.

4. In section 5, clause (d), paragraph 2nd, where it is said within a year before the date of presentation of the petition ordinary reside, &c., the clause in the section is not clear to fix the period gives rise to a doubt.

5. In the section 6, clause 1, it should be added that the copy of petition must be furnished to the opposite party that the opposite party may come proper and unnecessary delay may not occur.

6. In the section 6, clause 5, that the words to take security for payment of debts is to put the hindrances in the way, but to ask security for the costs of the proceedings is not so.

7. In the section 7, clause I, where it is said unless he is in prison, &c., &c., should be added if he is left on security under section 336 of Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, as there is generally the case with judgment-debtors in execution of decree of civil court.

8. Section 17, paragraph 10, provides that the order made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.

It ought to be for those persons only who wish to get the dividend from the estate of bankrupt, and not for others who do not like to be benefited by the provision of the Act.

9. Section 27 is silent. Clause (c) should be added that who contracted debt *recklessly or carelessly*.

10. Section 28, clause I, should fix any period in which debt may be liquidated, say 12 years is a reasonable term. After that he must be declared free from that said debt, otherwise it would be once a bankrupt always a bankrupt.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 4134—202, dated 24th October, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge your No. 1043, dated 17th June last, forwarding for opinion a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. The Bill will affect only the Presidency-town, the four chief town, in British Burma and the few large commercial centres to which it may hereafter be extended. There are no large commercial centres in the Central Provinces at present, and the likelihood of the extension of the Bill to any town in these provinces in the future is remote. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner does not think it necessary that he should make any observations on it.

3. The Bill was sent for opinion to two selected officers, Mr. J. W. Neill, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. Venning, Commissioner of Nagpur. Neither of these officers has offered any criticisms on it.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 352—26-L., dated 15th December, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1044, dated the 17th June last, regarding a draft Bill to amend the law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

2. I am now to submit copies of the letters cited in the margin, which contain expressions of the opinion of the Recorder of Rangoon, of the Judge of Moulmein, and of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce on the provisions of the Bill. The opinion of the learned Judicial Commissioner is still awaited. It will be submitted in due course. The delay in replying to your reference has been occasioned by the Chief Commissioner's desire to be in possession of the views of the Chamber of Commerce and, if possible, of the Judicial Commissioner, before taking the matter into consideration.

3. The Chief Commissioner agrees that for the present, as regards this province, the new Act should apply only to the four principal seaport towns. By Act XIV of 1883 power has been conferred on the Chief Commissioner to transfer the jurisdiction in insolvency matters of the Recorder of Rangoon to the chief Civil Courts of Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein in respect of those towns. Subject to the assent of the Governor General in Council, a similar power is conferred on the Chief Commissioner by sections 82 and 83 of the Bill. It would seem necessary to take care that the provisions of the Bill should not conflict with those of the Act above cited. But the Chief Commissioner does not support the suggestion made by the Judge of Moulmein that the power at present exercised by the Local Government of conferring insolvency jurisdiction on and withdrawing it from the Moulmein Court should be annulled by the constitution of that Court as an Insolvency Court under section 82 of the Bill.

4. The Chief Commissioner supports the proposal made by Mr. MacEwen that power should be taken in section 88 to confer on the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon the limited jurisdiction in bankruptcy matters which it is proposed to enable the High Courts to confer on the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns.

5. Section 91 of the Bill provides for appeals from orders in bankruptcy matters. Before the Bill is introduced into the Legislative Council it is probable that the jurisdiction of the superior Courts in this province will have been satisfactorily settled. But should the question of the constitution of a Chief Court in Burma be still unsettled when the Bankruptcy Bill is finally drafted, it will be necessary to specify in clause (c) of section 91 the particular High Court to which appeals under that clause would lie. Such appeals might appropriately lie to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

6. The Chief Commissioner solicits special attention to the opinion of the learned Recorder of Rangoon, particularly to the views stated in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of his letter, which seem to be worthy of consideration. It seems very important that the application of the less cumbrous procedure (section 103 of the Bill) should be extended so as to embrace cases where the assets are, apparently, not more than Rs. 10,000. Mr. MacEwen's figures, namely, 91 insolvencies, Rs. 28,74,000 of debts, and only Rs. 43,000 (less than 2 per cent. of the debts) recovered by the Official Assignee in all, do not warrant sanguine hope that bankruptcy proceedings will greatly benefit the mass of creditors. There is perhaps, therefore, the more reason for attempting, when the law is under revision, to free innocent debtors from some part of the pains and penalties now accruing to themselves and their families from non-fraudulent debt.

The recommendation made in paragraph 8 of Mr. MacEwen's letter regarding the abolition of dual jurisdiction in the same Court also commends itself to the Chief Commissioner.

7. Mr. MacEwen's report contains a recommendation for the abolition of imprisonment for non-fraudulent debt. The learned Judge is clearly in favour of such abolition, though he mentions that the retention of this penalty has been practically decided upon. The Chief Commissioner does not know how this may be. He ventured previously (letter No. 679—1-L., dated the 21st July, 1882, to Home Department) to show cause for the total abolition of imprisonment for non-fraudulent debt. He still holds to the same opinion. He recently referred to the Judicial Commissioner certain cases of imprisonment for civil debt in the hope that the learned Judge would advise or comment upon the matter. If anything of interest or value results from this recent reference and discussion, the papers will be laid before the Government of India.

From D. G. MACLEOD, Esq., Judge of the Town of Moulmein, to Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(No. 129—2, dated the 24th August, 1885).

In compliance with the request made in your letter No. 100—23L. (Judicial Department, Legislative), dated the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to offer the following opinion on the Indian Bankruptcy Bill.

In dealing with the first question raised in the 11th paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, namely, as to the extent to which the proposed law should be applied locally in British India, it is necessary to bear in mind the main object of a bankruptcy law, which is to relieve honest debtors from the punishment of imprisonment for debt. The securing of the debtor's property for the benefit of his creditors is really subsidiary to the relief to the debtor, and the question, therefore, should not be entirely judged with reference to the existing machinery for working the proposed law for the benefit of creditors.

The question, however, as discussed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, is not, as it was in the correspondence in 1882, whether it is advisable to abolish imprisonment for debt, but whether the privileges of the proposed law should be extended to debtors in India generally, or only to a favoured few who have the good fortune to be inhabitants of the small local areas to be brought under the operation of that law.

Allowing even that there are differences between the circumstances of indebtedness arising in commercial seaports and those occurring in the Mufassal, it seems to me desirable to have only one insolvency law for the whole of India, and this, as stated in paragraph 11 of Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, might be effected by inserting in the proposed measure a chapter providing the modifications and simplifications necessary to suit the requirements of Mufassal Courts. Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code has been, if not long enough in force to pave the way for a measure such as the present, sufficiently tried to show the necessity for its very considerable amendment, if not for its abolition, and I consider it unadvisable to retain it in preference to a simplified but complete insolvency law.

If it should in the end be decided not to frame an Act applicable to the whole of British India, it should, I think, at least be left optional with persons resident beyond the local limits of the Courts with insolvency jurisdiction to avail themselves of the benefit of the insolvency law. Cases are conceivable in which it may be a less hardship to debtors and creditors to get insolvency affairs administered by a Court having jurisdiction under the proposed measure than by the ordinary local Court with limited powers under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, such for instance as the case of a debtor who resides just outside the limits of an Insolvency Court or has considerable property within such limits.

Coming to that part of the Statement of Objects and Reasons which refers to the difference between the Bill and the law on which it is modelled, I would remark, in regard to the question of jurisdiction to entertain applications for a declaration of insolvency, that by reason of the difficulty in the case of natives of proving the fact of residence at all, it seems desirable to amend the provision by including *the personal carrying on of business or working for gain* as grounds of jurisdiction. This would afford creditors larger and easier means of proving the point of jurisdiction, which would probably be frequently raised by reason of the limitations imposed on it by the draft Bill.

As regards the provisions of the Bill, it is not easy to foresee how details, for the most part adapted to English modes of business, would work in practice in India. My remarks, therefore, will be directed and confined to what appear to me to be omissions in the Bill rather than to criticising the propriety or efficiency of the proposed procedure.

Section 8 (1).—If it is intended, as I think it must be, to give the Court power to release the debtor from jail if he should be there when the receiving order is made, provision for that should be made here by empowering the Court to order the release of the debtor wheresoever he may be confined. The power to release from jail, even if the jail be without the jurisdiction of the Court, is necessary in view of the different grounds which confer insolvency jurisdiction.

(2)—Under Act XXVIII of 1866, the power of sale is only conferred in respect of mortgages to which English law is applicable, and unless this provision is limited to the exercise of such power, mortgages would be entitled to realize their securities by suit to the detriment of the interests of the unsecured creditors, which the expenses of the suit would occasion. This remark should be read in connexion with another, which I shall presently make in reference to the rights of mortgages (*infra* 2nd Schedule 12c).

Section 19 (4).—Provision similar to that previously suggested should be made here also for the release of the debtor from jail if not released at the time of making the receiving order.

Section 26 (1).—The right to summon others than the debtor should be limited, as in the Civil Procedure Code, with reference to the means of communication between their place of residence and the court-house.

(2) I would add after the word "sum" the words "for his travelling expenses and subsistence."

Section 45.—It is, I think, desirable that the power of the Courts to seize the property of a bankrupt should extend to any part of Her Majesty's dominions, suitable provision being made for the procuration of the necessary authority from the Court having jurisdiction where the property is situate.

Sections 82 and 83.—As the Bill was drafted before the amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, by the Act of 1885, whereby the insolvent jurisdiction before exercised by the Recorder of Rangoon in Moulmein has been vested in the Judge of Moulmein, these sections should be altered so as to give the Court at Moulmein jurisdiction in bankruptcy by the direct operation of the proposed Act.

Part VII.—The usefulness of this chapter would be extended by providing that the Official Receiver shall not be required to pay the court-fees prescribed for proceedings in Court for the recovery of debts, but that the amount due for such fees shall be a first charge on any decree that may be obtained by him, or that it shall be payable out of the general funds of the estate. The difficulty also of investigating small claims of insolvents must, I should think, act prohibitively against the institution of suits for the recovery of such claims. If such suits were allowed to be brought on the statements made by insolvents in their schedules, greater responsibility would attach to such statements, and the burden of the suit would be rightly thrown on the person who, but for the intervention of the Receiver, would be the party to sue. The Official Receiver of course would be bound to satisfy himself as to the legality of the claim as disclosed by the facts stated in the schedule, but every other facility should be given him to realize the property of the debtor in the way I have indicated. No. 25 of the rules of the Calcutta High Court, framed under the present Insolvency Act, provides that the Official Assignee may sue without payment of office fees if he have no funds, but this does not include stamp-duty, to which my remarks are intended to apply.

Second Schedule 13 (c).—To meet the case of mortgagees whose securities exceed in value the amount of the debt, corresponding rights should, I think, be to the trustee to force a sale of mortgaged property at a reserved price equal to the amount due on the mortgage, as the trustee may not always be in a position to redeem.

The trustee should also have the right to sell the equity of redemption in mortgaged property if the mortgagee does not seek to foreclose his mortgage within some specified time.

From R. S. T. MAC EWEN, Esq., Officiating Recorder of Rangoon, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(No. 164—51, dated the 20th August, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 100—26-L., dated 6th July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend the Law of Insolvency and Bankruptcy in India, and asking for an expression of opinion on the provisions of the Bill.

2. The Bill itself is a large measure and deals with a somewhat difficult and complex subject. It is drawn on the lines of the recent English Bankruptcy Statute, and would require much more time than I have at present at my disposal to examine its provisions in detail and consider their probable effect in the event of its becoming law. But I may say that a new Act dealing with insolvency and bankruptcy in India has long been felt to be a necessity, and I think the general feeling has been, both amongst lawyers and commercial men, that any measure of the kind which is undertaken should be as clear, simple, and effective as possible. Whether this Bill fully answers these requirements it is difficult to say without a much more minute examination of its provisions than I am now able to give to it.

3. Part I (sections 3—20) of the Bill deals with the procedure to be followed from an act of bankruptcy to discharge, and in cases of large bankruptcies, where the bankrupts are traders and the property for distribution is considerable, the provisions are no doubt to the advantage of creditors, but they are more cumbrous than under the present system, and will lead to greater expense in the administration of bankrupt estates. They will add considerably to the work of the Courts and of the Official Assignee (called Official Receiver in the Bill), and appear to contemplate (in large cases at least) the appointment of a trustee, other than the Official Receiver, in each bankruptcy. The appointment of such a trustee, except in large and intricate cases, seems unnecessary and undesirable. If generally adopted, the effect would be to take all bankruptcies likely to render reasonable remuneration to the trustee out of the hands of the Official Receiver and Trustee and to leave him with only such cases as would yield little or no returns; and as he is not a salaried officer, but dependent wholly upon commission for his own labour and the cost of his establishment, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure the services of competent persons as Official Receivers. If the commission to come to the Official Receiver is likely to be inadequate, the Government will have to pay a high salary to the Official Receiver and the cost of his establishment. For the duties imposed by the Bill on the Official Receiver are considerable and important, and must be performed by a professional lawyer. At present the Official Assignee and his establishment cost the Government nothing. No doubt section 20 leaves it in the discretion of the Court to appoint an independent trustee, but the appointment might be applied for by the creditors: the Official Receiver would probably object. At all events there would be a conflict of interests, and it might be difficult to refuse an application by the body or a majority of the creditors. Such applications would never be made in non-paying bankruptcies, and the practical effect might be to leave these and no others in the hands of the Official Receiver. It seems to be considered that there would be difficulty in finding non-official persons qualified and willing to act in such cases. I do not think this is so much to be apprehended, as the competition there would be for paying trusteeships. There are always a considerable number of persons ready to offer for any business that may be expected to pay, and sub-section (2) of section 64 contemplates the appointment of solicitors. It appears to me, therefore, that unless some restrictions are placed upon the appointment of non-official trustees, there is likely to be a good deal of competition for the business, and if appointments were freely made, it would be with the result just indicated. On the whole, I think the business is likely to be better performed in the hands of a responsible professional Official Receiver, and, in addition to the discretion imposed upon the Court in the matter, I think no appointment of a non-official trustee should be made except upon a resolution of three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, and that section 20, sub-section (2), should be altered to this effect.

4. The Bill (section 63) provides for the remuneration of non-official trustees, but it does not appear how the Official Receiver is to be paid. Of course if it is intended that he shall be a salaried officer and receive no commissions, then these observations will be inapplicable. But if he is to be on the footing of the present Official Assignee, they appear deserving of consideration; and if he is to be a salaried officer, it may be well to enquire from what source his salary and establishment are to be met. The only court-fee chargeable in insolvency cases is the ordinary petition fee of eight annas, and the fees for serving notices go to the messenger and not to the credit of Government.

5. The provisions of Part I are, it seems to me, unnecessarily complex for the large number of small bankruptcies which occupy so much of the time of the Courts at present. It is true Part VII provides a summary procedure for some, but not for all of these cases. It is only in cases where the property to be administered does

not exceed Rs. 3,000 that this part applies. I annex a statement showing the number of insolvencies in this Court during the past three years, with the scheduled liabilities, assets, and actual recoveries. In 1882 there were 20 insolvencies, aggregating Rs. 4,54,401 of liabilities, and scheduled assets amounting to Rs. 2,12,526, while the total recoveries amounted to Rs. 23,187, and of this sum Rs. 20,163 was secured, the sum which the Official Assignee recovered for distribution amongst creditors being only Rs. 8,324.

In 1883, out of 22 insolvencies with total liabilities of Rs. 14,17,824 and scheduled assets of Rs. 6,32,792, Rs. 82,823 was all that was recovered. Of this sum, Rs. 60,080 was secured, and the balance, Rs. 22,743, the Official Assignee called in.

In 1884 the total liabilities in 49 insolvencies was Rs. 10,03,035. The assets as per schedule amounted to Rs. 7,82,933, the recoveries to Rs. 56,446, of which Rs. 39,782 was secured and the Official Assignee recovered Rs. 16,664.

It is not quite clear what "property of the debtor" in section 103 is intended to cover. If it means scheduled assets, then Chapter VII would apply to about one-half of the business in this Court. Of the 91 insolvencies shown in the statement it would apply to 47. Having regard, however, to the results in the remaining 44 cases, it appears to me that the limit might very well be raised to Rs. 5,000, and I think it might with safety and advantage be raised to Rs. 10,000. In three only out of the 91 cases has property of the value of Rs. 10,000 and upwards been administered, and in seven cases has property between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 been recovered. In the remaining 81 cases the property actually administered was less than Rs. 5,000. In 53 cases absolutely nothing was recovered. The provisions of section 14 relating to meetings of creditors would be inapplicable to the whole of these 81 cases.

In 9 out of 10 of these cases the insolvents only come into Court for the purpose of obtaining a protection order. They are either in jail in execution of a Civil Court decree or are threatened with arrest; they have little or no property—in many cases absolutely none. They are nearly all petty traders or impecunious clerks and other persons; the number of their creditors and the individual debts are small; there is seldom much, if any, opposition, and the whole business in these cases is of a simple and rudimentary character. To apply the provisions and machinery of this Bill, to any great extent, to these cases would, in my opinion, be a mistake. The cost, trouble, and delay would far exceed the benefit to be derived. The estates would not bear the cost, which would therefore fall upon the Government.

6. I have very little doubt, although I have not the means of testing my opinion by returns, that in the presidency-towns the results will be found to be much the same as here. I think that if there was no imprisonment for debt there would be very little insolvency business in India; at all events it would be confined to *bona fide* trading bankruptcies. It seems to me that, no matter how stringent a bankruptcy law may be made, it will be taken advantage of so long as imprisonment for debt continues, and the Courts will be resorted to by a class of debtors who ought not to be able to get rid of their debts by means of an Act of this kind.

The true remedy is abolition of imprisonment for debt. It would curtail credit, and be immensely to the advantage of the public and the administration of justice. It would practically abolish small bankruptcies, save much legislation, the time of the Courts, and the expenditure of public money. I understand the question has lately been considered and it has been decided to retain imprisonment for debt. I think, however, it is well worthy of further consideration in connection with the subject of insolvency and this Bill.

7. Section 103 (b) provides that the committee of inspection may be dispensed with in small bankruptcies, and (c) allows for other modifications by rules. But this is an inconvenient arrangement, and the power to make rules which absolutely annul the direct provisions of an Act is often questioned. I think where modifications are considered necessary they ought to be made in the Act itself in this part. I am of opinion that all the provisions relating to meetings of creditors should be dispensed with in small bankruptcies, and that this modification should precede or follow clause (b).

8. I am also of opinion that in Courts where the Bankruptcy Act is in operation, Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should not apply. The double jurisdiction and procedure lead to confusion, doubts, and uncertainty; persons will not know which procedure to come under, and objections and difficulties will be raised. As it is, Chapter XX has been very little used in the Courts now exercising insolvent jurisdiction. There is not a single instance of it in this Court, and until the High Court of Calcutta lately held that it had concurrent jurisdiction under the Civil Procedure Code, the power was doubted. At all events it had not been freely exercised. I am of opinion, therefore, that one of two courses ought to be followed with regard to this part of the subject—

- (1) Additional provisions ought to be added to Chapter XX to provide more fully for small bankruptcies, and they should be omitted from this Act altogether; or
- (2) Part VII ought to deal with them entirely and be the only law in the Courts to which the Act would apply, and Chapter XX of the Code should be restricted to Courts in which the Act did not apply.

I think the second is the preferable course, and that their proper place is in this Act; but the procedure should, as nearly as possible, be that of the Code.

9. This Court has not at present the machinery necessary to carry out the provisions of the Bill, and even if a Chief Court should be constituted for British Burma, it will require some addition to its establishment to work the Act properly if all bankruptcies, where the property likely to be realized exceeds Rs. 3,000, were to be made subject to the full provisions of the Act. The principal Civil Courts at Moulmein and Akyab have lately been invested with insolvency jurisdiction, and certainly they have not, and are not likely to obtain the establishments necessary for the purpose. The jurisdiction might no doubt revert to the Recorder or be vested in a Chief Court, but I think it would be a very great hardship to persons resident in these places to compel them to come to Rangoon in all cases of small bankruptcies. The principal Civil Courts in these places are quite competent to deal with small insolvencies, and with a simple procedure they would not require extra establishments. I think, therefore, that this is a matter of considerable importance so far as the seaport towns of this province are concerned.

10. Section 88 confers certain powers on the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts. I see no objection to this provision. It will relieve the High Courts of a great deal of purely formal work and of a number of petty *unopposed* bankruptcies, and I presume the rules contemplated by sub-section (1) would fix a *pecuniary* limit beyond which these Courts could not receive or hear bankruptcy petitions. In the draft Bill to constitute a Chief Court for British Burma power has been taken to extend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act to Rangoon. Similar power might be taken to extend, at any time, the provisions of section 88 to the Small Cause Court of Rangoon, although I could not at present recommend that the powers given by the Bill should be exercised by the Rangoon Small Cause Court. But if that Court is reconstituted under the Presidency Acts, and the necessary establishments are allowed, there is no reason why it should not exercise the same powers as the Presidency Courts.

11. I entirely approve of the penultimate sections of the Bill. I think they are most necessary and will meet most of the cases which arise in practice.

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1882.

Number of insolvent.	Liabilities in rupees.	ASSETS AS PER SCHEDULE.				ACTUAL RECOVERIES.				Remarks.
		Debt due to the estate in rupees.	Value of property unsecured in rupees.	Value of property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	From debtors in rupees.	Property unsecured in rupees.	Property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	
1	Registry of bankruptcy in Scotland. The insolvent compromised with his creditors out of Court at four annas in the rupee.
2	9,301	399	...	...	399	...	920	...	920
3	13,310	13,527	...	...	13,527	140	...	...	140
4	5,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	24,167	1,000	...	9,870	9,870	114	...	1,760	1,874	No schedule filed; insolvent settled with creditors out of Court and paid in Rs. 12,444, to be divided amongst creditors at four annas in the rupee.
6	2,860	2,800	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	...	673
8	11,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,050	8,050
9	No schedule filed. Rupees 1,317 was also realized from rents of houses. This insolvent compromised with his creditors out of Court for eight annas in the rupee.
10	21,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	2,36,847	...	478	1,24,500	1,24,978	...	475	...	475	
12	Cannot be ascertained as case is transferred to Akynah.	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	46
13	2,940	
14	61,353	4,537	1,700	...	6,237	85	658	5,571	6,204	
15	5,871	3,513	80	750	4,373	25	...	1,553	1,578	
16	13,600	10,500	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...
17	9,227	1,450	...	4,870	6,320	59	...	3,229	3,288	
18	20,569	509	...	30,100	30,569	...	119	...	119	
19	5,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	3,055	1,755	...	1,900	3,555	...	25	...	25	
	4,54,401	39,742	2,259	1,70,536	2,12,528	457	2,800	20,163	23,487	

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1883.

Number of insolvent.	Liabilities in rupees.	ASSETS AS PER SCHEDULE.				ACTUAL RECOVERIES.				Remarks.
		Debt due to the estate in rupees.	Value of property unsecured in rupees.	Value of property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	From debtors in rupees.	Property unsecured in rupees.	Property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	
1	710	No schedule filed.
2	1,04,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	61,850	784	7,981	...	8,165	...	5,256	...	5,256	
4	6,802	3,319	...	...	3,349	...	...	...	...
5	5,900	3,000	3,000	This was for final discharge.
6	6,055	3,108	...	...	3,108	...	...	...	...
7	13,000	10,500	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...
8	2,905	...	233	...	233	...	33	...	33	
9	58,288	7,202	...	675	7,007	This was for final discharge.
10	4,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	2,800	575	...	...	575	...	...	...	...
12	1,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	6,309	2,094	2,098	422	422	
14	4,733	403	...	150	553	...	...	...	...
15	3,17,881	41,000	...	3,08,119	3,49,119	...	539	...	539	
16	5,593	4,065	...	...	4,065	...	...	...	...
17	8,708	8,325	8,325	
18	5,00,487	23,362	6,480	2,08,550	2,38,333	2,194	14,000	51,333	68,196	
19	2,506	1,554	...	...	1,554	112	...	...	112
	14,17,834	98,204	13,031	5,21,494	6,33,702	2,306	20,437	60,080	82,823	

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1884.

Number of insolvencies.	Liabilities in rupees.	ASSETS AS PER SCHEDULE.				ACTUAL RECOVERIES.				Remarks.
		Debt due to the estate in rupees.	Value of property unsecured in rupees.	Value of property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	From debtors in rupees.	Property unsecured in rupees.	Property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	
1	2,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4,718	294	...	...	294	...	...	...	...
3	3,807	160	...	...	160	...	...	...	...
4	5,012	788	...	...	788	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	3,905	...	127	...	127	...	43	...	43	
7	2,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2,559	306	...	...	306	...	...	...	...
9	2,588	179	...	...	179	...	...	...	...
10	2,635	...	300	...	300	...	108	...	108	
11	0,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
13	2,050	2,624	...	...	2,624	...	...	...	...
14	7,157	7,765	160	...	7,905	13	061	...	074	
15	28,600	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	525	
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
17	55,200	...	...	...	...	...	5,157	17,900	22,957	
18	9,870	3,046	903	...	4,041	...	029	...	029	
19	7,947	8,635	112	...	8,797	...	...	...	...
20	8,200	785	183	...	068	...	420	...	420	
21	13,910	3,020	0,200	...	12,890	1,749	3,830	...	5,589	
22	20,693	2,057	...	7,300	10,257	...	...	5,032	5,032	
23	73,763	71,902	1,319	...	73,240	...	81	...	81	
24	67,047	67,380	2,573	...	69,962	...	1,313	...	1,313	The insolvents in these cases compromised with their creditors out of Court at eight annas in the rupee.
25	1,00,436	41,420	4,271	2,10,000	2,55,700	...	...	...	...
26	85,330	50,057	3,034	...	53,745	...	...	...	...
27	1,84,000	15,000	1,000	1,40,000	1,50,000	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This case is for final discharge.
29	11,005	...	...	...	...	...	620	...	620	
30	7,733	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
31	10,050	5,309	141	8,770	12,220	...	510	1,500	2,010	
32	0,510	3,301	418	250	4,020	...	221	...	221	
33	9,400	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...
34	27,921	520	...	...	520	...	...	...	...
35	8,175	260	7,207	13,000	20,467	...	...	...	...
36	32,393	8,000	772	15,500	25,178	254	299	13,200	13,763	
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
38	Cannot be ascertained; case transferred to Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74	
39	10,510	4,230	...	...	4,230	...	...	...	...
40	Cannot be ascertained; case transferred to Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	3,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	3,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	8,460	...	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	525	525	
44	14,108	10,023	...	...	10,022	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This case is for final discharge.
46	0,491	5,717	186	...	5,933	...	...	...	...
47	51,903	21,421	...	11,500	35,921	...	...	825	825	
48	Cannot be ascertained; case transferred to Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	131	
49	52,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	10,03,036	3,42,697	33,710	4,06,326	7,84,933	2,016	14,048	39,782	56,440	

From J. STUART, Esq., Secretary, Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(dated the 5th December, 1885)..

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 101—26-L., dated the 6th July, 1885, asking the opinion of this Chamber on the draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in British India.

In reply I am directed to inform you that, as this was a matter involving legal knowledge for a complete understanding of the proposed alterations, the members of the Chamber did not feel themselves qualified to express an opinion. They, therefore, referred the matter to their legal adviser, and I am directed to forward to you his remarks on the proposed amendments.

I have further to apologise for the long delay in submitting an opinion on this matter, a delay which was occasioned by the references which Mr. Gillbanks, the Chamber's adviser, had to make as to the course of legislation in England on the same subject.

Note by MR. J. C. GILLBANKS, Barrister-at-Law, Rangoon,—(dated the 5th December, 1885).

FROM the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the proposed draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy it would appear that in 1870 a proposal of Sir James Stephen's to introduce virtually the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869 was by general opinion negatived as being too complicated for the mofussil and because the principle of voluntary management by creditors was considered unsuited to India. We think that for the same reasons the present proposed Bill is unsuited for the mofussil in Burma. A proposal in 1881 to amend the existing insolvency law was rejected on the ground that the law required recasting rather than amendment. We fully agree with this opinion, and we believe that nothing short of re-casting the law would be satisfactory. The present law does not seem to us to be cumbersome, though it certainly is defective and out of date.

The proposed Bill adopts the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883; thus we pass at once from legislation in 1848 (our present Insolvent Act is dated 9th June 1848) to an Act of 1883, a gap 35 years in legislation. We consider that it is eminently desirable to assimilate the law in force in India in insolvency to that in force in England and thus to afford our Courts the advantage of English decisions.

In the face of the opinions elicited by previous proposals we are not prepared to recommend at present that the proposed Bill should extend beyond the limits of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein as far as Burma is concerned, but we think it desirable that a proviso should be inserted giving power to the local Government to extend the Act to other places in this province when it shall be deemed desirable or necessary. Further, we consider it advisable that the jurisdiction in bankruptcy shall be vested in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon (or such Court as may be constituted in its place), except as to Moulmein, where there is already a Judge, in whose Court the jurisdiction might be vested with a right of appeal. Provisions on this point must, however, await the passing of the new Burma Courts Act.

Some of the most important provisions of the Bill are those which apply to a composition in satisfaction of the debts due from the bankrupt, or for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs. These provisions remove some of the gravest defects of the existing Indian insolvency law, and they show the enormous gap in our legislative enactments, for the principle of deeds of arrangement, by which the property of an insolvent trader was made available for the common benefit of his creditors without his being adjudicated a bankrupt, was introduced in England as far back as 1825. Now, without any preparatory legislation it is proposed at once to progress from our legislation of 1848 (which was then more backward than English legislation) to the latest English enactment. We must admit that we are legally advised that it appears somewhat doubtful, whether as the proposed Bill is shorn of whatever advantages were expected from the control of the Board of Trade, it is desirable to follow so closely the English Act of 1883.

It may be broadly stated that the chief defects of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869 were in the provisions for liquidation of the debtor's affairs by arrangement and composition. These defects, it has been alleged, arose mostly from the improper use of proxies and the supineness of creditors, which led to the adoption of inadequate compositions through the influence of the debtors' friends and from the want of control over trustees in bankruptcy in case of liquidation by arrangement, the trustees being exempted from the control of the Court.

We presume that the principle of liquidation by arrangement under the voluntary management of creditors is no longer (as in 1870) considered unsuitable to India. From our experience in Rangoon and Burma we do not think the principle unsuited for this province. We may add that many instances of a desire to carry out such arrangements have come within our experience. Sometimes they have been frustrated because there was no method of making them compulsory, and no control could be exercised by the Insolvent Court. A similar want has been felt when a petition has been withdrawn upon arrangement with creditors.

In so far as a provisional order is only made for the protection of the bankrupt's estate when necessary in the first instance, and the creditors are to have a voice in deciding whether the debtor shall be adjudicated a bankrupt or his affairs be liquidated by composition or arrangement, we approve of the principle of the proposed Bill. If it appears that the approval of the Court, which is necessary, was obtained by fraud, or if it appears that in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or the debtor, the composition or scheme may be annulled without prejudice to anything done under it. This is a departure which we approve thoroughly; but at the same time we feel some doubt as to whether the proposed Bill is adapted in details to Indian circumstances. It is extremely stringent in many of its provisions, and we think complicated. We should prefer an Act embodying the main principles and features (with the exception of the important changes just noticed, which should be engrafted) of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869, which was not found to work badly, and could have been amended without much difficulty, rather than a close copy of an enactment, which has not been in force for two years, and of the working of which doubts have already been expressed.

We are hardly prepared at present to recommend the abolition of imprisonment for debt or the introduction of more of the provisions of the Debtors Act, 1869, than the proposed Bill contains.

The duties to be discharged under the English Act by the Board of Trade can, we conceive, only be undertaken by the Courts through properly appointed officers. The appointment of such an officer is much needed in Burma.

We can see no object in preserving any distinction between traders and non-traders.

The limitation of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the departure from the corresponding provisions of the English Act, are adapted to this province, and we think that domicile should be rejected as a ground of jurisdiction.

With regard to bankruptcy being a disqualification for certain officers. We consider that a provision for the removal of the disqualification on a bankruptcy being annulled might be provided for.

In sections 39 and 40 of the proposed Bill the provisions of section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code as to the time at which an attaching creditor's title becomes complete as against rival decree-holders will be that at which it becomes complete as against the trustee in bankruptcy. This seems to be a sufficient provision, and one which it is desirable to insert, for although it is in consonance with a decision in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon there are decisions which conflict with that law.

At present it would not be desirable to overburden the Small Cause Court by jurisdiction in bankruptcy in petty cases transferred. But a provision for the delegation of such powers might be inserted, to be exercised when desirable, as it appears to have worked well in Madras.

The following are instances of the stringency of the proposed Bill:—

Section 3, (1) (c).—"If execution issued against him has been levied by sale of his property in any civil proceeding in British India."

If this is intended to include a foreclosure of a mortgage or order of sale in a suit on a mortgage, it is, we consider, too stringent: such a provision as that contained in the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, would be sufficient.

"That execution issued against the debtor on any legal process for the purpose of obtaining payment of not less than Rs. 500 has been levied by seizure and sale of his goods."

Section 15 (2).—The time for filing a statement of, and in relation to, his affairs by the debtor is extremely short: it is true that the Court may, for special reasons, extend it. By the present Act a debtor is allowed such time as the Court may deem reasonable.

Section 27, relating to the discharge of the bankrupt, especially 3 (a), which requires him to keep such accounts as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position for three years preceding his bankruptcy. For the present the analogous provisions of section 18 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 would suffice for Burma, which are shortly as follows:—(1) assent of creditors to closing of bankruptcy by special resolution; (2) that he has paid eight annas in the rupee, unless prevented by trustees conduct or circumstances, for which the bankrupt is not justly responsible, and that they desire his discharge, unless he has made default in giving up property required to be given up by the Act, or that he is being prosecuted under the Debtors Act, 1869. This might be complied with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, as to the status of an undischarged bankrupt (section 54).

Section 28, is stringent enough as to those debtors who are likely to make settlements on their wives, but it does not touch the case of immoveable property which is bought by a debtor and conveyed to his wife or child. Such transactions are, unfortunately, not uncommon, and some provisions might be inserted as to them. Partially provided for in section 41.

Section 54, restricted to Rs. 500. Under the present Act, no restriction as to amount. The rate of interest, 4 per cent., is very low; the usual Court rate allowed is 6 per cent., 9 per cent. being an average rate of interest.

Section 58—Property not divisible among creditors, only Rs. 200. At present Rs. 300. In the present state of exchange this is much below the value allowed by the English Act, 1883, nearly £20 (111) of this section is less stringent than section 23 of the present Insolvent Act on the words "in his trade or business" are inserted. Having regard to the abolition of the distinction between traders and non-traders, it would seem hardly desirable to insert these words, but rather to continue the former provisions of the reputed ownership clause.

Considering the heavy stamp duties exacted in India, and that certain conveyances, letters-of-attorney, &c., are by section 75 of the present Insolvent Act exempt from stamp duty, we hope that a section similar thereto, or to section 144 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, may be inserted in the new Act.

The provision that a creditor may convey his dissent to a composition or scheme by a letter in a prescribed form attested by a witness, section 17 (c) does not appear adapted to this country; a more formal attestation is necessary.

In section 59 it will be necessary to insert such provisions as would include a senior Judge of a Court not being a High Court; but this will depend on the new Burma Courts Act as far as this province is concerned.

We consider that it is unnecessary at present to introduce the most stringent provisions of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, as they are, we think, not adapted to the circumstances of this province. And for the present, and until the English Act of 1883 has been longer in operation, and its advantages practically demonstrated, we would suggest that the main principles of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869 should be adopted with the requisite amendments, already mentioned, and with the adoption of the principle that the creditors are to have a voice in deciding whether the debtor shall be adjudicated a bankrupt or his affairs shall be liquidated by composition or arrangement. We hold that less complication and greater simplicity is necessary both to adapt the Act to Indian circumstances and to render it possible for our Courts and their officers to work an Act which will be such an enormous stride in legislation. Finally, we are glad that there has been a return to the older and more usual nomenclature, and that the terms 'bankrupt' and 'bankruptcy' will replace 'insolvent' and 'insolvency.'

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 269—3L., dated 15th January, 1886).

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 352—26 L., dated the 15th ultimo, I am directed to submit a copy of a note by the Judicial Commissioner on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

Note by Judicial Commissioner, British Burma.

I HAVE compared the Bill with the English Statute, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52. With very few alterations the Bill reproduces the Statute. To criticize the Bill is in effect to discuss the Statute, which became law in England after very full consideration, and which is the outcome of the experience of some twenty years of the working of the Statute which it displaces. That Statute came into force just two years ago. I have no experience of its working and I can find very few cases bearing upon it.

It is desirable that the bankruptcy law of the Presidency-towns should as closely resemble that in force in England as local conditions will allow. I approve of the proposal to restrict the operation of the Bill to selected areas in which business is usually conducted on Western usages. As far as my own experience goes the greater part of the provisions of the Bill are unsuited to the small bankruptcies which usually come before the Courts of the interior, and those Courts have no agency for working the Bill.

From E. STACK, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 1047, dated 7th June, 1885).

IN reply to your letter No. 1045, dated the 17th June, 1885, I am directed to say that the Chief Commissioner thinks it unnecessary to offer any remarks on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, as the proposed Act is not likely to be wanted in this Province.

From A. MARTINDALE, Esq., Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 610—70, dated 3rd July, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1046, dated the 17th of June, 1885, forwarding for an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion, a draft Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

2. In reply, I am to say that, so far as the Officiating Chief Commissioner is able to judge, the Bill seems suited to the circumstances of the places to which it is proposed to apply it in the event of its becoming law.

From **LIEUT. COLONEL SIR E. R. C. BRADFORD**, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 807, dated 29th July, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1047, dated the 17th of May, 1885, forwarding copies of the papers noted on the margin, and in reply to state that I have no observations to offer on the provisions of the draft Bill.

Draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

From **J. R. FITZGERALD**, Esq., Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 570(L), dated 7th December, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1048, dated the 17th June, forwarding, for the opinion of the Resident at Hyderabad, a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. In reply, I am to inform you that, as the operation of the Bill is by paragraph 11 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons expressly and closely limited to certain seaport towns and commercial centres, of which none exist in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mr. Cordery has no observations to offer in the matter.

From **R. BELCHAMBERS**, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 107, dated 13th February, 1886).

I SEND herewith copy of a letter from the Official Assignee and the original note received therewith.

From **J. C. MACGREGOR**, Esq., Official Assignee, Calcutta, to Registrar, High Court, Calcutta,—(No. 76, dated 13th February, 1886).

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a note on the Draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Note.

THE draft Bankruptcy Bill is, in my opinion, calculated to effect a great improvement on the existing law, but I think that it follows the lines of the English Statute too closely, and requires certain alterations and modifications to adapt it to the requirements of this country. In the following note I have attempted to indicate section by section the amendments which seem to me to be most necessary or desirable.

Section 3 (1) (d)—I would add the words "or closes his place of business". A considerable number of the persons who pass through the Insolvent Court are Marwaries, who reside in Native States and carry on business in the Presidency-towns by their gunashtas. Some such words as I have suggested would seem to be required to meet their cases.

I think the following clause, or one to the same effect, might be added with advantage:—"or suffers himself to be arrested or taken in execution for a debt not due, or submits collusively, or fraudulently to an adverse decree, or procures himself, or his property, movable or immovable, to be attached or taken in execution."

Section 3 (1) (c) and (g).—These clauses are very sweeping; I think they should be modified.

Section 7—I think the question is worthy of consideration whether up-country debtors, Native or European, should not be allowed to seek relief in the Bankruptcy Courts. The provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code apply only to judgment-debtors, they are very defective in many respects, and residents in the Mufassal have practically no really effective insolvency law.

Section 9 (2).—The power given to the Bankruptcy Court to stay suits, executions and other proceedings against the debtor in any Court should prove highly useful. When a debtor having property in the Mufassal files a petition of insolvency, his up-country creditors at once proceed to sue him in the local Courts, and to attach his property, and, as the staying of such proceedings is, under the present law, a matter of some difficulty, the trouble, cost and delay of winding up his estate are greatly increased.

Section 11—The Official Receiver should be empowered to appoint a special manager, with or without an application by the creditors, whenever he considers such functionary necessary. He should also be empowered to appoint the debtor to be special manager if he considers such appointment expedient, and without having imposed upon him the necessity of first procuring the sanction of the Court. It should further be provided that in the event of a private trustee not being appointed the special manager should be continued so long as the Official Receiver deems his services necessary.

The Official Receiver, who makes the appointment, might also be allowed to settle what security should be given by the special manager, and what remuneration, within certain limits prescribed by rule, he should be allowed. For reasons of economy, as well as of expedition, it is desirable to dispense, as far as may be, with frequent applications to the Court.

Section 14.—The provisions as to meetings of creditors do not seem to me to be suited for India. I believe that, in nine cases out of ten, creditors will not take the trouble to attend, or, at any rate, that only two or three of them will do so. In my opinion, it would be well to omit all the provisions and rules as to meetings, or the proceeding by meetings might be made the exception instead of the rule, power being given to the Court to direct that, in any particular bankruptcy, meetings should be held. When no such direction is given the holding of meetings should not be compulsory but should be left to the discretion of the Official Receiver or Trustee. It might also be provided that a meeting should be called on a requisition signed by a certain number of creditors.

Section 15 (2).—Provision should be made for the preparation of the statement of affairs in the event of the debtor absconding or neglecting to prepare it. The present practice seems a convenient one and might be adopted. The Court, on the application of the Official Assignee or a creditor, directs the Chief Clerk to issue advertisements calling upon creditors to bring in statements of their claims supported by affidavit before a fixed date, and the Chief Clerk prepares a schedule from such statements.

The proviso to section 62 (2) authorizes the Official Receiver to employ some persons to assist "in the preparation of a statement of affairs" when the debtor himself cannot prepare it, but that does not go far enough, and will not be found sufficient in the not uncommon cases of residents up-country who hide in their native villages and put the Court at defiance.

Section 16 (9).—The declaration that the debtor's examination is concluded should not prevent his being brought up for further examination in the event of fresh facts transpiring which render such further examination desirable.

Section 17.—If, as I have suggested above, the provisions regarding meetings are omitted or not made compulsory in all cases, this section must be altered. The best plan would seem to be to enact that when a debtor makes a proposal for composition such proposal shall be submitted, in the first instance, to the Official Receiver who, if he considers it reasonable, shall either call a meeting of, or submit the proposal by circular to, the cred-

that a large number of estates, some of them involving great labour and responsibility, bring him absolutely no remuneration. But I fail to see the justice of denying him commission on sums which he may pay to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities. If he has the trouble of realising those securities he should surely be paid for that trouble. This is recognised by the general rules passed under several of the English Bankruptcy Acts (see General Rules under Act of 1883 Nos 65 to 69), which direct that when a trustee sells mortgaged property under order of Court his commission and costs shall be a first charge on the proceeds.

I would further remark that the fixing of the remuneration should not be left to the creditors, to do so will give rise to bargaining and will have the effect of degrading the office of trustee. The remuneration should be regulated either by the Act or by a rule of court.

Section 64 (3) would seem to imply that the trustees must get the sanction of the Court before employing solicitors, auctioneers, &c. This will necessitate frequent applications to the Court, always attended with more or less expense and delay. The employment of such persons might be left to the discretion of the trustee.

Section 65.—The provisions regarding the bankruptcy estates account will impose considerable labour upon the Court, and will necessitate the creation of a new establishment. At present all moneys and securities belonging to insolvent estates are deposited in the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Official Assignee, and that officer has a staff which is specially adapted for, and well acquainted with, the keeping of the necessary accounts, while the fact that his accounts are regularly and strictly audited by the Comptroller General's Office affords an effectual guarantee against fraud or carelessness. I have already suggested that the Official Assignee should be appointed Official Receiver, and that his staff should be taken over by the Official Receiver. I would add the further suggestion that the bankruptcy estates account should be kept in his name and under his control, the system of a Government audit and a half yearly report by the auditors to the Chief Justice being continued as at present.

Section 67 (1).—The investment in Government securities should stand in the name of the Official Receiver, and the interest should be devoted to paying his salary and pension (if he is to be remunerated by salary), the salaries and pensions of his establishment, his office and audit charges, and to the costs of advertising and of administering poor estates, so as to leave as large a portion as possible of the assets available for the creditors. This is the present system, which was established many years ago with the sanction of the then Chief Justice on the recommendation of the auditors of the Official Assignee's accounts. It has the advantage of utilising for the general purposes of administration of insolvent estates a large number of cash balances of individual estates which, by reason of their smallness or liability to immediate demands, could not be separately invested. It removes from the charge of individual estates the heavy burden of a proportional share of the cost of administration, and substitutes a simple and economical machinery for a clumsy and costly system.

Section 67 (2).—The proposed procedure will take time and cause some expense. If the invested funds are allowed to stand in the name of the Official Receiver for the time being, he can, when necessary, sell them with a minimum of delay and expense, and the audit will be an effectual check upon any misuse of that power.

Section 68.—In this section I would substitute "Official Receiver" for "Court" in respect of all cases in which a private trustee is appointed. Where the Official Receiver is acting as trustee the regular Government audit of, and periodical report upon his accounts will suffice. These alterations would save the Court much labour without diminishing the efficacy of the proposed checks.

Section 72. My remarks on section 68 will apply *mutatis mutandis* to this section also.

Section 70. I would substitute the words "Official Receiver" for "committee of inspection." See notes on sections 20 and 50 *ante*.

Section 88.—The delegation of powers to a Judge of the Small Cause Court seems most objectionable. The time of the Judges of that court is already very fully occupied, examinations of debtors or of persons suspected of having in their possession property of the debtor frequently take up several days, and it is certain that in a large number of cases the Small Cause Court would not be able, without a considerable increase to the number of Judges, to give those matters the time and attention they require. Moreover, complicated and difficult questions of law are so frequently in bankruptcy proceedings that it is most desirable that every step should be taken before a Judge of the High Court. I agree with the Select Committee on the Small Cause Courts Bill of 1880 in thinking that unless the Small Cause Courts are to hear cases which, owing to their length, intricacy and difficulty, ought to be removed to the High Court, the saving of time to the latter tribunal will be altogether unimportant. If a Judge suggested the powers of the Official Receiver are extended, he will be able to dispose of a large portion of the petty business. Should his aid not suffice, I would, I believe, be found better and cheaper to appoint a special Registrar for bankruptcy business, as in England, than to delegate a portion of that business to the already overburdened Small Cause Court.

Section 91.—If the bankruptcy Courts are allowed to delegate powers to a Small Cause Court Judge, there should be a provision for appeal from his orders.

Section 94.—I think it would be advisable to empower the Court to give the carriage of proceedings to the Official Receiver or trustee whenever it has reason to suspect that the want of diligence on the part of the petitioning creditor is due to his having made an illegal arrangement with the debtor. The case is one of frequent occurrence in this country.

Section 103 (b).—I would omit the words "with the permission of the Court," as their retention will necessitate frequent applications to the Court with their attendant delay and cost. The Official Receiver, as a permanent officer of the Court, may be entrusted with a wide discretion, and his position will be a sufficient guarantee against abuse of that discretion.

Section 105.—The following offences, all of which are common in this country, might be added to the list of offences which will render a debtor liable to punishment under this section, namely—fraudulently making away with property, improperly interfering with or hindering the trustee in the realization of the bankrupt's property, doing, or procuring the doing of, any act which is likely to prevent the disposal of the property at its full value (for instance, inducing bidders to absent themselves from the trustee's sales), showing fraudulent preference to any creditor, entering into a composition with his creditors or any of them without giving notice thereof to the Official Receiver or trustee, inducing any creditor by an illegal gratification or preference to withhold or neglect to proceed with a petition, or to acquiesce in the discharge of the bankrupt.

Section 110.—The bankruptcy Court should be empowered to try offences under the Act, and to pass sentence, without sending the offender to the ordinary Criminal Courts.

Section 113.—This section would seem to exclude ordinary business partnerships from the operation of the Act. It is not, however, likely to be held to have that meaning as it follows the words of the English Statute, and there is no doubt that such partnerships are constantly adjudicated in England. Still it might be well to make the wording clearer.

Section 115 (2).—The present system of investing unclaimed dividends in the name of the Official Assignee, and devoting the interest to the maintenance of his office and to administering poor estates, works well, and there seems no reason why it should not be continued. See note on section 67 (1) *ante*.

Schedule II.—The English rules regarding the sale of mortgaged property and the taking of mortgagees' accounts (General Rules 65 to 69) are frequently followed here. They have been found to work admirably and to effect a considerable saving of time and expense in realizing mortgage securities. I would suggest their incorporation in this schedule. The rules in question are substantially the same as those issued by Lord

Loughborough in 1794, and the fact that they have been retained, with slight alterations, under the various Bankruptcy Acts passed since that date is strong evidence of their utility.

I have now finished my remarks on the Draft Bill, but before closing my note I desire to add a few words on subjects not mentioned therein.

First.—I submit that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should be repealed as regards the local limits of the Courts created under the new law. There seems no valid reason for maintaining in the same place two entirely distinct systems of insolvency law. That the application of Chapter XX to the Presidency-towns has not caused very great confusion is, I take it due only to the rarity of the instances in which the provisions of that chapter have been used. There is, however, a recent case in which the two systems came into direct conflict. I allude to *Pigot v. Hastie* (I.L.R. 11 Cal.). The defendant, Mr. Hastie, was on his own application declared an insolvent under the Civil Procedure Code, and was on the same day adjudicated under the provisions of 11 & 12 Vic. c. 21, on the petition of the plaintiff. The fact that the Official Assignee, in whom his estate became vested under the latter proceeding, was also appointed Receiver under the former, alone prevented the raising of serious difficulties and confusion. Moreover, the principles of the Civil Procedure Code insolvency, although they may be adapted for the Mufassal, are altogether unsuited for the Presidency-towns, and will be quite out of place beside the elaborate system of the new measure.

Second.—The introduction, either as part of the Bill or as a separate enactment, of a system of compulsory registration of mortgages on moveable property, similar to the English Bills of Sale Acts, would be a most valuable auxiliary to the bankruptcy law. It is a matter of frequent occurrence, when a tradesman comes before the Insolvent Court, to find that his entire assets are mortgaged to one or two creditors, and that he has been trading for years on a credit which he would certainly never have obtained had there been any means of ascertaining the real state of his affairs. A notable instance of this kind occurred some months ago, when, on the occasion of a well-known and old established trading firm in Calcutta becoming insolvent, it transpired for the first time that their entire stock-in-trade and outstandings were mortgaged to two creditors, who stepped in at once and seized and sold the property. There are some 500 other creditors, to some of whom the firm owed large sums, and none of whom are likely to get any dividend, the entire assets having been swallowed up by the mortgage-debts. It may safely be assumed that had the mortgages been registered, thus affording the public an opportunity of learning their existence, the firm in question would not have obtained such long and extensive credit, and many of the 500 unsecured creditors would have been saved from serious loss. This is only one of many similar instances which have occurred lately.

Third.—A system of compulsory registration of business-partnerships would also be highly valuable.

Fourth.—The system of what are known as *bendmi* transactions is one of the most serious difficulties in the administration of insolvent estates and if any means could be devised of grappling with it successfully an enormous boon would be conferred upon the country. I am well aware of the great difficulty of the subject, and I merely throw out the suggestion as one which might be appropriately considered concurrently with the amendment of the bankruptcy law.

From C. A. WILKINS, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 570, dated 27th February, 1886).

In continuation of my letter No. 3049 of the 30th November, 1885, I am directed to forward the accompanying printed copy of a report prepared by a sub-committee of the Judges of this Court, as well as a printed copy of a note* by the Official Assignee, on the provisions of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. I am to request that you will be good enough to submit these papers for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

3. I am to add that the High Court concurs generally in the observations made by its sub-committee, and that any further observations that may occur to any individual Judge will be communicated in due course for the information of His Excellency in Council.

Report of the Committee of Judges appointed to consider the provisions of the Bankruptcy Bill.

WE regret the lapse of time which has occurred since the Bankruptcy Bill was submitted for our opinion; but the changes which are sought to be introduced by the Bill required grave consideration, and it has therefore been impossible to avoid the delay which has taken place.

We have held repeated sittings, and have come to the conclusions which are hereafter particularly mentioned.

We were met by the preliminary difficulty that the Bill as drafted is, as it professes to be, a reproduction of the last English Bankruptcy Act, introducing English law and methods of procedure and English phraseology, and we had to decide whether the proposal to introduce the English Bankruptcy Act with modifications into this country, offered advantages sufficient to counterbalance the mischief of completely upsetting a system to which, from the practice of many years, the Court, the practitioners and the suitors had become accustomed.

We have come to the general conclusion that much of the substance of the English law and system of procedure may be introduced in India, but that some important parts of it are wholly inapplicable.

On the other hand we think it preferable to adopt the phraseology of the English Act, except where there is strong reason for not doing so, as thereby the Courts in this country will have the assistance of the decisions of the English Courts.

For the sake of convenience we have dealt with the Bill in the order of the sections.

The following are our recommendations:—

1. We think the proposed form of legislation open to question. An enabling Statute followed by an Indian Act will give rise to questions as to whether the Indian Act has exceeded the powers given to it by the English Statute. The best course will be for the Indian legislature to pass such Act as may be deemed suited to the requirements of the country, and then to obtain from Parliament a Statute confirming and ratifying the Indian Act.

2. We do not think that the provisions for the appointment of trustees and of committees of inspection are suited to this country. It will be very difficult in most cases to induce creditors to meet together, and in many cases it will be quite impossible to expect creditors residing at a distance to attend any meeting.

Power is given to the Court by section 17 of the Indian Insolvent Act (11 & 12 Vic. cap. 21) to order the election of assignees by the creditors; but such power has rarely, if ever, been exercised. As far as we can ascertain, in only one case in recent years have creditors applied to the Court for an order under this section; but, although this shows that creditors prefer to see the estates of insolvents administered by the Official Assignee, there would be no harm in inserting in the new Act a provision similar to that contained in section 17 of the present Act.

Shortly, the objections to the administration of insolvent estates by creditors through trustees and committees of inspection are—

- (1) danger to the interests of creditors residing at a distance: the whole administration would be in the hands of Calcutta creditors;
- (2) the general body of creditors would not place the same amount of confidence in a trustee or in a committee of inspection as they would in a competent court officer such as the Official Assignee;
- (3) the expenses of an administration by the creditors would be very large: in all cases the trustee, and in many cases the committee of inspection, would have to be remunerated; the former would be paid by commission, but the latter would be paid according to the number of their meetings, and would therefore not be inclined to expedite the winding up of the estates; with an Official Assignee representing the creditors, the legal expenses of the administration are minimised, as the Official Assignee is usually a Barrister of some standing: in the case of administration by the creditors, no step would be taken without legal assistance, which would have to be paid for out of the estate.

For these reasons we would strike out from the Bill, as now drawn, the following sections, namely:—sections 11, 14, 17, 18, 19 (sub-sections (2) and (3)), 20, 21, 22, so much of section 23 as relates to meetings of creditors, sections 63 to 81 (both inclusive), section 103, sub-section (b), and section 118; and the following sections will require alteration, namely:—sections 47, 50, 110 and 132. The first schedule will also become unnecessary.

3. We think it important that the insolvency sections of the Procedure Code should cease to apply to the Presidency towns.

As the law at present stands it is possible for a debtor in Calcutta to seek relief from his debts both under the Civil Procedure Code and under the Insolvent Act. The main advantage to an insolvent of proceeding under the Code is that he can under section 336 be relieved from imprisonment as soon as he is arrested. The main advantage of proceeding under the Act is that if he be a trader he can get his final discharge without paying any portion of his debts. There are also many other points of difference between the two systems of insolvency, that under the Code being very unsuited to the requirements of a commercial city like Calcutta.

The disadvantages of having two different systems of insolvency law and procedure applicable to the same place do not require enumeration. They have been made apparent in two cases, in which recently attempts have been made to work the two systems concurrently (in the matter of *Hastie*, I. L. R. 11 Cal. 151, and in the matter of *Leckie*, now pending).

4. We recommend that the expression "vesting order" should take the place of the expression "receiving order" in the Act, and that the court officer to whom the management of the estates of insolvents is to be entrusted should be called the "Official Assignee" and not the "Official Receiver." There is already an Official Receiver of the High Court, and the appointment of another officer with the same official designation but with different powers and duties would lead to confusion.

5. Section 3, sub-section (1) (d), should be altered to meet the case of a man carrying on a business by himself, or by his agent or *gumāshtā*, and closing such business. Under the 9th section of the present Insolvent Act, a trader who with intent to defeat or delay his creditors departs from his usual place of business within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is liable to be adjudicated an insolvent, and it is on this ground that most adjudications are made.

We do not think that paragraphs (c) and (g) of sub-section (1) of section 3 ought to be retained. In their place we would recommend the introduction of provisions similar to those contained in sections 8 and 9 of the present Act, as to persons lying in prison 21 days, and as to fraudulent executions, including not only executions in fraud of creditors generally but also executions in the nature of fraudulent preferences.

6. The effect of the proposed Act would be to limit the insolvency jurisdiction of the High Courts. By section 18 of the Charter of the Calcutta High Court (1865) it is provided "that the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta shall be held before one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and the said High Court, and any such Judge thereof, shall have and exercise, within the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, such powers and authorities with respect to original and appellate jurisdiction and otherwise as are constituted by the laws relating to insolvent debtors in India." By section 5 of the Indian Insolvent Act an insolvent debtor who is in prison within the limits of the town of Calcutta, or who resides within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, can petition for relief. The Supreme Court at Calcutta had a personal jurisdiction over all European British subjects residing in Bengal. Their jurisdiction over persons other than European British subjects was limited to the town of Calcutta. It is settled law that the effect of these provisions is to entitle all European British subjects who reside in Bengal to petition for relief from their debts, but that persons other than European British subjects cannot so petition unless they actually reside within the limits of Calcutta. In the cases of creditors' petitions the only limit of jurisdiction seems to arise from the acts of bankruptcy, some of which are restricted to the areas mentioned in the Insolvent Act. This is not a question of a choice between two jurisdictions, as the insolvency procedure applicable to Courts outside Calcutta cannot pretend to be efficient or to meet in the smallest degree the requirements of the commercial classes. We think therefore that the present insolvency jurisdiction of the High Court in this respect should not be curtailed.

7. We think that in the case of a debtor's petition the vesting order should be made at once, and as a matter of course, on the reception of the petition.

In the case of a creditor's petition we think that, as at present, if a *prima facie* case be made out on the petition, the debtor should be adjudicated an insolvent and his property vested in the Official Assignee at once. Any delay in making the vesting order would make it impossible in most cases to save any of the debtor's property for his creditors. In order to prevent the risk of an improper adjudication it will be well to provide that the debtor may at any time before his public examination come in and apply to have his adjudication annulled, and that it shall be so annulled unless the creditor satisfies the Court that the debtor has committed an act of bankruptcy. Section 19, sub-sections (2) and (3), might therefore be omitted from the Bill.

8. Section 9 of the proposed Bill does not clearly provide for *ad interim* protection-orders, and therefore we recommend that power should be given to the Court, in terms similar to the provisions of section 13 of the Indian Insolvent Act, to grant orders for the protection of insolvents for such time as the Court might direct. The granting of such protection should be within the discretion of the Court, and the Court should have power to revoke a protection-order at any time.

9. We think that the mere fact "that a majority of the creditors in number and value are resident in the United Kingdom or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India" should not give a creditor or other person the right to set aside an adjudication, and we recommend that in section 13 of the Bill the above words in italics should be transposed and placed between the words "the debtor" and the words "other cause" later on in the same section.

10. With reference to section 15, sub-section (1), we think that the statement of affairs should be filed in court, and that a copy should be filed in the office of the Official Assignee. It is necessary that there should be two copies, and it is desirable that of the two the one filed in court should be taken as the original statement with respect to sub-section (1) of section 15. We think that the statement therein mentioned should be in a written application for inspection, to be filed in court.

11. Section 16, sub-section (9), should empower the Court at any subsequent stage to reopen the public examination and to order a fresh examination of the debtor.

12. We do not think that in this country any creditors, however superior in number or value, should be able to force a composition upon the other creditors.

13. Section 23 should require the insolvent to attend at the Official Assignee's office or wherever required by the Official Assignee, and to give that officer every assistance in realizing his estate and distributing the proceeds.

14. All references to a *bankruptcy-notice* should be struck out of section 34.

15. In addition to the powers mentioned in section 26 we think that the Court should have power at any time after a vesting order has been made, upon application by the Official Assignee *ex parte*, to make an order empowering the Official Assignee to take possession of any property as the property of the insolvent. With regard to such property and also with regard to other property which may be claimed by the Official Assignee or the creditors to belong to the estate, we think that the Court should have the same power as in a regular suit, and with the same right of appeal to determine finally all questions between the insolvent's estate and persons in possession of or claiming such property. The High Court should be empowered to frame rules of procedure for the trial of these questions, and also for the payment of the expenses of witnesses to be examined under section 26.

16. Section 27 of the proposed Bill seems to place upon the opposing creditor the burden of proving that the debtor is unworthy of obtaining his discharge. We think that a debtor should, before any relief is granted to him, satisfy the Court, not only that he has not been guilty of the acts specified in the Bill as disentitling him to his discharge, but also that he has been neither dishonest in his dealings nor culpably imprudent in respect of his personal expenditure or the conduct of his business. This principle has been recognized by the legislature in section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code.

We think that section 27 should be altered so as to permit the debtor, should the Court refuse to grant him a discharge, to renew his application for such discharge at a future date; otherwise it might be held that if the Court had once refused to grant an order of discharge the debtor was for ever thereafter debarred from obtaining such discharge. On the other hand it will be necessary by some limitation to prevent frequent applications to the Court upon the same materials.

17. It will be necessary to provide for the discharge of the debtor in the case of the whole body of his creditors releasing him from the whole or a portion of his debts. Section 58 will also have to be altered to meet this event.

18. With reference to section 20 of the Bill we think it will be as well to give the Court power in discharging an insolvent to exempt him from arrest, either generally, or with the exception of particular debts, or after such period as to the Court may seem fit.

We would also recommend that in this section the words "any person for any offence against an enactment relating to any branch of the public revenue" should be struck out, and that the words "Secretary of State" be substituted therefor.

19. In the case of an adjudication being annulled on the ground that the debt alleged by the petitioning creditor was not a good debt, we think that the Court should have power to allow the bankruptcy to proceed as upon the debt of another creditor.

20. With reference to section 36, we would point out that in Calcutta rents are payable monthly, and that, therefore, the landlord should not be entitled after the bankruptcy to levy for more than three months' rent.

21. With regard to section 37 we think that in the case of a debtor's petition the assignee's title should commence at the date of the vesting order, and not before.

22. We do not think that an attaching creditor should be entitled to any priority over other creditors, unless the proceeds of execution have been paid to him. This alteration might be effected by striking out from section 39 the words "realised in the course of execution by sale or otherwise," and substituting therefor the words "actually received by such person."

As the law at present stands, a creditor who procures an attachment before the vesting order is in a better position by reason of the insolvency of his debtor than he would be without it, as he obtains a title preferable to that of the general body of creditors; and other decree-holders who would, under the Code, on obtaining orders for attachment, be entitled to share *pari passu* with him, are prevented by the insolvency from effecting attachments.

23. Section 50 should be altered so as to give the Official Assignee, with the leave of the Court, power to do the acts therein mentioned.

24. As to sub-section (1) of section 62, the only part which, having regard to our previous recommendation, need remain, is the part relating to advertisements. The duties, powers and liabilities of the Official Assignee should, however, be clearly defined. We think that his liability should only extend to assets in his hands, unless the Court should find that he had not acted *bona fide* in the performance of his duties. We also recommend that he should be entitled to at least one month's notice of action in respect of acts done by him in his official capacity.

25. In sub-section (2) of section 62 the words from "but shall" to "claiming to be creditors" should be struck out.

26. Part V of the Bill requires alteration to meet the case of the Official Assignee, who is an officer of the court. The Court should have power to determine the amount of commission or percentage payable to him. We think that if, at the request of a secured creditor, he realizes the security, the Court should have power to sanction the payment to him of a percentage on the amount realised.

27. We do not think it desirable that the extension of the Act to local Courts as contemplated by section 82, clause (c), and section 83, clause (c), should be carried out, except through the action of the supreme legislature.

28. We have already discussed the effect of section 83, clause (a).

29. We think that section 85 should be struck out, and that the Insolvency Court at Calcutta should have power to transfer to itself any insolvency proceedings under the Civil Procedure Code which may at any time be pending in the Civil Courts subject to the High Court.

30. We think that section 89 should be struck out.

31. It should be made clear that the powers proposed to be given to the Court by section 90 extend to persons other than insolvent debtors and their creditors.

32. Having regard to our other recommendations, section 99 requires alteration, and section 103 (b) and the proviso at the end of section 103 should be struck out.

33. If section 109 is intended to apply to compositions under the Act, it should in our opinion be struck out.

34. We presume that it is intended by section 113 to prevent a receiving order being made against a partnership in its firm name. If so, the section should be made clearer.

35. We do not recommend that estates of persons dying insolvent should be administered in the Bankruptcy Court, except in the cases where they die during the pendency of bankruptcy-proceedings.

36. Having regard to our previous recommendations, it will be unnecessary to retain the second paragraph of section 132.

37. We think that the rights of present officers of the Insolvent Court in respect of pension or otherwise should be saved.

In conclusion we wish to remark that in this report we have only called attention to the general principles on which we think the Bill requires alteration.

There are many questions of detail which will have to be considered before a Bankruptcy Bill is passed into law.

(Signed) A. WILSON.

(") J. PIGOT.

(") E. J. TREVELYAN.

From S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(dated 30th April, 1886).

My Committee have submitted their remarks upon the new Bankruptcy Bill for India to the Government of Bengal, who will doubtless forward them to you in due course, but in order to save time now that the draft Bill is before the Legislative Council I am directed to send you with this letter four extra copies of the Chamber's letter of this date.

From S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 30th April, 1886).

I AM directed by my Committee, in reply to your No. 1335 J. D. of 8th July last, to submit the following observations upon the draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Generally, my Committee are of opinion that the Bill makes a much needed improvement in the law at present in force. Should the Bill become law, and if its administration be carried out with close care and attention, it will do much to simplify proceedings in insolvency and, my Committee believe, to check fraudulent bankruptcies. It will thus afford a larger measure of convenience than heretofore to unfortunate persons, whilst at the same time it will extend to creditors some measure of that protection which the mercantile community especially have long desiderated, and the need for which has been pressed upon the Government at various times by the Chamber of Commerce.

Whilst accepting the Bill as an improvement upon the existing law, my Committee think that in some points it does not sufficiently recognise the peculiar circumstances of India, or the difficulties which those circumstances frequently place in the way of creditors, or the facilities which are offered to Native dealers in evading the payment of their debts. This subject has been long before the Government and the public; and, whilst admitting the difficulties which surround it, my Committee still think it is a matter to be kept very closely in mind in framing any new insolvency law for British India. Indeed, in spite of the failure, some years ago, which attended the attempt to frame a Bill to provide for the registration of partnerships, my Committee cannot but consider that it is extremely desirable that a new enquiry should be made with the view to ascertain whether such a registration cannot be secured, or to bring into prominence the existing provisions of the law in India which afford to some extent the protection to be derived from such a measure. Since the failure both in Bombay and Calcutta to draft a satisfactory Bill dealing with this subject some change has come over the views of Native merchants, and the more prominent among them have evinced a desire to have the question re-opened. Those who have transactions directly with English markets and in the natural development of Indian trade, the number of whom is slowly but steadily increasing, evince quite as much anxiety for the passing of a law to compel a registration of partnerships as the European mercantile community. It would be well if, in connection with so large and important a measure as a new Bankruptcy Bill for all India, a careful and exhaustive enquiry were made into the subject of the registration of partnerships.

Another extremely difficult subject to deal with, but one which, when a bankruptcy measure is before the legislature, should not be overlooked, is the practical exemption which a fraudulent Native trader can acquire by taking shelter within the jurisdiction of some Native State. My Committee are aware of instances where Europeans have availed themselves of this shelter to avoid decrees of the High Court, and though in the case of Europeans the shelter might not be so effectual as in the case of Natives, yet the fact ought not to escape the attention of the legislature that under present circumstances for a Native insolvent to cross from British into Native territory is to give him an immunity the certainty of obtaining which is found to encourage reckless speculation and a ready resort to fraudulent practices. The impunity with which a fraudulent Native debtor can set his creditors at defiance, and in especial the smallness of the dividends derivable from the estates of Native insolvents, have been grievances of the mercantile community in this city for very many years. Indeed, so far back as 1853, the latter formed the subject of a reference from the Chamber of Commerce to Mr. John Cochrane, the then Official Assignee. What the Chamber then complained of is still a serious ground of complaint. There seems to be no good reason why, with proper precautions, decrees of the Indian High Courts should not be allowed to run in the jurisdiction of Native States. The matter is one which my Committee feel is most properly within the province of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, but they see no reason why the Legislative Department should not move the Foreign Office to deal effectually with so important a question, nor why the Foreign Department should not undertake this task in close communication with the Legislative Department, and, if need be, with the Judges of the High Courts in India. The greater the improvement in the bankruptcy law of India and the greater the simplicity which may mark the procedure of the Insolvency Courts, the greater will be the anxiety of a Native insolvent who has been guilty of fraud, concealment of property, the setting up of fictitious co-partners or wrongful preference of particular creditors to avoid appearing before an Insolvency Commissioner; and in this way it may well happen that improvements in law and procedure will have a tendency to accentuate and render more acute the grievance alluded to above and which is felt equally in all the great trading centres of India.

One change of great moment effected by the Bill is that which makes a trustee appointed by the creditors the primary authority for administering an insolvent's estate, whilst the Official Receiver is only to act if the creditors fail to appoint a trustee.

Section 14 of the Bill has the support of my Committee. It should, however, in their opinion, be made clear that, if the creditors of an insolvent will not attend a meeting to consider his position, the Official Receiver shall have the powers to act in the premises upon his own responsibility. My Committee do not feel themselves in a position to recommend that the powers now vested in the Official Assignee, which powers they consider all that are reasonably necessary to enable him to take possession of the property of a bankrupt and to realise the same for the benefit of the creditors, should be extended. But with reference to clause (5) of section 26, they can see no objection why a larger measure of protection than he now enjoys should not be given to the Official Receiver. Where it is clear that that officer has acted in good faith, they consider that he should not be held personally responsible in the event of its being shown that he acted under a mistake or upon information wrong in itself but accepted by him as correct. Redress in such cases should, my Committee venture to think, be obtainable not at the expense of the Official Assignee but at the cost of the estate concerned.

It is a frequent subject of complaint that an insolvent's books are not promptly forthcoming, that his accounts are confused and in many cases unintelligible, that there is a want of system in presenting an insolvent's accounts, and that schedules are amended as a matter of form. Reviewing these matters it appears desirable that the office of the Official Receiver should be strengthened by having attached to it an experienced professional accountant. The books of an insolvent should vest in the Official Receiver from the date of the adjudication order. A report should be made at the next sitting of the Court that the books are either in the Official Receiver's hands or under his authority and control. The accounts of the estate could then, as might prove most convenient, be made up either in the office of the Official Receiver, where the insolvent would attend for this purpose, or in the insolvent's office under the inspection of the official accountant. In either case creditors would receive additional and much needed security, time would be saved and a greater interest in the settlement of the estate be exhibited on the part of creditors. It will be seen that this suggestion does not in any way throw obstacles in the way of a bankrupt's access to his books or to his closing of them correctly. It would compel him rather to avoid all unnecessary delays, and to furnish the Court with as correct a statement of his position as possible at the earliest possible moment. The immediate supervision of the preparation of this statement by the official accountant, or his close inspection of the books whilst it was being drawn up, would effectually deprive insolvents of the many common excuses which are now put forward for delaying the making over to the Official Assignee of the records of a business. The provisions of the draft Act as to the delivering up of a bankrupt's books should be thoroughly and carefully enforced, and as a corollary means should be provided to secure that the books shall be properly cared for. There are not a few insolvents who require experienced and capable assistants to enable them to close their books. At the same time the knowledge that upon the occurrence of an act of insolvency the closing of the books would be imperative and prompt would tend to greater strictness in the keeping of accounts, and would in itself cure that carelessness which Insolvency Commissioners in India are constantly reprobating. The suggestion that the office of the Official Receiver should be strengthened in the way above indicated has been put forward by my Committee because of the great importance which cannot but be attached to the speedy closing of an insolvent's books. They would prefer that, so far as possible, this should be done by a professional and experienced officer responsible to the Official Receiver and the Court rather than by some skilled but outside agency. In connection with this particular question, and as pointing to a branch of duty which would devolve upon an official accountant, it is extremely desirable that information as to the position of an insolvent's estate should be more generally and more readily available than it is at present. This end could only be attained with the greatest advantage to all concerned. My Committee would therefore suggest that it should be a direction to the Official Receiver or other trustee in bankruptcy to issue periodical reports duly certified by the official accountant and the progress made in realising the assets of each estate. These reports should be circulated at reasonably brief intervals, and should give creditors all the information needed to enable them to understand the progress made in settling a bankrupt's affairs. It is very desirable that creditors should be encouraged to take a steady and persistent interest in the liquidation of an estate, and nothing seems so likely to produce this result as an assurance that delays will be reduced to a minimum, and that the Official Receiver or Trustee shall as a matter of course keep the creditors informed of that which it most concerns them to know. In this way the reproach which now attaches but too often to the proceedings in the Insolvency Courts, that they are more or less of a purely formal character, would be done away with, and the Courts themselves would be in a better position to judge of the character of an insolvent's dealings and to distinguish between unjustifiable and speculative trading and bad fortune arising from the accidents of trade or of living.

The suggestion for the periodical circulation amongst creditors of statements showing the progress made in liquidating an estate applies equally to a trustee other than the Official Receiver or to a Committee of Inspection. Hitherto one of the main difficulties in working the existing Act has been the apathy shown by creditors; and it is, in the opinion of my Committee, necessary to show creditors that they can with little trouble acquaint themselves with all that concerns them as regards an insolvent estate, to induce them to attend meetings, and to take an active part in the winding up of their debtor's affairs. So long as creditors believe that to attend meetings is to proceed without knowledge, to arrive at no result or practically to waste time, so long will they avoid, unless under necessity, attendance at such meetings. Where the amount involved in a bankruptcy is small, the chances of getting together the creditors are small indeed, and in such cases it may be useful to reserve to the Official Receiver power to call a meeting of creditors at his discretion.

The attention of the Committee, in the course of the discussions on the draft Bill, has been in various ways strongly drawn to the question of protection against *bendmi* dealings and the fraudulent transfer of property of a trader who might be actually insolvent at the time of the transfer but who might continue to carry on his business and thus secure to the transfer something of a time sanction. *Bendmi* dealings, especially in cases of insolvency, are somewhat common and ought to be in a special way guarded against. In this connection it would seem that sections 28 and 41 of the draft Bill should be read together. In section 28 it is not as clear as it should be that the property therein indicated, as dealt with in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, or in the case of a covenant made in consideration of a marriage for a future provision of the settlor's wife or children, that the property so disposed of would be regarded by the Court as an asset of the estate. This section is governed by the provisions of section 41, but still the matter is one which should not be left in doubt. So long as there may be a doubt there will be a temptation to endeavour to evade the law.

My Committee accept the limitation of time in section 41 after the lapse of which settlements made by persons who may become bankrupts cannot be impeached as reasonable and proper. Allusion has been made to *bendmi* cases and to the frequency with which such transactions are resorted to by Natives. The provisions of section 41 should be made sufficiently wide to take in cases of *bendmi* purchases in the names of the wives and children or other relatives of bankrupts or the transfer of property to them. So far as my Committee can see, such cases are not provided for in the proposed Act. They would commend this question to the attention of the legislature. On the one hand, it has been urged that property standing in the names of wives or children of a Native bankrupt should be presumed to be the property of the bankrupt and dealt with accordingly until the contrary was shown. But it would be unjust to throw upon a wife or children the burden of proving their right to property made over to them in good faith and at a time when the transferor was in a solvent position or in a position which would make the transfer a measure of prudence. In such a case the property so transferred, should the transferor subsequently become bankrupt, would be all that the wife or children could look to for their support. Such cases require protection. Still it is extremely desirable that *bendmi* transactions should be provided for, and my Committee would commend this subject to the attention of the legislature.

There is another matter which ought to receive attention, and in regard to which it appears desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to provide a much needed remedy. Cases occasionally crop up where, although there may not be an application to the Bankruptcy Court, still one creditor steps suddenly in, closes a business, and takes possession of all its assets. In such cases the general body of creditors are shut out altogether from participation in the assets, or find their interests postponed to those of a special creditor of whose rights they have been kept in ignorance. That such a state of things is possible opens a wide door to reckless trading and still more reckless borrowing. As the law in India at present stands, a lender is entirely at the mercy of the representations which may be made to him, and may in perfect good faith advance money for the assistance of a business which is not only actually insolvent but which may be in a condition where for

all practical purposes it may be said to be carried on for the benefit of the creditor holding a possessory mortgage. In England this class of cases is dealt with by the Bills of Sales Act. Instruments of the kind alluded to must be registered within twenty-one days, and under certain circumstances are absolutely null and void as against a decree of the Court, a trustee in bankruptcy or in the event of the insolvency of the maker of the mortgage. In India it is very desirable that all instruments of this class should be made to come under the provisions for compulsory registration. The records of the Insolvent Court and the experience of the Official Assignee will amply bear out the necessity for some action such as that just suggested. It seems to convert the Bankruptcy Courts into a shelter for fraudulent dealings when a bankrupt who has deprived the general body of his creditors of security for their claims applies to the Court for protection against any steps they might ordinarily institute against him.

My Committee approve of the provision which retains for India imprisonment for debt. A very great number of Native traders are not subjects of the British Government, and have a means of conveying greater or lesser portions of their assets out of the jurisdiction of British Courts. Another large section of Native traders shelter themselves behind the Hindu custom of a joint family; where such a custom prevails, and where important classes of Native dealers have their domicile beyond the limits of the territories directly administered by the Government of India, it is necessary that imprisonment for debt should be retained even if on general grounds a good case could not be made out in its favour.

Section 34 provides that a limit of Rs. 500 as wages shall be paid, in priority to all other debts, to any clerk or servant who may have rendered services to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order. My Committee are strongly in favour of a limit in the amount to be paid under this section, but they consider Rs. 500 too low considering the average range of the salaries of assistants. They would make the limit Rs. 1,000, but would require that the amount of wages due to any clerk or servant should be certified by the Official Receiver or Trustee, or the official accountant of the Receiver's office.

Section 36 gives power to a landlord to distrain for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication. This provision would appear to be unnecessary considering the powers already ordinarily enjoyed by landlords.

My Committee are not disposed to cavil at the provision contained in section 46 of the Bill. Where the Crown reserves to itself the right to dismiss its servants as a punishment for insolvency, it seems reasonable that it should retain the alternative of regulating the amount to be retrenched from the pay of an employé.

It would appear to be in consonance with reason and the spirit of the Bill that the lying in prison of a person under a warrant of arrest in execution of a decree of the Courts, as well as the closing of, or departing from, a place of business with intent to defeat or delay creditors, should be declared to be acts of bankruptcy on which a receiving order should be made. The latter is, under the present law, a ground for adjudicating a trader, and the lying in prison under a warrant of arrest in execution of a decree a ground for adjudicating a non-trader, a bankrupt. There seems to my Committee no good reason why they should be omitted from the proposed Act, more especially as cases can readily be conceived in which the omission of these circumstances as acts of bankruptcy might give rise to difficulty. The lying of a debtor in prison is sufficient to give the proposed Bankruptcy Court jurisdiction, and it ought therefore to be declared to be an act of bankruptcy. It does not appear to my Committee that paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons give any good reason for excluding the jurisdiction of the Court in cases where persons or personally subject to the jurisdiction otherwise, and by reason of their being imprisoned or having within a twelvemonth ordinarily resided or had a place of business within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction. At present persons who come to Calcutta to sell produce, purchase goods, or to make contracts in this city for such purposes, are in respect of such contracts liable to be sued in the Calcutta High Court.

As the draft Bill is framed a Calcutta merchant who had obtained a decree against a person in the position referred to would be unable to avail himself of the provisions of the proposed Bankruptcy Act for enforcing payment of the amount for which he had obtained a decree. My Committee are decidedly of opinion that it would be a great advantage to the mercantile community if in the proposed Act the bankruptcy jurisdiction were extended so as to include all cases in which the High Court has jurisdiction to entertain a suit.

The order and disposition clause, section 38, sub-section (3), provides for all moveable property in the order and disposition of a bankrupt, with the consent of the true owner, being dealt with as the property of the insolvent. This sub-section (3) is substantially identical with the order and disposition clause in the present Act. Under the section of the existing Act it has been held that property left by the true owner, being a mortgagee, in the possession of a firm the resident member of which becomes an insolvent, is not in the possession, order or disposition of the insolvent within the meaning of the Act, inasmuch as it is not in his sole possession, order or disposition, but in that of himself and his absent partners jointly. It was therefore ruled in *ex parte Gubby in re Morgan* (1 L. R. 6 Cal. 633) that the clause does not apply. It is very rare indeed to find in any business, whether carried on by Europeans or Natives, that all the partners are resident, and, this being so, the ruling referred to has in a large majority of cases the effect to a great extent of nullifying the possession, order or disposition clause, which is a very useful position to be maintained in the interests of the creditors generally of a bankrupt estate. My Committee would therefore suggest that sub-section (3) of section 38 of the draft Bill should be amended in a way to meet the difficulty which the decision in *Gubby in re Morgan* has raised. Possibly section 102 of the Bill, which provides that a creditor of a firm may proceed in bankruptcy against the firm in the name in which it carries on business, may in the case of some of the acts of bankruptcy specified in section 30 of the Bill get over the difficulty which has been pointed out. But the matter is doubtful, and the question is one of such great importance that my Committee consider the doubt should be removed as far as possible.

My Committee cannot accept the suggestion made in section 88 that any of the functions of a Court of Bankruptcy should be delegated to a Small Cause Court Judge. The Small Cause Court is a Court of summary jurisdiction. Its files are overloaded with business, and to transfer to it insolvency business would alter the character of the Court, establish direct insolvency jurisdictions in the Presidency-towns, and prove an inconvenience instead of a convenience to the public. The preferable course would be to follow existing precedents and provide for the appointment of a Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court. The work could not be imposed upon the Registrar of the High Court, for the officer is in the Calcutta High Court already overburdened with business. A Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court might have delegated to him duties similar to those performed by Registrars in Bankruptcy at Home. He might also perform the functions which under the English Bankruptcy Act are fulfilled by the Board of Trade.

It would probably be found a convenience if affidavits which have to be made in England and Scotland in cases of Indian bankruptcy should be sworn before the Permanent Commissioners already appointed by the Indian High Courts to take affidavits in those countries, and that affidavits sworn before such Commissioners should be admissible in bankruptcy proceedings in this country.

My Committee consider that a trustee appointed under section 20 should, unless good cause can be shown to the contrary, invariably be a creditor of the insolvent; such a trustee once appointed should only be removable by order of the Court and upon cause shown. My Committee do not think it would further the ends of justice to allow a trustee, so far as his work is concerned, to be at the risk of disputes amongst the creditors. Besides, by making him removable only by an order of Court, a greater directness of responsibility is obtained, and by so much a greater security for the interests of all concerned. Where a trustee is appointed my Committee

incline to think that he should liquidate the bankrupt's estate under the inspection of the Official Receiver, who in such a case would fulfil the functions of a Committee of Inspection.

Section 26 might be amended so as to give the Court power to order, according to the information elicited in the course of proceedings before it, to deliver over any money or property which that information might show to have been received from the insolvent as the result of a fraudulent preference, as also any property vested in him by a fraudulent settlement or which he appeared to hold *bénéfici* for the bankrupt.

Sub-section (5) of section 27 appears to have taken no account of the possibility of creditors residing out of India. In such a case the notice of 14 days provided by the sub-section would be insufficient. The sub-section might be so amended as to show clearly the distinction between English and Indian creditors as respects the notice.

In section 32 there is an omission. The section provides for accounts to be taken when there have been mutual dealings between a bankrupt and any other person, but does not state to whom the account shall be rendered.

Section 38 gives Rs. 200 as the value of the excepted articles. The existing Act gives Rs. 300 as the value of such articles, and my Committee do not see why this limit should not be maintained in the proposed Act.

My Committee would suggest that the time allowed under section 48 for a trustee to disclaim onerous property should be enlarged from two months to six months. The circumstances of India are in every way so different from those in England, and such great difficulty attaches to a proper ascertainment of the character of properties, that to limit the period of disclaimer under this section to two months only would, my Committee believe, seriously interfere with its working.

My Committee would make the permission vested by section 50 in the Committee of Inspection depend rather upon an order of the Court. The same remark applies to section 57.

Clause (2) of section 52 appears to overlook the radical differences between separate and joint estates. These differences ought to be acknowledged so far that the direction to declare dividends together should be amended and powers given to declare dividends separately.

It would facilitate business if the latter portion of clause (3) of section 64, from the words "The officer shall, &c.," to the words "duly sanctioned," were omitted. If a trustee or manager acts with the permission of the Court under sections 50 and 57, there is no need for him to take further sanction for the details dealt with in this sub-section, more especially as all charges incurred under this sub-section must be taxed.

Referring to section 65, my Committee would not recommend any interference with the existing system, by which bankrupt estates accounts are kept in the name of the Official Assignee and audited by Government officials who submit half-yearly reports on such audit to the High Court. The like remark applies to section 67, clause (1).

In section 94, which gives the Court power to change the carriage of proceedings, my Committee would include besides any other creditors the trustee or the Official Receiver as persons who might be substituted to carry on the proceedings.

In section 103, clause (b), my Committee can see no reason for making the action of the Official Receiver depend upon the "permission of the Court," and would recommend that those words be omitted.

My Committee would add to the offences punishable under section 105 of the Bill the following:—failing to give proper assistance in realising his assets; procuring or assisting to raise a fraudulent claim against the assets of the estate; improperly interfering with the realisation of the assets; fraudulently making away with property; doing that which might result in preventing the disposal of the property at its proper value; showing a fraudulent preference to any creditor or entering into any composition with any creditor; inducing any creditor by an improper preference or otherwise to neglect or delay to proceed with a petition, or to agree to the discharge of the bankrupt.

My Committee cannot approve of the transfer of offences provided for in section 110, and would prefer that the Bankruptcy Court should itself deal with offences under the Bankruptcy Act.

The wording of section 113, providing for the exclusion of partnerships and companies, should be made more clear. As it stands it might be objected that it excludes ordinary business partnerships from the operation of the Act, which is against the present practice as well as against the spirit of the draft Act itself.

My Committee cannot see what utility will result from changing the designation of the "Official Assignee" to that of "Official Receiver". There is already an officer of the High Court known by this latter designation, and to retain the style "Official Receiver" would be to introduce something of confusion and to change a title thoroughly well known and comprehended.

In conclusion my Committee desire me to report their opinion that the draft Bill is an advance upon the existing Act. They would suggest that the legislature should consider the expediency of retaining Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code as regards the local limits of the Courts established under the bankruptcy law, and they would again urge that in the consideration of the draft Bill the utmost weight, and the most careful attention, should be given to the points of difference between the circumstances of England and India.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT FOR 1885.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Dated Darjeeling, the 22nd May 1886.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, No. 2343, dated the 8th April 1886, forwarding the report of the Chemical Examiner for the year 1885.

Read also—

The Report for 1884 and the Resolution recorded on it.

There has been some delay in the submission of the report: it was due on the 1st March, but it did not reach Government until the 9th April. Dr. L. A. Waddell officiated as Chemical Examiner for the greater part of the year. He was relieved in the middle of November by Dr. C. J. H. Warden, who had been absent for eighteen months on furlough and the report is written by the latter officer.

2. The following table shows the general nature of the work done during the year compared with that of the two preceding years:—

	1st April to 31st December 1883.	1884.	1885.
<i>Medico-legal—</i>			
Human viscera tested for poison ...	127	217	234
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„ Fort William Arsenal ...	1	15	2
„ Ishapore and Cossipore Shell Factory ...	2	2	7
„ Medical Store Department ...	15	17	15
„ Commissariat Department ...	37	41	44
„ others ...	34	28	53
Total ...	1,211	2,749	2,343

In addition to the above, eight special opinions were furnished on technical matters during the year, and two memoranda on the Petroleum Bill and the Explosives Act.

3. In the analytical work there was a decrease of 406 cases as compared with the previous year. The decrease is specially noticeable under the heads of “Opium,” “Salt,” and “Spirit for deleterious adulterations.” It is explained that in the report for 1884 the physical examination of 171 balls of opium was included in the list of analyses performed, whereas the cakes had only been handled to ascertain their freedom from grubs, &c. The decrease under the head of “Spirit for deleterious adulterations” is due to the fact that in 1884 an exceptionally large number of samples were examined for the Excise Commission, which represented work out of the usual routine of the department. Dr. Warden’s report on the analysis of Australian and Kashmir wines is of much interest. He writes: “The Kashmir clarets compare most favourably with the imported clarets; and when we are acquainted with the extent to which French wines are adulterated, it becomes a matter of surprise that our locally manufactured wines are not largely used; but, as a matter of fact, probably 99 out of 100 consumers of claret in India have never heard of Kashmir claret.”

4. During the year under report 234 human viscera were examined against 217 in 1884. Of these, poison was detected in 107 cases, giving a percentage of 45·72 against 38·25 in the previous year, the corresponding average of the past ten years being 42·6. It is satisfactory to notice the decrease in the number of autopsies conducted by Civil Hospital Assistants. In 1882-83 they performed 49 per cent. of the *post-mortem* examinations; in 1883, 14·9 per cent.; in 1884, 6·9 per cent.; and in 1885, 6·8 per cent.

5. Seven hundred and eighty articles suspected to be, or to contain, poison were submitted for examination during the year. Out of these, 394 were found to contain poison, giving a percentage of 50·5 against 47·7 and 33·4 in the two preceding years. One hundred and ninety-three animal viscera were examined against 137 in 1884 and 76 in the nine months of 1883. Poison was detected in 142 cases, and in all these, as in the previous year, death was caused by arsenic poisoning.

6. The Chemical Examiner reports that there was some improvement in the manner in which accounts of *post-mortem* examinations were submitted to him during the year, as well as in the mode of packing parcels containing articles for analysis. Officers conducting *post-mortem* examinations, and forwarding viscera, &c., for chemical analysis, should carefully adhere to the instructions on this important subject.

7. In paragraph 44 of his report, the Chemical Examiner represents the necessity of making certain alterations in the Laboratory. This matter should form the subject of a separate communication.

8. It is creditable to Dr. Warden that during a considerable period of his furlough in Europe he devoted himself to investigations on Indian indigenous drugs, and that he can report, after communication with Dr. Stevenson, the Official Analyst to the Home Office in London in medico-legal cases, that the rules for the guidance of medical officers in similar cases here, and the medico-legal return forms in use in Bengal, are excellently adapted for their purpose.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution, with a copy of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, for information and for communication to the Chemical Examiner.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2343, dated Calcutta, the 8th April 1886.

From—A. J. COWIE, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report of the Chemical Examiner for the calendar year 1885, with appendix. The report has been written by Dr. Warden, who returned from furlough on the 14th November 1885. Dr. Waddell officiated as Chemical Examiner from 1st January to 13th November of that year.

2. The Government order is that the report should be submitted not later than the 1st March every year, and in order to do so, I find the 31st January as the latest date it should be sent to my office. February was therefore available for checking and printing the report. This year the report was received in my office on the 27th February, or two days only before the date it ought to have been forwarded to Government.

3. Dr. Warden explains the delay in a letter No. 202A, dated 23rd March 1886, a copy of which I beg to enclose. From the 21st February much time has been occupied in checking the figures and printing, thus leaving but a short while in which to review the report.

4. The total number of analyses performed in 1885 was 2,343, or a decrease of 406 as compared with the work done in 1884.

5. The increase and decrease in the past ten years may be seen from the following figures:—

1876-77	...	...	...	1,172	Analyses.	
1877-78	...	...	...	1,182	An increase of	10.
1878-79	...	...	...	1,644	Ditto of	466.
1879-80	...	...	...	1,578	A decrease of	70.
1880-81	...	...	...	1,470	Ditto of	108.
1881-82	...	...	...	1,900	An increase of	430.
1882-83	...	...	...	2,133	Ditto of	233.
1883 (nine months)	...	...	...	1,211	A decrease of	922.
1884	...	...	...	2,749	An increase of	1,538.
1885	...	...	...	2,343	A decrease of	406.

6. In the year under review a large decrease took place. This is remarkable. The decrease is specially noticeable under the heads of "Opium," "Salt," and "Spirits for deleterious adulterations." There is an increase under every other head, except—

"Substances suspected to be or to contain poison, including cattle-poison."

"Articles tested for seminal stain."

"Petroleum and inflammable oils."

"Lime-juice."

"Spirit determination for the Collector of Customs."

Among articles tested for purity and quality, the following show a decrease :—

"Fort William Arsenal."

"Medical Store Department."

7. Dr. Warden explains that in the report for 1884, which was written by Dr. Waddell, "the physical examination of 171 balls of opium was recorded as 171 analyses, whereas the cakes had merely been handled to ascertain their freedom from grubs, &c, and were not subjected to chemical analysis."

Medico-legal analyses have increased.

In 1884 there were 1,328 cases.

In 1885 there were 1,437 cases, or an increase of 109 cases.

8. Two hundred and thirty-four specimens of human viscera were examined, against 217 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 17. In 107 instances poison was detected, or in 45.72 per cent. The result is satisfactory when compared with the poison detected in a total number of 2,439 viscera examined during the decennial period from 1875 to 1885, which was 42.6 per cent. only.

9. It is gratifying to note that Dr. Warden has no cause to complain this year of the manner in which the records of *post-mortems* have been submitted to him. He, however, intimates that in one district (Furreedpore) the amount of viscera despatched for examination was insufficient. The attention of the medical officers concerned will be drawn to this.

10. The animal viscera examined during the year was 193, against 137 in the previous year. The increase is represented by 56 cases. It is much larger than that of any of the previous years.

11. The percentage of cases in which poison was detected is thus exhibited :—

					Poison.	No poison.
1884	...	...	...	...	67.8	32.1
1885	...	...	...	...	73.5	26.4

Arsenic is still the chief poison employed in the destruction of cattle. Of the 281 substances received, suspected to be employed for cattle-poisoning, 176 contained arsenic.

12. Dr. Warden still urges the desirableness of legislation to restrict the sale of poisons. He says: "there does not appear to be any valid reason why an attempt should not be made to restrict the sale of some, if not of all, poisons." The difficulty in the matter is this, and it has been sufficiently illustrated by the Government, viz. that "poisonous substances exist in every hedge and garden throughout the country." No Act therefore prohibiting their sale could touch the matter, when there is no need to purchase the majority of such poisons. Take the Abrus, or Indian licorice, as the chief and best known substance used in cattle-poisoning. The plant grows everywhere. I admit, however, that the sale of some poisons could be restricted, and notably the common mineral arsenic. Still, even here, if the sale of arsenic were subjected to the same rules as in the case of sulphur, I fear trade might suffer, as this article is very largely used in preparing skins for the market.

13. I do not think that cattle-poisoners will resort very largely to the use of vegetable poisons in lieu of arsenic, "from its being known to *hakeems* and native druggists that, while minute traces of any mineral poison can be unerringly detected, most vegetable substances defy analysis in the present state of chemical science," because the latter is cheap, can be readily

strewn about the grass where cattle feed, and it is known to retard decomposition in the carcass of the animal destroyed by it. The increased exhibition of vegetable poisons, however, in other directions, I fear, we may expect, and Dr. Warden notes that they are now being more resorted to.

14. The note on the analyses of Australian and Kashmir manufactured wines is full and very interesting.

15. The increased examination of water is satisfactory. There were 57 examinations as against 46 in the previous year.

16. Dr. Warden devoted much of his time while on furlough in practical work in the chemical laboratories in Berlin. He also continued his investigations in Indian indigenous drugs, &c. The interest displayed in his profession, and the good work accomplished, is highly creditable to him.

17. In No. 1774T—M, dated 14th September 1885, the Government sanctioned the appointment of an assistant to the laboratory. I have placed Baboo Romanath Dey in the post on probation. Dr. Warden complains that he has no one to take the place of Assistant Surgeon Tara Prasanna Roy, should he through any cause be incapacitated. Dr. Warden knows perfectly well that practical chemists are not to be met with in Calcutta lying around loose. He must educate the man he needs himself. This he acknowledges, and practically this is what is being done. He considers, however, that "the department is still decidedly under-officered." The scope and work in the department steadily increases, and we must undoubtedly be prepared to augment the staff from time to time proportionately. The accommodation, too, will have to be seen to. Possibly a re-arrangement of the rooms and economising space may meet present difficulties. In consultation with the Department Public Works much, I think, might be done in this direction. I quite approve of Dr. Warden's request that sanction may be given for the construction of 20 separate closets. They are very necessary. The cost is not to exceed Rs. 900, which is not excessive.

18. The title of Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government cannot now be altered, unless section 510 of the Criminal Procedure Code is amended.

19. The amount of laborious work accomplished during the year is satisfactory, and the report is full and interesting.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 29th May 1886.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.	
BENGAL.				
Western Districts.				
BUNDWAH DIV.	1 Burdwan, May 29 '86	3.30	Weather—cool for the season. Both <i>aman</i> and <i>aus</i> prospects good. Price of rice 16½ to 22 seers per rupee. Health good.	
	Culina	0.17		
	Cutwa	0.84		
	Ranigunge	1.28		
	2 Bankura, " 29 "	1.73		
	3 Baerhoom, " 29 "	2.38		
	Rampur Haut	1.79		
	4 Midnapore, " 29 "	0.11		
	5 Hooghly, " 29 "	3.64		
	Serampore	2.34		
PRESIDENCY DIV.	Jehanabad	1.36	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy in progress. Prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.	
	Howrah	1.01		
	Uluberiah	0.57		
	Central Districts.			
	6 24-Pergha, June 1 '86	Return not recd.		Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Sugarcane doing well. Sowings of early rice and jute commenced. Public health generally good.
	7 Nuddea, " 29 "	1.21		
	Kooshtea	2.86		
	Meherpur	3.90		
	Choudanga	1.80		
	Ranaghat	0.98		
8 Khoolna, " 29 "	3.09			
9 Jessore, " 29 "	1.11			
Jhenidah	3.30			
Magura	4.49			
RAJSHAHY DIV.	Narail	0.30	Weather—sultry and stormy; most unsettled. Both <i>aman</i> and <i>aus</i> crops reported good all round. Indigo manufacture will shortly commence. Health good.	
	Bongong	2.84		
	10 Moorshedabad, " 29 "	1.61		
	Lalbagh	2.08		
	Kandi	2.09		
	Jungipore	1.91		
	11 Dinapore, May 28 '86	7.43		
	12 Rajshahye, " 29 "	0.97		
	Natore	2.36		
	Nowgong	3.16		
RAJSHAHY DIV.	13 Rangpur, " 29 "	2.94	Weather—hot with frequent showers. Ploughing and sowing going on satisfactorily. Public health good.	
	Kurigram	4.64		
	Gaibanda	3.90		
	Nilphamari	4.80		
	14 Bogra, " 29 "	2.52		
	Sherpur	4.17		
	Nowkhila	2.61		
	15 Pubna, " 29 "	3.02		
	Serajgunge	2.32		
	16 Darjeeling, " 29 "	3.16		
DACCA DIVISION.	17 Julpigoree, " 29 "	3.18	Weather—sultry. Sowing of paddy crop not yet finished. Prospects good. Public health fair. Price of rice stationary.	
	Eastern Districts.			
	18 Dacca, May 29 '86	1.08		Rains have apparently set in strongly. It has rained heavily and daily throughout the district. Cultivation of <i>aus</i> rice, jute, and sugarcane going on well. Rice selling at from 18 to 25 seers per rupee.
	Manickgunge	3.37		
	Munshigunge	3.36		
	Naraingunge	1.91		
	19 Furreedpore, " 29 "	6.42		
	Goalundo	5.30		
	Madaripore	1.08		
	20 Backergunge, May 27 "	1.97		
21 Mymensingh, " 28 "	1.59			
Jamalpur	1.90			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	Kishoregunge	0.80	Weather—cloudy and close. Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy continues. Sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy still in progress. Prospects of <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> paddy and jute good since recent rain. Still a few cases of cholera.	
	Attea	0.26		
	Netrokona	1.58		
	22 Chittagong, June 1 '86	5.22		
	23 Noakhally, " 28 "	2.04		
	Fenny	0.90		
	24 Tipperah, " 27 "	2.32		
	Brahmunberiah	1.36		
	Chandpur	2.75		
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 25 "	2.81		
CHITTAGONG DIV.	Hill Tipperah, " 26 "	1.29	Weather—rainy and hot. Early paddy thriving. State of other crops continues favourable. Public health good.	
Weather—cool and pleasant. More or less rain daily. <i>Aus</i> and jute seedlings doing well. A few days' sunny weather will do much good to them. A few cases of cholera still reported.				
Weather—rainy and much cooler. Prospects of crops good. Public health fair.				
Weather—showery. Crops all good. Eight deaths from cholera occurred in the Terai this week.				
Good seasonable weather. Sowing of <i>haimanti dhan</i> progressing. Weather favourable for all agricultural operations. Condition of jute crop fair. Public health good.				
Weather—days hot; nights cool and cloudy. Low lands being cultivated for paddy crops. <i>Chullies</i> and <i>til</i> are being gathered. Prospects of crops good owing to recent rain, except that paddy crops in the Nawabgunge station are to a certain extent being damaged by worms. Public health generally good.				
Weather—generally very hot, but with intervals of coolness. Sowings nearly completed. Paddy, sugarcane, and jute doing well. Public health good.				
Weather—seasonable. Cultivation of <i>aus</i> paddy finished. General health indifferent.				
Weather—hot, with rain at end of week. <i>Boro</i> harvest good. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Public health fair.				
Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Caterpillars have appeared at Fatickchari. Cattle-diseases reported from Teknaf. Public health good. Prices steady.				
Weather—very sultry. <i>Aus</i> promises well. Cultivation of <i>aman</i> progressing. Some damage by <i>senipoka</i> in Begunungge. Mango fruit not plentiful owing to damage by hail. A few cases of cholera.				
Weather—much cooler after the rain. <i>Aus</i> and broadcast <i>aman</i> plants are up and thriving. <i>Aus</i> prospects good. Land is being prepared for transplanting of seedlings.				
Weather—very hot in the first part, and rainy in the latter part of the week. Rain has done much good to <i>jooms</i> . Lands being prepared for <i>aus</i> paddy. Fever prevalent, also bowel complications.				
Weather—cloudy and unsettled. <i>Satya</i> paddy being sown. Sugarcane being transplanted. <i>Joom</i> cultivation continues. Public health good.				

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
SENHAT.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna, May 29 '86	Nil	Weather—hot with east winds. Sky often overcast at night with symptoms of approaching rain. Standing crops promising well. Public health good.
	27 Gaya, „ 29 „	1.53	Temperature fell considerably during a part of the week on account of the rain. Rain will benefit sugarcane, and facilitate ploughing for <i>bhadai</i> . Public health good. Prices moderate.
	28 Shahabad, „ 29 „	0.68	Weather—hot and often cloudy with high east winds. Rain beneficial to sugarcane, indigo, and <i>cheena</i> . Public health fair. Prices stationary.
	Buxar „ „	0.14	
	Sasseram „ „	0.26	
	Bhabhua „ „	0.42	Weather—intensely hot. Prospects of early paddy, <i>moong</i> , and <i>cheena</i> promising. Lands being prepared for <i>bhadai</i> sowings. Prices remain stationary. Public health generally good.
	29 Darbhanga, „ 29 „	Nil	
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 29 „	1.32	
	Hajipore „ „	0.38	Weather—cool with east wind. State and prospects of crops good. Rain beneficial. Public health good.
	Sitamarhi „ „	Nil	
31 Saran, „ 29 „	0.08	Weather—seasonable. East wind throughout week. Rain has done much good to indigo and other crops on ground. Lands being prepared for <i>bhadai</i> . Sowing of paddy in low lands in progress. Public health good.	
Sewan „ „	0.05		
Gopalganj „ „	0.29	Weather—hot with easterly wind. Standing crops in good condition. Land under preparation for <i>bhadai</i> . Prices stationary. Some cases of small-pox and fever reported.	
32 Champaran, „ 29 „	0.28		
BRACULPUR DIV.	33 Monghyr, May 29 '86	1.58	Weather—hot, but a little colder than usual in consequence of rain and easterly wind. Rain beneficial to indigo and sugarcane. Lands are being prepared for <i>bhadai</i> . Sowings of early paddy seedlings commenced. Public health good, but sporadic cases of small-pox continue to be reported from Begusarai. Prices stationary. Rainfall again heavier in south of Ganges than in north. Ploughing and cultivation of <i>bhadai</i> crops in progress. Prospects good. Mango crop now ripe is poor this year. General health good. Prices steady.
	Begusarai „ „	1.04	
	Jamui „ „	1.24	
	34 Bhagalpore, „ 29 „	0.43	Weather—cool with east wind prevailing. Rain has done good. Jute, <i>bhadai</i> , rice, and <i>kaoni</i> crops doing well.
	35 Purneah „ 29 „	0.35	
	Kissengunge „ „	4.90	Easterly winds and occasional clouds with partial storms. <i>Boro</i> paddy is still being harvested. Rain has facilitated sowing of <i>bhadai</i> crops. Common rice selling at 21 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	Airareah „ „	2.42	
	36 Maldah, „ 29 „	0.20	
	Gazole „ „	1.19	Constant storms of a rotatory character with occasional heavy rain and showers. Winds variable. The great quantity of rain that has fallen so unusually at this time of the year has enabled agricultural operations to get well forward. The whole country is busily engaged in ploughing and sowing. General health good.
	37 Sonthal Pergah, „ 29 „	0.71	
Deoghar „ „	0.88		
Godda „ „	3.05		
Rajmehal „ „	1.64		
Jamtara „ „	0.87		
Pakour „ „	2.13		
ORISSA			
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack, May 28 '86	Nil	Cloudy mornings and days hot. Ploughing still in progress. Sowing of rice crops commenced throughout district. Public health good. Sporadic cholera still reported.
	39 Pooner, „ 27 „	0.22	Weather—hot. Ploughing and manuring for ensuing <i>sarat</i> crop going on. In some places sowing commenced. Late <i>dahua</i> rice in ear. Relief works going on in the Chilka tracts. Common rice sells at an average of 19 seers 1 chittack per rupee in the Sudder sub-division, and 17 seers 12 chittacks in the Khoorda sub-division. Public health good.
	Khoorda „ „	0.51	
40 Balasore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy. Cultivation progressing vigorously. Public health generally good with the exception of a few sporadic cases of cholera.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
41	Hazaribagh, May 28 '86	1.36	Weather—cloudy and very unsettled. Heavy rain during three days. No crops to report on. Ploughing in progress everywhere. General health good.
42	Johardugga, „ 29 „	1.74	Weather—seasonable. Rain has abundantly fallen in the interior and at the Sudder station. Early paddy is being sown. Prices easy. Public health good.
43	Singbhoom, „ 28 „	2.18	Weather—cloudy and cool with frequent storms and rain. Ploughing in active progress, and <i>dhan</i> being sown. Health good.
44	Manbhoom, „ 29 „	1.64	Weather—cool for the time of year. Rain and high winds in the afternoons. Sugarcane doing well. Public health good.
	Govindpore „ „	1.15	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.;
The 1st June 1886.P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of January 1886.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBAC.				
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Drained.	Un-drained.	Bis-path.	O. ki.			
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in mds.)																		
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
Burawan ...	2,00,034	2,480	2,01,500	547	3,435	.....	2,05,562	.....	10,340	700	.....	897	.....	78	43	11	.....	.....	
Beebhoom ...	2,36,399	24	2,36,324	3,855	.....	.....	2,40,179	.....	6,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	2,12,034	31,534	2,31,736	.....	.....	.....	2,31,736	.....	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hookly ...	70,043	4,970	70,157	.....	2,020	260	81,637	71,219	375,493	2,343	2,614	.....	1,443	.....	589	4,200	425	.....		
24-Pergunnahs	4,71,292	31,503	4,98,881	63	3,519	.....	4,97,563	61,998	835,734	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	8,888	34,163	.....	.....	
Nuddea ...	10,280	.....	10,280	1,471	18,228	48	60,442	24,692	410	4,805	387	.....	831	74	.....	24,001	.....	.....	
Khulna ...	10,701	29,525	29,154	.....	.....	.....	29,154	1,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Jessore ...	37,154	5,400	39,904	.....	1,621	.....	61,325	33,072	173	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	9,441	.....	.....	
Muranabad ...	10,941	.....	10,941	133	2,514	107	13,705	1,191	.....	7,174	1,873	.....	.....	544	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinapore ...	10,478	.....	10,478	.....	164	.....	16,641	23,436	45,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahye ...	7,867	.....	7,867	.....	4,183	.....	12,000	20,881	.....	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bunkpore ...	14,086	111	14,755	.....	28	.....	14,783	1,46,939	100,705	.....	34	.....	1,872	.....	.....	.....	2,554	.....		
Bogra ...	30,823	.....	30,823	.....	.....	.....	30,823	4,900	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Puana ...	15,917	.....	15,917	196	2,020	.....	18,133	3,63,337	516,040	.....	3,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpigore ...	2,199	.....	2,199	.....	.....	.....	2,199	72,202	156,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	9,882	.....	9,882	.....	947	.....	10,829	2,15,125	175	.....	.....	.....	2,528	.....	.....	.....	387	.....		
Farrukpore ...	32,894	1,250	33,775	.....	1,855	.....	35,630	1,33,394	420	31	1,213	.....	1,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	9,54,395	509	9,54,917	.....	127	.....	9,54,744	3,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	2,500	.....	2,500	.....	104	.....	2,604	94,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah ...	12,075	.....	12,075	.....	.....	.....	12,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	5,963	.....	5,963	.....	.....	.....	5,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,041	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naokholi ...	15,924	.....	15,924	.....	.....	.....	15,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	24,17,821	105,304	24,34,261	6,465	70,714	415	25,61,835	13,35,232	2,112,199	10,297	9,173	4,273	8,063	1,803	10,039	71,060	3,360	21			
BEHAR.																					
Fatua ...	8	.....	8	16,542	8,864	1,159	26,577	.....	20,800	17,900	8,580	.....	.....	7	1,216	431	340	2
Iya ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,610	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad ...	202	.....	202	5,007	3,683	3,641	17,473	.....	315	5,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	880	3,067	.....	.....	
Fouquierpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	
Jorhunge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	2,563	3,977	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
aran ...	.....	.....	.....	794	848	304	1,672	.....	245	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20	.....	.....	
longhyr ...	.....	.....	.....	1,854	2,808	30	4,162	.....	945	4,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahulpore ...	645	.....	645	1,214	9,064	14,734	601	175	2,249	9,404	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
urneah ...	370	.....	370	1,814	968	15	2,406	4,440	74,650	775	5,943	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	.....		
laddah ...	811	.....	811	1,350	990	107	3,237	16,230	.....	124	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ontal Pergunnahs	11,175	.....	11,175	5,012	10,052	273	26,512	.....	625	985	20,471	.....	.....	86	.....	2	.....	.....	
Total of Behar	13,111	.....	13,111	36,105	32,427	15,493	97,146	20,271	1,00,065	32,719	54,733	420	.....	107	1,302	5,287	479	4	
ORISSA.																					
uttack ...	1,614	.....	1,614	.....	.....	.....	1,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
asore ...	72,619	15,438	82,349	.....	.....	.....	82,349	0,745	2,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa	74,033	15,438	84,965	.....	.....	.....	83,963	6,745	2,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAAGPORE.																					
azaribagh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,820	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
anbhoom ...	26,332	.....	26,332	.....	.....	.....	26,332	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpore.	26,332	.....	26,332	.....	.....	.....	26,332	1,890	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	25,31,297	1,22,192	26,07,697	12,570	1,03,141	15,908	27,69,296	13,65,268	2,216,304	40,006	64,176	4,771	8,063	1,621	11,341	77,247	3,845	27			
FREE PROVINCES.																					
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	575	.....	7,175	.....	15,017	.....	32	5,074	48,871	995	519	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces and Ajmer-Merwatta	1,204	.....	1,204	1,64,952	91,939	3,821	2,61,978	.....	317,900	21,443	9,527	1,304	1,40,199	.....	100	79	.....	1
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	6	.....	6	.....	73,382	810	74,198	.....	105	.....	603	43	11,186	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,2	.....	272	.....	.....	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assam	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	11	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	13,180	.....	83	.....	.....	.....
Amoy	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	718	.....	307	.....	.....	.....
Other places	11	.....	11	.....	10	.....	44	.....	7,780	.....	5	15	.....	37	1,910	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total 1886	25,39,178	1,22,192	26,16,548	2,07,549	2,69,337	20,556	31,12,989	13,80,285	2,543,460	72,091	79,335	55,001	1,84,541	2,115	14,249	77,336	3,845	29			
Grand Total 1885	21,49,994	2,05,523	22,78,256	2,51,795	1,88,053	47,429	27,08,638	11,14,627	1,005,922	60,640	1,21,003	47,038	1,30,574	2,224	17,971	1,09,236	1,636	34			

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of January 1886 was as follows.—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																			
By Indian ports.																			
viz.—																			
Bombay	2,40,707	30	2,40,736	6,800	312	2,47,809	40	1,520,800	141	253									
Sind								5,000											
Other port in Bombay	954		954			958													
Madras	4		4	79	41,380	238	41,710	123,315	131	20	10								
Other ports in Madras	2,29,263	654	2,29,917	5	8,280		2,37,918	126,356	1		8								
British Burmah	1,907		1,907	614	6,180	69	7,750	1,912,200	41	10	7				843	173		12,6	
Other Indian ports	13,079		13,079	3	2,504	3	15,689	385,000	1		10				844	470		1,6	
Pondicherry				60			60	66,000											
Total of Inter-port trade	4,85,918	689	4,86,549	751	64,172	612	5,51,843	77	4,130,251	1	43	281	17	20	1,017	640		14,6	
By Foreign ports—																			
United Kingdom	3,75,396		3,75,396	78,909	2,247		4,66,842	11,62,003	579,400	1,16,884	6,735	61,898	28,595	68					
Other Foreign ports	6,49,470	203	6,49,600	1,206	16,019	893	6,67,800	4,82,904	10,040,478	3,784	7,420	2,608	84,901	471	924	3		10,6	
Total of Foreign trade	10,25,405	203	10,25,993	79,965	18,296	893	11,24,651	16,35,907	10,428,678	1,20,668	14,214	67,463	113,386	499	991	3		16,6	
Grand Total (1880)	15,11,363	891	15,11,940	80,010	82,468	1,610	16,76,534	10,35,974	14,568,120	1,20,869	14,238	67,737	113,303	519	2,341	658		31,1	
10 Jan. 1886	13,92,085	9,036	13,93,329	86,709	47,641	19,618	15,61,767	9,32,443	19,991,081	1,76,144	81,490	69,470	82,743	1,314	1,960	737		34,4	

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of January 1886.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		SUGAR.				TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.	Ten, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Drained.	Un-drained.	Other kinds.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	17,69,370	1,08,613	8,217	47,904	7,053	4,74,013	1,142,310	13,700	25,120	...	2,047	...	...	...	...
By river steamers	419	...	...	617	...	3,45,284	...	32	4,060	46,462	1,632	360	1,513	20,211	904
By rail { East Indian Ry.	4,00,343	785	1,30,242	1,81,782	12,888	...	300,005	57,267	41,968	2,740	1,60,385	1,678	1,911	5,387	2,757
By rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway.	1,89,790	111	...	26,716	...	4,86,503	851,930	1,043	4,332	4,714	2,821	158	47	20,061	2,941
By road	82,195	7,430	63	4,330	...	67,563	163,214	...	...	...	306	1	8,479	30,777	...
By sea	62,041	5,254	27	19	14	5,923	11,400	...	5	1,054	116,420	67	2,269	...	7,800
Grand Total of Imports in 1886	23,39,178	1,24,192	2,07,549	2,69,337	20,555	13,80,285	2,543,459	72,001	79,385	55,004	1,84,541	2,115	14,249	77,336	3,845
Grand Total of Imports in 1885	21,49,801	2,05,522	2,54,793	1,88,058	47,429	11,14,527	1,905,922	69,640	1,21,003	47,038	1,73,574	2,226	17,371	1,09,236	1,674

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of January 1886.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				European.	Indian.				
BENGAL.													
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	3,04,220	5,170	567	1,035	11,837	142,306	Chota Nagpore.						
Beerbhoom	1,77,108	...	111	170	18,851	123,810	Hazaribagh	61,410	...	...	143	7,459	4,795
Midnapore	1,56,850	...	1,584	...	25,100	16,060	Manbloom	71,925	...	26	1,514	12,913	17,465
Hooghly	1,03,742	3,655	666	37	712	50,815	Total of Chota Nagpore	1,33,344	...	26	1,677	20,172	22,260
24-Pergunnahs	2,01,070	11,754	542	...	14,043	78,874	Grand Total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	72,87,408	89,980	12,043	9,193	6,63,194	1,275,375
Nuddes	306,910	110	1,432	90	25,382	25,234	OTHER PROVINCES.						
Khulna	30,900	...	166	...	10,215	35	Assam	4,49,921	449	451	11	37,413	785
Jessore	90,852	...	623	...	16,720	3,830	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	32,98,533	87,350	4,482	1,192	41,054	506,799
Moorshedabad	47,808	3,080	64	26	5,250	29,005	Punjab	9,38,888	2,750	1,420	6	...	409,955
Dinapore	1,38,456	...	129	...	7,213	14,965	Central Provinces	14,220	...	155	...	...	73,444
Rajshahye	2,14,272	...	72	...	8,819	43,465	Rajputana States	27,000	...	97	...	...	140
Bungpore	2,19,100	...	154	...	12,803	29,390	Bombay	7,756	559	...	...	1,520,899	
Bogra	2,13,432	...	107	...	6,455	54,975	Madras	74,620	111	1,188	...	21,651	
Dubna	2,26,224	...	734	...	66,245	2,115	Sind	...	...	...	...	5,009	
Purbeelung	64,308	220	35	...	948	701	Pondicherry	...	...	...	12	1,912,391	
Fulpoore	92,304	...	251	...	10,543	805	British Burmah	1,02,798	1,315	...	...	65,014	
Unes	5,69,980	...	570	391	23,125	1,908	Other places	16,790	3,977	10	9	10,461,078	
Furzedpore	2,82,996	1,100	671	183	29,212	1,960	Grand Total of Exports in Jan. 1886	1,24,11,233	1,95,167	21,411	10,568	7,42,191	16,480,874
Backerkunge	93,255	110	75	...	29,382	3,449	Exports in Jan. 1885	1,06,68,770	86,315	17,843	9,982	6,17,940	21,573,235
Mymensah	69,739	...	15	...	16,173	149	The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of January 1886 was as follows:-						
Tipperah	1,03,902	...	149	...	3,353	...							
Shittapong	2,300	...	...	...	306	117,300							
Nonkhully	...	...	...	...	3,120	...							
Total of Bengal	37,46,223	25,199	8,510	2,832	3,65,165	728,710							
BEHAR.													
Patna	7,91,938	1,100	115	310	1,10,410	60,105							
Gya	1,50,018	2,580	49	346	13,776	3,675							
Shahabad	2,61,144	55,440	4	127	24,570	9,660							
Muzafferpore	1,24,920	...	...	37	3,208	243							
Durghunge	6,47,856	1,100	35	787	31,000	24,160							
Saran	17,864	550	13	26	3,676	26,755							
Chumpanun	4,90,644	550	6	37	11,723	4,695							
Munshyr	94,104	110	...	318	9,382	7,365							
Shagupore	1,75,068	440	54	409	11,934	27,415							
Purnean	1,00,920	2,970	33	569	15,429	5,595							
Midian	1,000	...	...	...	11,027	1,800							
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,24,648	...	63	510	21,332	46,725							
Total of Behar	32,30,886	64,790	370	1,816	2,67,857	256,305							
ORISSA.													
Cuttack	600	...	...	...	...	21,250							
Salasore	1,67,350	...	3,127	868	9,800	247,050							
Total of Orissa	1,67,950	...	3,127	868	9,800	268,300							
IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA-													
	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.								
From Foreign Ports-													
United Kingdom	7,861,602	...	16,055	...	5,74,986	...							
Other Foreign ports	30,967	...	200	...	1,07,608	7,709							
Total of Foreign Trade	7,901,620	...	16,255	...	6,82,594	7,700							
From Indian Ports-													
Bombay	18,320	60,215	...	10,058	52,649	1,509							
Madras	8,264	3,916	...	...	...	...			
British Burmah	9,900	900	5	...	...	...				
Other Indian ports	...	...	1	...	...	2,150							
Total of Interportul Trade	36,484	74,631	20	10,068	51,608	3,650							
Grand Total of Imports in Jan. 1886	7,938,113	74,031	16,275	10,058	7,35,243	11,459							
Imports in Jan. 1885	6,463,574	1,47,755	11,902	9,931	9,96,189	1,12							

* As per tariff declaration value.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of January 1886.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.		No.
By country boats	2,68,351	3,475	2,247	...	...	174,023
By river steamers	4,31,165	...	801	...	...	2,727
By rail { East Indian Railway	83,16,792	1,75,020	7,632	...	...	1,541,330
By rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	26,64,104	2,310	4,343	...	...	186,516
By road	1,96,114	11,274	886	...	...	8,150
By sea	5,30,708	4,098	6,082	...	...	11,368,129
Grand Total of Exports in January 1886	1,24,11,232	1,95,107	21,451	10,568	7,42,191	16,480,874
Grand Total of Exports in January 1885	1,06,68,770	40,315	17,843	9,982	6,17,940	21,573,235

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 31st May 1886.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.													
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.742	29.722	—	SSW	130	89.2	24th, 25th May.	78.8	26th May	88.2	81.2	84.7	—	87.0
		False Point	29.761	29.782	+0.017	SSW	257	91.5	24th, 27th May	77.1	23rd "	90.6	80.0	85.3	—0.0	88.1
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.684	29.704	+0.022	SSW	75	102.4	28th May	73.8	22nd "	100.8	77.8	89.8	—1.3	91.0
	Balasore	Balasore	29.720	29.770	—	SSW	154.8	93.4	28th "	77.2	22nd, 23rd May.	91.3	78.3	84.8	—	89.5
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29.754	29.780	+0.048	Southerly	288	92.7	26th "	77.0	27th May	91.6	82.4	87.0	+0.5	88.1
	South 24 Pargunnahs	Midnapore	29.621	29.770	—	S	161.8	94.8	28th "	75.3	27th "	97.2	78.1	87.7	—	91.0
	24-Pargunnahs	Calcutta	29.764	29.784	+0.061	SW	110	94.5	24th "	72.2	26th "	93.1	76.9	85.0	—2.2	87.2
	Howrah	Howrah	29.685	29.785	+0.071	S	110	97.7	25th "	72.9	26th, 27th May.	94.5	76.7	85.8	—2.6	87.4
	Bankoora	Bankoora	29.452	—	—	S	105	102.1	23rd "	72.6	24th May	97.4	77.1	87.3	—	87.5
	Boerbhoom	Raneegunge	29.441	—	—	SSW	144.0	101.0	23rd "	72.9	26th "	97.4	77.0	87.2	—	87.2
	West Burdwan	Berhampur	29.735	29.805	+0.091	E	134.1	95.7	23rd, 25th	72.5	26th "	95.0	76.6	85.8	—2.4	84.8
	Moorshedabad	Krishnagore	29.740	—	—	SSE	100.5	96.3	25th "	72.4	25th, 27th May.	94.1	75.1	84.6	—	80.7
	Nuddes	Jessore	29.777	29.810	+0.081	S. W	114.7	97.5	23th "	73.4	27th May	94.9	77.0	86.0	+0.1	87.4
	Jessore	Jessore	29.777	29.810	+0.081	S. W	114.7	97.5	23th "	73.4	27th May	94.9	77.0	86.0	+0.1	87.4
	Khoolna	Chittagonga	29.745	29.861	+0.054	SE	82	80.6	22nd "	72.5	27th "	87.2	74.9	81.1	—1.9	82.8
	Chittagonga	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	—	—	Observations not received.										
EAST BENGAL.	Hackerkunge	Barrisal	29.805	29.815	—	Southerly	80.0	91.3	22nd May	72.9	26th "	89.9	77.1	89.5	—	86.8
	Noakholly	Noakholly	29.766	29.809	—	Calm	?	92.0	22nd "	74.3	26th "	87.8	76.3	82.1	—	84.7
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	29.775	—	—	S	179.3	94.5	22nd May	76.4	25th, 28th May.	91.6	74.2	82.9	—	85.5
	Dacca	Dacca	29.789	29.811	+0.088	Calm, E	110	94.3	24th "	72.1	28th May	96.6	76.4	83.5	—0.5	87.6
NORTH BENGAL.	Tipperah	Comilla	29.781	29.817	—	SE	123	95.3	23rd "	71.8	26th, 28th May.	91.5	74.8	84.2	—	84.3
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.750	—	—	ENE	106.0	92.8	23rd "	69.1	25th May	88.3	74.8	81.6	—	83.0
	Bogra and Fubna	Bogra	29.742	29.805	—	NE	101.2	96.3	22nd "	68.8	25th "	90.4	74.1	82.3	—	83.2
		Serajkunge	29.776	29.825	—	N, SSE	114.3	96.1	23rd "	69.2	25th "	91.7	74.4	83.1	—	82.3
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahye	Rampore Beau-	29.726	29.797	—	E	71.8	96.4	22nd, 23rd, 24th May.	68.7	25th "	93.1	74.9	84.0	—	84.5
	Maldah	Maldah	29.602	—	—	E	41.4	96.7	24th "	72.2	27th "	93.7	75.6	84.7	—	83.8
	Dinagopore	Dinagopore	29.689	29.810	—	ENE	129	95.6	22nd May	70.6	23rd "	89.7	73.0	81.3	—	81.7
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29.702	29.828	—	E	82	94.3	22nd "	66.6	24th "	88.2	69.9	79.0	—	79.2
NORTH BENGAL.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29.507	29.797	—	E	148.6	93.0	22nd "	68.9	27th "	87.1	70.3	78.7	—	78.7
	Cooch Behar	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	22.905	—	NE	115.7	65.6	22nd "	50.6	27th "	63.6	62.5	58.1	—	58.7
	Purneah	Purneah	29.664	29.790	+0.082	Calm	1.2	101.2	24th "	?	—	95.2	?	?	?	87.2
	North Bhagulpore	Mozufferpore	29.603	29.770	+0.071	E, NE	161	99.4	23rd, 24th May.	75.0	27th May	95.7	77.1	86.5	—0.3	87.2
NORTH BENGAL.	Durbhunga	Mothari	29.618	29.744	—	ESE	238.8	99.8	23rd, 25th May.	69.9	26th "	95.0	75.4	85.2	—	87.7
	Chumparan	Chupra	29.538	—	—	E	116.5	104.5	25th May	74.0	27th "	100.2	77.7	89.0	—	90.4
	Sarun	Denree	29.378	29.721	—	ESE	241.0	104.5	22nd, 23rd May.	60.0	27th "	97.2	75.1	86.2	—	94.8
	Shahabad	Buxar	29.483	29.701	—	E	250.8	105.4	24th, 26th May.	73.8	27th "	102.3	79.1	90.7	—	93.2
SOUTH BENGAL.		Arrua	29.509	29.704	—	E	205.8	104.4	22nd, 23rd May.	73.6	27th "	100.0	75.3	89.1	—	89.3
	Gya	Gya	29.131	29.700	+0.017	NE	106	106.1	24th May	69.8	27th "	101.3	75.5	88.3	—4.3	91.6
	Patna	Bankipore	29.566	29.748	+0.062	E	144	103.0	22nd, 23rd May.	73.7	27th "	90.1	78.3	88.7	—2.3	89.8
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29.590	29.752	—	E	50	98.4	22nd, 23rd May.	73.0	27th "	96.0	76.1	86.1	—	89.3
SOUTH BENGAL.	Moughyr	Doonka	29.264	—	—	E	70.4	100.3	23rd "	73.5	26th, 27th May.	96.0	76.8	86.4	—	86.7
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.753	29.722	+0.044	Southerly	247	101.0	23rd May	69.7	26th, 27th May.	95.2	73.5	84.5	—3.0	87.5
	Lohardugga	Ranchoe	27.639	29.729	—	SW	179.0	99.0	22nd, 23rd May.	65.9	27th "	96.9	72.0	84.0	—	85.3
	Manbhoom	Chyabassu	25.978	—	—	SSW	98.4	101.6	23rd "	74.1	28th "	90.3	77.3	88.5	—	89.6

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same period. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of rainfall are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions of the district (i.e., from the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy

for the week ending Friday, the 28th of May 1886.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																
Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	RAINFALL.										Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.		
			Of week.			Since 1st of Month.			Since 15th May 1886.							
			Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
78	43	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
73	63	Nil	0.86	0.07	3.70	2.52	+1.18	2.65	1.15	+1.50	1.3	16	Gopalgore	Pooree		
67	56	Nil	0.56	0.82	3.15	2.79	+0.26	2.15	1.24	+0.91	1.2	19	Kalke Point	...		
60	1.0	Nil	0.22	1.02	6.23	3.03	+1.32	1.77	1.78	—0.01	0.7	19	Cuttack	Cuttack		
53	7.1	0.70	0.70	0.08	4.74	4.36	+0.43	0.84	1.61	—0.97	1.3	18	Balasore	Balasore		
68	3.7	0.14	0.65	0.83	7.08	4.43	+2.65	0.92	1.52	—0.63	2.3	13	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore		
68	5.6	0.02	1.64	1.28	7.11	5.05	+2.06	2.92	2.11	+0.81	2.4	24	Midnapore	South 24-Pergunnahs		
66	4.6	3.05	2.34	1.13	9.79	4.11	+5.6	3.81	1.99	+1.81	3.3	19	Calcutta	Midnapore		
68	1.1	1.74	1.97	0.52	4.17	3.23	+0.94	2.93	1.10	+1.83	2.8	13	Howrah	24-Pergunnahs		
67	3.3	1.33	1.73	0.72	3.52	2.76	+0.76	2.55	1.34	+1.21	2.8	17	Hooghly	Howrah		
73	6.3	1.54	1.96	1.39	3.87	4.49	—0.62	2.41	2.25	+0.16	3.3	19	Burdwan	Burdwan		
71	0.1	0.97	2.79	1.78	8.65	5.51	+3.14	3.55	2.79	+0.76	3.2	23	Bankura	Bankura		
75	8.1	1.11	3.28	1.81	10.91	6.13	+4.78	4.68	2.82	+1.86	3.1	28	Chugunge	Hoerbhoom		
82	7.6	5.03	4.92	2.47	9.12	9.30	—0.18	5.05	4.54	+0.47	4.5	30	Serampore	West Burdwan		
75	7.1	3.17	5.31	2.03	8.83	6.07	+1.88	5.39	3.21	+2.03	4.5	28	Chittagong	Chittagong		
77	6.7	2.14	2.12	2.33	9.11	9.56	—0.45	2.52	4.07	—1.55	3.5	33	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
75	2.6	6.42	1.15	2.53	11.74	8.15	+3.59	5.31	5.39	+1.32	4.3	28	Darjeeling	Backergunge		
75	7.7	1.87	3.51	2.12	9.69	8.67	+1.02	4.56	3.17	+1.39	3.8	27	Noakhully	Noakhully		
78	5.7	4.37	2.11	2.11	9.86	9.86	—0.00	4.56	3.94	+0.62	3.2	32	Furzedpore	Furzedpore		
74	7.1	1.76	2.20	2.20	7.51	9.21	—1.70	2.81	4.17	—1.36	3.4	28	Dacca	Dacca		
76	4.0	2.72	3.21	1.92	6.55	6.93	—0.40	4.46	3.38	+1.08	4.5	25	Commillah	Tippurah		
80	6.1	2.81	2.56	1.90	6.21	6.79	—0.58	4.11	3.39	+0.72	5.5	22	Mymensingh	Mymensingh		
69	2.9	0.92	1.67	1.60	5.39	5.74	—0.35	3.14	2.80	+0.34	3.5	22	Bogra	Bogra and Pubna		
71	0.4	0.20	0.23	0.77	2.76	3.94	—1.18	1.93	2.10	—0.17	2.5	16	Baranagunge	Rajshahye		
78	5.9	6.44	2.52	0.98	6.14	4.51	+1.63	5.10	2.21	+2.89	3.2	13	Rampore Beaulah	Maldah		
84	7.1	2.80	4.93	2.63	10.98	9.65	+1.33	7.21	5.78	+1.43	4.1	28	Maldah	Maldah		
81	6.9	3.33	2.71	4.76	8.04	12.06	—4.02	3.88	8.63	—4.75	5.6	36	Dinapore	Dinapore		
92	8.9	3.24	4.48	2.51	9.12	9.02	+0.40	5.00	4.71	+0.29	5.0	32	Rungpore	Rungpore		
67	4.0	0.35	1.74	0.91	4.11	3.87	+0.24	3.20	1.84	+1.36	3.2	13	Jalpigoree	Jalpigoree		
68	2.4	Nil	0.37	0.45	2.26	1.98	+0.28	1.44	0.81	+0.63	1.0	0.9	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar		
53	8.4	0.80	0.41	0.71	3.92	2.54	+1.88	1.04	0.87	+0.17	0.7	0.8	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling Hill Districts		
58	2.1	0.24	0.14	0.40	2.22	1.72	+0.50	1.05	0.59	+0.46	1.0	0.6	Purneah	Purneah		
46	1.0	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	North Bhagulpore	North Bhagulpore		
47	1.0	0.14	0.45	0.21	1.08	0.94	+0.14	0.71	0.41	+0.30	1.5	0.6	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore		
61	2.0	0.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Durbhanga	Durbhanga		
53	3.3	1.63	1.00	0.22	1.36	1.40	—0.04	1.25	0.96	+0.29	2.0	0.7	Motihari	Chumpran		
62	4.3	0.18	0.25	0.36	1.10	1.64	—0.54	0.61	0.92	—0.31	1.3	0.8	Chupra	Sarun		
60	2.8	0.43	1.23	0.32	2.43	1.80	+0.67	1.90	1.03	+0.87	1.8	0.8	Denree	Shahabad		
82	2.9	0.46	1.59	0.64	4.62	2.79	+1.83	3.01	1.39	+1.62	3.2	1.2	Buxar	Shahabad		
51	3.4	2.93	2.12	0.42	2.11	2.11	+0.00	2.13	0.75	+1.38	1.0	1.1	Arrah	Arrah		
61	1.1	1.74	1.40	0.30	2.53	1.90	+0.63	1.92	0.94	+0.98	2.3	1.1	Gya	Gya		
55	2.0	1.95	2.63	0.72	5.12	3.19	+1.93	5.08	1.61	+3.57	4.0	1.5	Bankipore	Patna		
														South Bhagulpore		
														Monghyr		
														Doonika		
														Hasariongh		
														Lonarouga		
														Wardoon		
														Singoon		

and for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District" observations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means of the district are the numerical averages of the rainfall return received in day is one on which at least hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 28th of May 1886.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.						TOTAL.		Total rain-fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain-fall from 1st of month.	Total rain-fall since 15th May 1886.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.	
			Sunday, 22nd May.	Monday, 23rd May.	Tuesday, 24th May.	Wednesday, 25th May.	Thursday, 26th May.	Friday, 27th May.	Number of rainy days.	Amount of rainfall in week.					
ORTHERA	Pooree	Pooree	...	...	...	0.23	...	0.01	...	0.24	3.37	2.14	3.25	0.99
		Khurda	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	2.75	2.81	5.92	3.04	5.07	1.53
		Bampur	...	...	...	0.36	...	...	...	...	2.12	2.12	...	0.5
		Balsa Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.12	2.12	...	0.5
		Gop	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	Nd	Nd	4.74	2.84	1.83	1.5
		Pyle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?
	Cuttack	Jagatsinghpore	...	...	...	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	2.58	...	1.0
		Bunk	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	1.11	...	0.3
		Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	1	0.75	3.29	3.29	2.64	1.5
		Kendrapara	...	...	...	0.89	...	0.06	2	0.86	3.94	3.94	1.75	1.2
		Topre	...	...	...	0.86	...	...	1	0.86	2.17	3.73	1.74	1.6
NORTH WEST BENGAL	Balasore	Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?
		Bhadrach	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	1	0.50	5.33	4.07	...	1.3
		Sorab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nd	Nd	6.47	4.33	2.50	2.3
		Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.11	4.03	2.61	2.1
		Jellapore	...	...	...	0.56	...	...	1	0.56	5.31	3.90	0.77	1.4
	Midnapore	Baripodah	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	1	0.06	6.53	1.01	0.50	1.2
		Contai	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	0.00	4.21	4.06	0.06	1.6
		Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	0.70	1	0.70	3.33	4.34	1.08	2.6
		Pumook	...	...	...	0.50	0.60	0.30	3	1.50	7.50	4.50	1.90	1.7
		Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	1	0.11	6.20	4.64	0.67	1.3
SOUTH WEST BENGAL	Pargunnah	Chattal	...	...	...	0.13	...	0.14	3	0.43	7.71	4.39	0.47	1.5
		Deoga	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	1	0.21	5.37	?	0.21	?
		Hera	...	...	...	...	...	0.95	1	0.95	5.20	?	0.95	?
		Bhajanpore	...	...	...	...	...	3.65	1	3.65	9.96	?	1.89	?
		Garbeta	...	...	...	0.11	2.67	...	2	2.78	6.64	?	5.08	?
	Howrah	Diamond Har	...	...	...	0.07	1.24	...	2	1.35	6.54	4.70	1.38	1.7
		bour	...	...	...	0.34	0.63	0.03	4	2.11	7.39	...	1.02	?
		Canning Town	...	1.11	...	...	...	...	2	0.42	7.79	1.83	1.06	2.0
		Alipore Jan	0.04	...	...	...	0.08	...	2	0.42	7.79	1.83	1.06	2.0
		Barackpore	...	...	...	2.30	2.67	0.41	3	2.30	7.42	5.44	2.98	2.3
SOUTH EAST BENGAL	Hooghly	Dum-Dum	...	...	...	0.53	0.96	0.81	3	2.30	7.42	5.44	2.98	2.3
		Baraket	...	...	...	0.89	...	...	1	0.89	6.17	5.73	2.43	2.3
		Busee-hat	...	...	...	0.41	0.94	0.58	3	1.93	8.98	5.92	1.34	3.6
		Howrah	...	...	...	0.30	0.55	0.15	4	1.01	8.64	4.36	2.04	1.9
		Monesreeka	...	...	...	0.41	0.16	...	2	0.57	7.54	5.69	2.20	2.1
	Hooghly	Setampore	...	...	...	0.15	2.19	0.51	3	2.85	6.13	4.28	3.16	1.4
		Hooghly	...	...	...	2.74	0.80	...	2	3.64	8.88	5.77	5.16	2.0
		Jennabhad	...	...	...	0.11	1.25	...	2	1.36	4.13	4.13	1.86	2.2
		Cuttack	...	...	...	0.17	...	0.35	3	1.15	10.26	4.63	2.72	1.6
	Burdwan	Burdwan	...	...	...	1.45	0.42	1.18	...	3.05	7.77	1.19	3.18	2.2
		Cutwa	...	...	...	0.47	0.57	0.76	1.21	2.81	11.50	4.09	5.51	1.8
		Monkar	...	...	...	...	0.61	2.18	...	2.79	5.40	?	2.79	?
		Baneekunge	...	...	...	0.01	1.25	0.05	3	1.31	2.81	2.63	1.70	1.5
	Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	1.10	0.63	...	2	1.73	2.55	3.96	1.55	1.5
SOUTH WEST BENGAL		Bisnupore	...	...	0.11	0.07	2.07	0.45	4	2.70	5.68	1.67	4.09	1.1
		Manura	...	...	...	1.06	1.09	...	2	2.06	5.10	2.52	2.94	0.8
		Katra	...	...	0.45	0.76	0.78	...	3	1.99	3.54	2.62	2.86	0.8
		Indas	...	...	...	0.14	0.14	2.08	3	3.20	6.08	?	5.14	?
		Kotulpore	...	...	...	1.04	0.39	2.06	3	2.43	4.72	?	2.65	?
SOUTH EAST BENGAL	Northbroom	Anda	...	0.20	1.60	0.50	0.10	...	2	1.60	1.60	?	1.60	?	
		Gangajalghati	...	...	...	1.31	0.91	...	4	2.15	1.35	?	2.15	?
		Raipore	...	...	0.00	0.25	0.48	0.14	4	1.77	3.54	?	3.54	?
		Sonamukhi	...	...	...	1.30	0.81	...	2	2.25	4.80	?	3.15	?
		Bh. Scory	...	...	...	...	2.05	0.53	2	2.58	4.10	2.81	3.81	1.2
	Nadua	Holampore	...	...	...	0.75	0.65	...	2	1.40	3.11	2.67	2.14	1.3
		Bampos Haut	...	...	0.03	1.61	0.34	0.05	4	1.73	4.03	2.80	2.72	1.2
		Bolpore	...	...	...	...	1.69	1.16	2	2.25	4.70	?	3.20	?
		Rannghat	...	...	...	0.53	...	0.40	3	0.95	7.32	4.33	1.55	2.4
		Kishnagaur	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.42	5	1.21	8.09	5.12	1.62	2.4
SOUTH WEST BENGAL	Choocha	Choochanga	...	...	0.32	0.67	...	0.81	1	3.69	11.50	6.69	4.61	3.5
		Meherpore	...	...	...	2.12	...	1.78	3	4.00	7.82	4.73	4.70	2.3
		Koonhwa	...	...	...	0.16	...	2.70	3	3.62	5.51	6.56	5.28	3.1
		Satkira	1.59	0.32	0.58	0.11	4	2.60	9.67	5.37	2.08	2.3
		Bakirhat	...	...	...	1.59	0.68	...	3	2.27	5.50	6.45	2.56	3.0
SOUTH EAST BENGAL	Jessore	Khoams	1.56	0.14	0.02	0.40	4	3.02	10.14	6.03	5.65	2.6
		Narail	0.30	...	0.44	0.73	3	1.17	9.04	6.46	3.37	2.7
		Jessore	0.87	0.03	0.11	0.10	4	1.11	7.28	6.71	1.50	3.0
		Jamudah	3.80	...	1.49	0.33	3	5.12	11.70	5.74	8.77	2.7
		Mugoorah	...	...	...	4.30	0.19	...	3	3.53	10.14	6.80	10.64	3.5
	Moorshedabad	Bongong	...	...	...	...	2.84	...	5	7.82	...	5.30	...	2.6
		Kandi	...	...	...	1.45	0.64	...	2	2.09	4.71	3.97	2.40	2.0
		Berampore	0.03	0.32	1.15	0.14	4	1.64	3.05	4.39	2.17	2.5
		Lachin	0.86	1.30	0.12	3	2.68	3.43	4.06	2.40	2.1
		Yamungra	...	...	0.14	0.03	0.50	0.30	6	1.96	2.80	4.25	2.44	2.2
SOUTH WEST BENGAL	Chittagong	Jamshedi	...	...	0.10	...	1.09	0.72	3	1.91	4.36	4.06	3.47	1.9
		Lagoloh	0.20	1.80	0.65	3	2.05	3.84	5.00	2.48	2.6
		Cor's Bazar	...	0.20	...	1.46	0.61	1.30	...	4	3.57	6.80	10.06	3.57	5.1
		Chittagong	0.25	0.24	...	0.75	3.03	2.05	5	6.50	11.42	8.58	6.02	4.0	
		Kutubdia	0.2	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?
SOUTH EAST BENGAL	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Satkhaya	0.31	0.25	...	1.00	0.96	...	...	...	...	?	...	?
		Ranabandi	1.2	0.43	...	0.46	0.10	0.29	0.06	6	3.24	8.70	9.37	3.26	3.71
		Kuzna	0.25	0.21	1.55	1.67	8.18	...	2.71	...
		Patuakhali	2.2	0.28	0.70	...	2.31	...	0.43	5	5.04	8.37	6.76	3.72	3.7
		Frezeopore	...	...	1.50	1.50	0.02	6.18	4	3.00	1.11	6.00	0.47	2.0
	Backergunge	Buribai	0.78	0.30	1.30	0.74	0.09	5	2.71	7.75	4.42	3.64	3.6
		dhola	1.41	...	...	...	0.25	0.46	1	2.59	8.13	6.89	3.80	3.8

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 28th May 1886—*conold.*

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain-fall from 1st of month.	Total rain-fall since 15th May 1886.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1886 to date.
			Saturday, 22nd May.	Sunday, 23rd May.	Monday, 24th May.	Tuesday, 25th May.	Wednesday, 26th May.	Thursday, 27th May.	Friday, 28th May.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
NORTH-BENAR —continued.	Saran	Gopnangin...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.29	.....	.....	1	0.29	2.75	2.73	2.31	0.56
		Sowan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	1	0.05	1.87	1.84	0.66	0.77
SOUTH-BENAR	Shahabad	Chuprah	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.08	.....	.....	1	0.08	1.92	0.95	0.17	0.44
		Buxar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.08	.....	1	0.08	0.56	0.64	0.28	0.25
		Dohoon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.40	?	0.30	?
		Blubbosah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.02	1.86	0.99	1.46	0.36
		Sasserain	.....	.....	.....	0.42	0.50	.....	.....	1	0.26	0.56	0.90	0.56	0.46
		Arrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.26	0.56	0.90	0.56	0.46
		Mohania	.....	.....	.....	0.20	0.42	.....	.....	2	0.52	1.22	1.21	0.52	0.57
			?	?	?
	Gya	Aurangabad...	.....	.....	.....	0.11	.....	0.12	.....	12	0.23	0.31	1.24	0.31	0.82
		Gya	.....	.....	.....	1.24	0.29	.....	.....	12	1.53	1.53	1.40	1.53	1.13
		Nowadah	.....	.....	.....	0.92	1.39	.....	.....	12	2.31	2.71	1.83	2.62	1.22
		Jehanabad	.....	.....	.....	0.21	.....	0.07	.....	12	0.28	0.86	1.16	0.52	0.68
		Arwal	.....	0.63	.....	.....	.....	0.10	.....	12	0.74	2.28	?	0.83	?
		Daudnagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.40	?	0.40	?
		Sherghati	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?
		Rajauli	.....	.....	.....	2.30?	2.00?	.....	.....	12	4.30?	4.30?	?	4.30?	?
		Pakri Barawan	.....	.....	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	1	0.10	1.00	?	0.30	?
		
	Patna	Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.18	.....	.....	1	0.18	1.22	1.64	0.18	1.02
		Dumapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.16	.....	.....	1	0.16	0.95	1.10	0.24	0.61
		Benar	.....	.....	.....	0.04	.....	.....	0.03	12	0.07	0.20	1.02	0.07	1.04
		Baria	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.60	.....	.....	1	0.60	2.09	1.88	1.60	0.66
	Monohyr	Begooner-i	.....	.....	.....	0.71	0.33	.....	.....	12	1.04	1.31	1.80	1.25	0.98
		Monohyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.58	.....	.....	1	1.58	3.15	1.73	2.40	0.92
		Jamui	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.24	0.26	.....	12	1.51	2.08	1.70	1.66	0.95
		Gopri	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.55	.....	.....	1	0.55	0.61	?	0.61	?
	South Bhagal-pore.	Shakhpura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.03	.....	1	2.03	2.68	?	2.68	?
		Bhagalpore	.....	.....	.....	0.16	0.28	.....	.....	12	0.44	1.55	2.08	0.97	1.13
		Banks	.....	.....	.....	0.64	0.96	.....	.....	12	1.57	4.05	1.38	3.09	1.17
		Kolgaug	.....	.....	.....	1.13	0.23	.....	.....	12	1.36	1.66	?	1.36	?
	Southal Per-gunjahs.	Rajmouli	.....	.....	0.83	0.53	0.14	0.14	.....	4	1.64	6.92	3.78	3.24	1.60
		Godda	.....	.....	.....	0.89	2.10	0.15	0.05	1	3.10	5.55	2.13	4.20	0.94
		Pakour	.....	.....	0.05	1.57	0.14	0.37	0.38	5	2.51	6.17	2.30	5.61	1.57
		Nya Dookna	.....	.....	0.03	0.04	0.33	.....	.....	3	0.40	3.59	2.63	1.13	1.54
		Deoghar	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.88	0.06	.....	12	0.94	2.23	?	1.14	1.35
		Jamara	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.87	.....	.....	1	0.87	1.24	2.50	2.71	1.35
		Simra	.....	.....	.....	1.32	0.94	.....	.....	12	2.20	1.76	?	3.95	?
		Namnat	.....	.....	.....	0.12	0.78	0.17	.....	3	1.07	6.08	?	4.81	?
		
		
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Hazaribagh	Pachamta (Girdi)	.....	0.62	.....	0.14	1.79	0.03	.....	4	2.58	2.60	1.90	2.58	1.14
		Hazaribagh	.....	0.11	1.18	0.15	1.13	0.04	0.35	6	3.28	3.38	1.68	3.31	0.82
		Semraguran	.....	.....	0.35	0.71	1.10	.....	0.29	4	2.15	2.56	2.47	2.45	0.82
		Manndi Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1.89	?	1.89	0.80
		Jhoomrah Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.51	?	2.51	0.98
		Baria	.....	.....	.....	0.79	0.20	.....	.....	2	0.90	1.26	?	1.23	?
		Chitra	.....	.....	0.11	1.17	.....	0.12	.....	3	1.40	2.15	?	1.92	?
		Karagdeha	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55	0.10	.....	2	1.65	1.95	?	1.95	?
		Samghar	.....	.....	.....	0.12	0.33	0.01	0.11	4	0.63	1.45	?	1.34	?
		
	Lehardugra	Lohardugra	.....	.....	0.15	0.72	0.92	0.19	0.25	5	2.14	1.96	?	1.82	?
		Ranem	.....	.....	0.13	0.47	1.19	0.01	.....	4	1.88	3.88	2.05	2.16	0.80
		Pannow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	0.17	2	1.17	2.14	0.35	2.10	0.54
		Silli	.....	.....	0.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.07	0.17	?	0.07	?
		Bahumat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	?	?	?	?
		Hossainabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	?	?	?	?
	Singbhoom	Garwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.63	0.33	.....	.....	.....	?	?	?	?
		Chyetausa	.....	0.11	.....	.....	1.20	0.87	0.35	4	2.53	6.12	3.19	5.08	1.51
		Chakradhar-pore.	.....	.....	0.19	0.25	0.28	1.45	0.12	5	2.29	3.45	?	5.01	?
		Ghatulla	.....	.....	0.42	.....	0.10	.....	.....	2	0.52	4.02	?	2.47	?
	Manobhoom	Baharagura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.15	.....	1	0.15	4.45	?	1.51	?
		Paraha	.....	.....	0.18	.....	1.41	.....	.....	12	1.64	2.02	3.01	2.11	1.47
		Gobinapore	.....	0.29	.....	.....	0.57	.....	.....	12	1.15	1.47	1.60	1.32	0.86
		Raghuath-pore.	.....	.....	2.14	.....	1.57	.....	.....	2	4.01	4.73	?	4.02	?
		Barrabhoom	.....	.....	0.39	.....	0.27	.....	0.60	3	0.93	1.77	?	1.07	?
		Jhalda	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.54	.....	.....	1	0.50	?	?	?	?
		Chas	.....	0.37	0.11	.....	1.14	0.92	.....	4	1.94	4.18	?	2.91	?

Explanation.—If a dash indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 1st June 1886.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF MAY 1886.

ONE of the principal features in the meteorology of the past week has been in connection with a second advance of monsoon winds, which was taking place in the southern part of the Bay at the close of the previous week, and which, it was stated in the report for that week, would probably advance further up the Bay than the previous advance. The strong winds which were noticed at the Ceylon stations increased in force on Saturday, the 22nd, and pressure commenced to fall in the south-west of the Bay. On the morning of the 23rd a distinct cyclonic storm had formed off the South Madras coast, and by the following morning it had advanced over the coast line between Madras and Negapatam, the centre of the storm being apparently almost on the coast at 10 A.M. on the Monday morning, and nearer to Negapatam than to Madras. The storm was of considerable diameter, but the barometric depression at the centre was small, and though it was sufficiently powerful to give strong winds and rather stormy weather along the Madras coast, it cannot, so far as the observations received have shewn, be said to have been a violent storm or cyclone. On the following day, the 24th instant, the storm had apparently crossed the peninsula, and it ceased to affect the weather in the Bay of Bengal.

This moist southerly current, in front of which the storm just described had formed, apparently continued its advance up the Bay, and more particularly along the east coast, and on Wednesday, the 26th and on the 27th, there were indications that an extremely feeble cyclonic circulation had been set up by the advancing current over the centre of the Bay, and at this time a moist southerly and south-easterly wind current advanced over Bengal, giving rise to general rain in almost all districts of the province. This current can scarcely be said to have been the commencement of or the setting in of the rains, but it is rather a sort of preliminary advance of moist southerly winds, pushed forward or brought up by the strong winds in the south and centre of the Bay, which has drifted over the province, but which has not had sufficient strength to advance far into the interior of the country. During the earlier part of the week over the greater part of the province weather was fine, or in such parts as East and North Bengal decidedly showery, but with the advance of this southerly current from the 25th to the 27th rainfall became much more general and decidedly heavier over South-West Bengal, East and North Bengal, and over South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, while numerous showers fell in North Bengal and Orissa.

The variations of pressure during the week have not been of great importance, though for the first two or three days the variations were to a certain extent influenced by the formation of the cyclonic storm in the south of the Bay. After this pressure fell pretty steadily up till the 26th, when a slight recovery took place, which was, however, succeeded by a further fall on the last two days of the week. For almost the whole week therefore the general pressure has been steadily decreasing, and the effect has been to diminish the previous large excess pressure which had been registered. At the close of the previous week the excess pressure at many stations equalled 0.15", while for the whole week pressure had been in excess by 0.1". By the gradually diminishing pressure this week, the excess has been reduced to 0.062", but the excess is generally smaller in the western and southern districts than it is in the eastern and northern districts.

Temperature has, with the comparatively heavy rainfall during the week, been decidedly low, and all districts except North Behar show temperature considerably below the normal. The greatest defects are in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, where they are 3° and upwards; in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal the defects are from 1° to 2°, while in North Behar temperature has been nearly normal. For the whole province the mean temperature for the week has been 1.7° below the normal.

Rainfall has been most copious in East Bengal, which district has received 3.35 inches against the normal fall of 2.44 inches. The actual fall has therefore been considerably in excess of the normal. North Bengal has received an average rainfall of 2.82 inches, while the normal fall is 2.31 inches, and has thus also received considerably more than the usual amount. South-West Bengal has registered an average amount of 2.04 inches against the normal 1.27 inches, and again this district has received a fall largely in excess of the normal. Chutia Nagpur has received 1.81 inches against the normal fall of 0.40 inch, so here the fall has again been copious. South Behar has recorded an average fall of 0.99 inch, which is almost three times the normal fall of 0.37 inch; and North Behar has registered 0.79 inch against the normal 0.61 inch, and has received a considerable excess fall. Finally, in Orissa the rainfall has been in decided defect, and the average fall at all the stations from which records have been received shows only 0.53 inch, while the normal fall for the week is 0.86 inch; the actual is therefore less than two-thirds of the normal fall.

The distribution of the rainfall has, however, been somewhat irregular and capricious in the various districts, and thus while in South-West Bengal the rainfall has been generally considerably in excess, the Midnapur and South 24-Pergunnahs districts show falls in defect of the normal. Also in North Bengal, where again the general fall has been in excess, the Maldah district has only received about a third of the normal amount. In South Behar the rainfall has been deficient in the Sarun, Chumparun and Durbhunga districts, and largely in excess in Purneah. In South Behar the Patua district has shown a fall below the normal, though other districts round it have received four and five times their normal falls.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 28th of May 1886 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May 1886.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	102°4	73°8	92°7	70°3	86°0	-1°1	0°53	0°38	-0°33	1°1	1°8	-0°7	4°28	3°17	2°20	1°43
South-West Bengal	102°1	72°2	95°1	77°4	86°3	-1°3	2°04	1°27	+0°77	2°8	2°1	+0°7	6°00	4°66	3°01	2°00
East Bengal	95°3	69°1	80°6	75°5	82°6	-1°2	3°35	2°24	+1°11	4°2	2°9	+1°3	0°43	8°77	4°06	3°70
North Bengal	96°7	66°6	90°6	73°2	81°0	-	2°82	2°31	+0°51	4°2	2°4	+1°8	7°26	7°71	4°54	4°35
North Benar	104°5	69°9	97°0	76°7	86°0	-0°3	0°79	0°61	+0°18	1°6	1°0	+0°6	3°38	2°58	1°80	1°14
South Bena	106°1	61°0	98°8	77°0	87°0	-3°3	0°99	0°37	+0°62	2°0	0°8	+1°2	2°34	1°82	1°64	0°98
Chutia Nagpur	101°0	65°9	95°0	72°8	84°2	-3°0	1°81	0°40	+1°41	3°3	1°5	+1°8	2°51	2°13	2°26	0°96

* Purneah not included.
† Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL ;
The 1st June 1886.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 23rd to 29th May 1886.

MONTH.			TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				Rain.
			Date.	Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1886			°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.	
May	...	23rd	...	82.4	95.0	16.7	78.3	78.2	.910	76.4	82	0.07
"	...	24th	...	85.8	95.5	16.7	78.8	77.6	.839	73.9	68	.....
"	...	25th	...	85.4	93.8	14.0	79.8	80.7	.986	78.8	80	.....
"	...	26th	...	81.4	93.8	20.6	73.2	78.8	.952	77.7	89	0.32
"	...	27th	...	83.9	95.5	18.7	76.8	78.9	.922	76.8	79	.....
"	...	28th	...	82.3	91.6	16.3	78.2	78.9	.943	77.5	85	0.10
"	...	29th	...	82.4	95.0	15.2	79.8	78.3	.915	76.5	83	0.02

The mean temperature of the seven days 83·4
The extreme variation of temperature 22·3
The maximum temperature 95·5
The mean relative humidity 81
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th May 1886 0·51

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10n, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA ;
Calcutta, the 31st May 1886.

A. PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Deaths in the Districts in Bengal for the month of February 1886.

[illegible]

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th May 1886.

Month.	Date	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
		°	.	Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
May	23rd	156.5	9.8	29.774	85.1	94.3	16.7	77.6	79.8	0.948	77.0	79	S and variable	93	0.01	Partially cloudy, d, d, t.
"	24th	153.5	11.7	29.710	86.1	92.6	14.6	78.1	80.1	0.949	77.0	77	S and SSW	160	Nil	Partially cloudy, d.
"	25th	154.0	11.0	29.644	84.8	91.5	12.9	78.6	79.5	0.938	77.3	79	SE, S and SSE	142	"	Partially cloudy, d.
"	26th	157.9	10.4	29.719	83.1	92.5	20.1	72.4	77.7	0.901	76.1	78	SSE and variable	123	0.03	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, t, p.
"	27th	154.0	8.5	29.654	83.7	94.0	18.3	75.7	77.8	0.875	75.2	77	S, SSW and variable	122	0.05	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, t, p.
"	28th	154.3	4.9	29.620	84.0	92.3	14.6	77.7	79.1	0.931	77.1	80	ESE and SSE	103	0.01	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, d, d.
"	29th	155.0	4.9	29.633	85.5	93.5	14.3	79.2	80.0	0.952	77.7	78	SE and SSE	117	0.01	Chiefly cloudy, d, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... inches.
 The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 29.687
 The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... 61.1
 The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... 93.2

The mean temperature of the seven days ... °
 The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 84.6
 The extreme variation of temperature ... 21.9
 The maximum temperature ... 94.3

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... Miles.
 18
 The highest pressure of wind on one square foot: ... lbs.
 4

The mean relative humidity ... %
 The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 78
 75

The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th May 1886 ... inches
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 0.14
 The total fall from 1st January to 29th May 1886 ... 1.40
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 11.56
 9.19

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.
 The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 5t, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, t thunder, p passing temporary showers, d dew.

A. PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
 Calcutta, the 31st May 1886.

MEMORANDUM.

From the annexed table exhibiting the mortuary statistics of the districts in Bengal for the month of February 1886, the following results are apparent:—

1. That the deaths of 91,331 persons were registered among a population of 66,163,884, or at the rate of 17·04 per thousand per annum, against 22·32 per 1,000 in the preceding month, and 17·40 per 1,000 in the corresponding month of the preceding year, indicating, as compared with the preceding month, a considerable falling off in the number of deaths recorded.

2. That the highest casualty rates were returned from the following districts:—

<i>Deaths.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Balasore	...	28·32	Cuttack	...	26·40
Pubna	...	26·52	Jessore	...	25·68
Julpaiguri	...	26·52	Rungpore	...	25·20

3. That the mortality from the principal diseases specified in the following table exhibits no marked difference in comparison with the results of the corresponding month of 1885:—

				Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
				February 1886.	February 1885.
Cholera	...	...	...	1·08	1·20
Small-pox	...	...	...	·07	·13
Fever	...	...	...	12·48	12·60
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	·60	·72
Injury	...	...	...	·12	·12
Other causes	...	...	...	2·52	2·40

4. That while the incidence of small-pox, bowel-complaints and injury was, on the whole, normal throughout the Province, and the maladies grouped under the head for "Other causes" proved conspicuously fatal only in the Puri district, viz. at 11·16 per 1,000 of population, cholera and fever caused the highest mortality in the following districts:—

<i>Cholera.</i>			<i>Fever.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Balasore	...	7·56	Pubna	...	25·56
Jessore	...	6·60	Julpaiguri	...	25·32
Cuttack	...	4·68	Rungpore	...	23·28
24 Pargunnahs	...	3·84	Dinaajpur	...	21·12
Midnapore	...	3·72			
Puri	...	3·60			
Mymensing	...	2·88			
Nuddea	...	2·04			

5. That in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the death-rates, during the months under notice stand as follows:—

<i>According to Sex.</i>		<i>According to Class.</i>		<i>According to Age.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males	18·60	Christians	11·16	Under 1 year	97·92
Females	15·84	Hindus	16·68	1 year and under 5 years	14·76
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	117	Mahomedans	18·21	5 " " 10 "	7·44
		Budhists	10·92	10 " " 15 "	6·72
		Other classes	11·76	15 " " 20 "	10·68
				20 " " 30 "	12·00
				30 " " 40 "	13·92
				40 " " 50 "	18·96
				50 " " 60 "	21·84
				60 years and upwards	49·80

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 29th May 1886.

MEMORANDUM.

DURING the week ending 15th May 1886, the returns from the principal Municipalities in Bengal furnished the following results:—

1. That births were registered in the above Municipalities at the rate of 16·4 per 1,000 of population as opposed to very nearly the same proportion, viz., 16·1 per 1,000, in the preceding week ending 8th May, and deaths at 22·3 against 21·5 per 1,000, showing a small increase in death registration.

2. That the highest proportions of births and deaths were returned from the under-mentioned Municipalities:—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Beaulcah	...	36·8	Beaulcah	...	57·8
Naraingunge	...	33·1	Puri	...	33·6
Kishnaghur	...	32·2	Kishnaghur	...	32·2
Burdwan	...	32·0	Burdwan	...	32·0
Durbhanga	...	30·7	Comillah	...	30·8

3. That the mean mortality from the principal diseases mentioned in the following table, in comparison with the mortality from the same diseases in the preceding week, stood as follows:—

						Ratio per mille during the week ending—	
						15th May 1886.	8th May 1886.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·2
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1
Fever	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	9·9
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	2·9
Injury	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·4
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·0

The only noticeable fact revealed by the above figures is that the death-rate from bowel-complaints has risen sensibly.

4. That of the above-mentioned diseases, cholera and the maladies classed under the head of "Other causes" were more fatal to life in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.			Other Causes.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Beaulcah	...	23·6	Puri	...	16·8
Puri	...	12·6	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	10·8
Kishnaghur	...	7·5	Durbhanga	...	10·2
Suburbs of Calcutta	...	3·9			

5. That the mortality of the week classified under the heads of Sex, Class and Age stands as follows:—

According to Sex.			According to Class.			According to Age.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	...	22·4	Christians	...	30·4	Under 1 year	...	181·8
Females	...	22·1	Hindus	...	21·1	1 and under 5 years	...	36·0
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	115		Mahomedans	...	24·7	5 " 10 "	...	11·1
			Buddhists	...	48·4	10 " 15 "	...	9·5
						15 " 20 "	...	16·2
						20 " 30 "	...	14·0
						30 " 40 "	...	14·8
						40 " 50 "	...	12·3
						50 " 60 "	...	32·2
						60 years and upwards	...	44·6

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 31st May 1886.

13			14			15			16			17			18			19			20			21			22			23			24			25			26			27			28			29			30			31			32			33			34			35			36			37			38			39			40			41			42			43			44			45			46			47			48			49			50			51			52			53			54			55			56			57			58			59			60			61			62			63			64			65			66			67			68			69			70			71			72			73			74			75			76			77			78			79			80			81			82			83			84			85			86			87			88			89			90			91			92			93			94			95			96			97			98			99			100		
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R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of the Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending
Saturday, the 29th of May 1886.*

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.					Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
						Mds.	Rs.
189	Rice and paddy	...	...	...	...	48,666	870
7	Jute	...	...	...	...	5,000	56
125	Firewood	...	...	...	...	56,811	761
544	Other articles	...	...	...	...	1,36,715	1,964
865	Total				...	2,47,192	3,651

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 1,515 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	244,360*	2,44,721 11 3*	30,81,454 30	7,84,277 11 0	22,276 5 0	10,55,275 11 3	64,590½	133,528½	198,119½
Or per mile of railway	.....	161 8 6	.....	520 6 1	14 11 3	696 9 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	4,644,089	54,25,316 8 0	5,30,00,956 0	1,31,37,772 3 6	4,02,217 15 9	1,89,65,330 11 3	1,289,741½	2,322,855½	3,612,597
Total for 20 weeks	4,888,449	56,70,634 3 3	5,67,77,950 30	1,39,26,043 14 6	4,24,524 4 9	2,00,20,612 0 6	1,354,331½	2,356,384½	3,710,716½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	207,059	2,10,801 5 11	28,95,067 30	8,17,289 10 0	30,183 12 1	10,54,274 12 0	64,469	149,314	213,723
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	139 10 5	.....	541 6 11	19 15 11	701 1 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,725,783½	57,36,729 14 8	5,31,00,044 10	1,37,83,591 0 11	4,46,027 3 0	1,99,66,254 2 7	1,393,393	2,396,784	3,790,377

* The increase in coaching traffic is principally due to marriages.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,509½	10,58,275	701	1,515	10,55,276	697	1,509½	79,81,435	5,288	1,515	76,00,407	5,023	.....	3,72,088

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	12,969	6,839 8 0	58,002 20	3,637 4 0	48 8 0	10,925 4 0	1,443	1,401	2,844
Or per mile of railway	227	110 13 3	1,015 30	63 9 5	0 13 7	179 4 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	260,657	1,41,611 9 0	10,47,739 20	74,683 14 0	1,046 4 3	2,17,314 15 3	33,796	15,649	49,445
Total for 20 weeks	273,626	1,47,914 1 0	11,05,952 0	78,321 2 0	1,095 0 3	2,27,510 3 3	35,139	17,044	52,183
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,613	3,751 13 10	51,404 10	3,876 1 0	51 0 9	7,678 13 7	1,542	812	2,354
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	151	65 9 6	900 10	67 12 3	0 14 3	134 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	254,850	1,37,744 1 2	12,23,184 20	85,333 15 0	1,359 15 0	2,24,440 15 2	32,953	10,203	52,156

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	7,679	134	57½	10,0 5	175	57½	77,007	1,367	57½	83,506	1,636	15,909	.....

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,343	566 7 6	27,005 30	908 14 0	65 8 0	1,540 13 6	258½	235	493½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	47 3 4	.....	75 11 10	5 7 4	128 0 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	51,720	8,817 0 0	6,45,150 10	11,446 15 0	763 10 3	20,967 0 3	4,564½	4,666	9,120½
Total for 20 weeks ...	55,063	9,383 7 6	6,72,156 0	12,365 13 0	769 2 3	22,508 6 0	4,713	4,901	9,614
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,531	427 11 3	21,488 10	880 7 0	100 11 0	1,426 13 9	93	306	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	35 10 3	.....	74 1 11	9 2 4	118 14 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	49,147½	8,434 1 1	4,25,527 30	12,086 12 0	1,416 11 9	22,537 8 10	3,973	3,951	7,924

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	1,427	119	12	1,541	128	12	10,325	860	12	10,190	849	.....	1.5

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,151	3,711 1 0	69,936 30	2,592 0 6	163 0 0	6,406 1 6	699½	681	1,380½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	49 9 10	.....	34 10 5	1 6 0	85 10 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	108,846	87,476 12 0	14,92,718 20	67,905 14 0	2,068 6 6	1,57,351 0 6	21,844½	21,048½	43,493½
Total for 20 weeks ...	114,037	91,187 13 0	15,53,655 10	70,397 14 6	2,171 6 6	1,63,757 2 0	22,544½	22,329½	44,873½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,487	3,637 13 8	78,702 20	2,753 3 0	109 0 3	6,500 0 11	1,071	1,345	2,416
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	48 13 3	.....	36 15 4	1 7 5	87 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	116,928	98,008 5 3	17,83,519 20	81,404 5 3	2,795 6 3	1,82,808 0 0	21,730	20,427	48,127

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	6,510	87	74½	6,406	86	74½	54,714	73½	74½	57,096	763	2.3	.....

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	18,547	4,798 14 0	8,827 10	3,9 5 0	8 0 0	5,1 6 3 0	916	50	966
Or per mile of railway	...	215 10 11	...	14 5 7	0 5 9	299 6 3	...	...	...
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	380,182	1,05,006 4 0	2,14,999 30	7,491 0 0	117 7 5	1,13,594 11 7	18,501	3,075	21,576
Total for 20 weeks ...	408,729	1,10,705 2 0	2,23,827 0	7,500 5 0	125 7 5	1,18,630 14 5	19,419	3,125	22,544
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,307	4,920 10 3	5,068 10	172 2 0	11 9 0	5,004 5 3	1,072	72	1,144
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	219 1 11	...	7 13 2	0 8 5	227 7 6	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	453,106½	1,17,216 4 10	3,07,999 10	8,240 0 0	137 2 3	1,25,533 7 1	21,886	6,654	28,540

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.		Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22	5,004	227	22½	5,126	230	22	45,782	22½	46,482	2 089	700

CAWNPORE-KALPI RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,523	1,944 4 9	15,162 30	2,273 10 0	19 0 0	3,296 14 9	294	294	588
Or per mile of railway	...	24 14 10	...	54 2 2	0 7 3	29 7 3	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	14,066	6,544 8 8	97,948 30	11,070 13 6	24 0 0	17,629 5 6	1,795	1,985	3,780
Total for 7 weeks	16,589	7,588 13 3	1,13,051 20	13,324 7 0	63 0 0	20,965 4 3	2,089	2,279	4,368

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 1ST MAY 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.		Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	42	3,337	79	...	...	42	20,965	489	...

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th May 1886 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,573	2,780 0 0	3,088 0	452 0 0	62 0 0	3,284 0 0	950	1,827	2,777
Or per mile of railway ...	100	32 0 0	36 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	38 0 0	11	21	32
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	172,407	40,358 0 0	1,82,129 0	27,705 0 0	4,930 0 0	*82,083 0 0	15,060	29,820	44,880
Total for 20 weeks ...	180,980	52,138 0 0	1,85,217 0	28,247 0 0	4,982 0 0	85,367 0 0	16,010	31,647	47,657
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,149	625 7 6	1,18,282 0	1,169 2 0	9 2 0	1,802 11 6	273	1,284	1,556
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	445	62 8 9	11,829 0	116 13 0	0 14 7	180 4 4	27	128	153
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	99,723	14,213 7 6	23,00,799 0	24,483 4 10	431 13 0	30,128 9 4	5,244	23,304	28,548

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 10th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 10TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 15TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	1,808	180	86	3,284	38	10	13,474	102	86	30,071*	50	16,597	.....

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 10th April 1886.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,014	2,771 0 0	2,405 0	381 0 0	76 0 0	3,228 0 0	950	1,722	2,672
Or per mile of railway ...	105	32 0 0	28 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	38 0 0	11	20	31
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	180,980	52,295 0 0	1,85,217 0	28,018 0 0	4,860 0 0	85,182 0 0*	16,010	31,647	47,657
Total for 21 weeks ...	189,994	55,066 0 0	1,87,622 0	28,399 0 0	4,915 0 0	88,410 0 0	16,060	33,369	50,329
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,529	625 15 2	1,18,284 0	1,169 1 0	12 14 0	1,797 14 2	272	1,265	1,627
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	453	62 9 6	11,828 0	116 14 6	1 4 7	179 12 7	27	128	153
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	104,252	14,839 6 8	24,19,072 0	25,642 5 10	444 11 0	40,926 7 2	5,516	24,569	30,073

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 17th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	1,709	180	86	3,228	38	10	15,273	191	86	33,114*	49	17,848	.....

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 17th April 1886.

KAUNIA AND DHURLLA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 37 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,690	720 0 0	3,511 0	253 0 0	1,027 0 0	2,000 0 0	259	259	518
Or per mile of railway ...	46	19 0 0	95 0	7 0 0	.....	20 0 0	7	7	14
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	89,123	17,720 0 0	58,219 0	4,112 0 0	28,000 0 0	50,798 0 0*	4,965	5,015	10,010
Total for 21 weeks ...	40,813	18,440 0 0	61,730 0	4,365 0 0	29,987 0 0	62,798 0 0	5,254	5,274	10,528
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,370	956 0 0	2,197 0	230 0 0	1,331 0 0	2,517 0 0	259	259	519
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	37	26 0 0	59 0	6 0 0	.....	32 0 0	7	7	14
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	35,183	24,189 0 0	47,094 0	6,224 0 0	37,107 0 0	67,520 0 0	5,291	5,291	10,582

* Corrected by audited figures up to week ending 10th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Kaunia and Dhurla State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37	2,517	68	37	2,600	54	37	22,703	77	37	16,597*	56	.....	6,196

* Corrected up to the latest possible date by actuals.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 22nd May 1886 on 246 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 246 miles open ...	37,700	12,408 9 6	1,40,974 20	15,799 7 6	2,913 5 5	31,121 5 11	5,634	5,205	10,839
Or per mile of railway ...	153	50 7 0	567 0	64 4 0	3 1 0	110 12 0*	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	674,120	2,34,089 6 6	24,65,010 20	2,46,800 9 0	54,895 10 7	5,35,845 10 1	80,237	90,191	186,428
Total for 20 weeks ...	711,820	2,46,498 0 0	26,11,985 0	2,62,690 0 0	57,779 0 0	5,60,667 0 0	94,871	101,396	196,267
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 236 miles open ...	26,103	8,508 6 11	1,21,345 20	14,034 3 6	3,152 14 9	25,695 8 3	3,891	4,318	8,709
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	110	37 10 0	537 0	62 3 0	2 0 0	101 12 0*	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	600,206½	2,22,851 1 6	21,72,292 0	2,53,877 14 9	60,188 2 10	5,45,917 3 1	89,145	100,318	189,463

* Steam-boat earnings excluded in calculating "Total earnings per mile of railway."

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhoot State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1893.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
246	26,690	114	246	31,121	127	226	2,24,770	998	246	2,37,068	964	12,298	.....

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 22nd May 1886 on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. Str.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,615	990 4 6	6,676 20	520 6 6	13 5 6	1,544 0 6	609	254	763
Or per mile of railway	96	36 5 0	245 0	19 2 0	0 8 0	55 15 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	49,636	19,428 11 6	1,60,456 20	12,100 9 6	405 10 6	31,943 15 6	9,916	5,008	14,824
Total for 20 weeks	52,251	20,419 0 0	1,67,133 0	12,620 0 0	419 0 0	33,483 0 0	10,525	5,262	15,587
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,678	840 4 10	2,230 10	196 8 0	25 10 0	1,062 6 10	509	254	763
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	76	34 14 0	82 0	7 3 0	0 15 0	39 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	53,571	21,769 1 0	70,437 20	6,761 8 0	715 14 0	29,249 7 0	110,398	5,180	15,777

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhati State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27½	1,062	39	27½	1,524	56	27½	10,636	390	27½	12,912	474	2,276	.....

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th May 1886 on 249 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,343	12,016 0 0	2,21,513 0	32,430 0 0	3,800 0 0	48,240 0 0	5,436	13,130	18,566
Or per mile of railway	70	48 0 0	890 0	130 0 0	15 0 0	198 0 0	22	53	75
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	358,874	276,894 0 0	32,55,750 0	5,48,784 0 0	50,906 0 0	9,16,584 0 0	94,495	160,833	255,458
Total for 20 weeks	376,219	288,903 0 0	34,77,332 0	5,81,214 0 0	94,706 0 0	9,64,233 0 0	1,00,201	173,763	273,924
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,427	11,163 15 5	92,330 0	21,134 1 6	2,880 0 5	35,184 0 10	5,436	8,571	14,007
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	62	44 13 9	374 0	84 14 0	.....	139 11 9	22	34	56
Total to corresponding date of previous year	337,355	2,62,694 7 11	21,06,144 0	4,01,860 1 0	71,251 0 7	7,39,295 9 6	105,612	144,838	250,450

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 3rd April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 16TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 15TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
249	35,184	141	249	48,249	194	249	2,47,091	142	249	2,85,551*	163	41,460	.....

* Corrected by actuals for three days of April 1886.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 249 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,488	12,910 0 0	1,73,326 0	33,200 0 0	3,320 0 0	49,430 0 0	5,436	12,620	18,056
Or per mile of railway ...	78	52 0 0	694 0	133 0 0	13 0 0	195 0 0	22	51	73
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	376,210	2,89,428 0 0	34,77,202 0	5,80,475 0 0	94,002 0 0	9,64,505 0 0*	100,261	173,703	274,964
Total for 21 weeks ...	395,707	3,02,338 0 0	36,50,588 0	6,13,675 0 0	97,922 0 0	10,13,935 0 0	105,497	186,383	292,080
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,334	12,446 7 6	99,037 0	22,672 8 0	2,984 15 9	38,163 13 3	5,436	8,473	13,909
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	66	49 15 9	400 0	91 0 10	...	141 0 7	22	34	56
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	353,883	2,75,440 15 5	22,05,891 0	4,27,532 9 0	74,236 0 4	7,77,309 8 9	111,048	193,711	304,359

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 10th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
249	38,104	153	249	49,430	199	249	2,85,185	143	249	3,37,904*	170	52,460	...

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 10th April 1886.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd May 1886 on 234 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	90,068	36,087 0 0	3,27,404 0	42,945 0 0	6,982 0 0	86,614 0 0	10,876	7,351	18,227
Or per mile of railway ...	380	154 0 0	1,399 0	184 0 0	...	338 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	1,800,774	7,41,230 0 0	76,19,354 0	8,80,283 0 0	1,06,947 0 0	17,28,430 0 0*	206,702	185,361	392,063
Total for 20 weeks ...	1,890,842	7,77,917 0 0	79,16,758 0	9,23,228 0 0	1,15,929 0 0	18,14,774 0 0	217,574	192,912	410,486
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	82,598	33,752 0 0	2,56,711 0	35,095 0 0	6,000 0 0	75,547 0 0	11,241	8,014	19,255
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	354	145 6 0	1,103 0	151 0 0	...	296 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,033,200	8,28,470 0 0	62,98,332 0	8,03,209 0 0	4,40,690 0	21,77,369 0 0	237,513	180,656	418,169

* Audited up to week ended 10th April.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
233	75,647	324	234	86,014	368	233	6,62,406	2,800	234	6,13,792	2,621	...	59,014

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 126 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,473	8,053 0 0	33,041 0	2,146 0 0	10 0 0	10,209 0 0	3,586	1,624	5,210
Or per mile of railway ...	183	64 0 0	262 0	17 0 0	.....	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	458,041	1,62,407 0 0	6,99,056 0	41,707 0 0	519 0 0	2,04,633 0 0*	70,993	31,066	102,059
Total for 20 weeks ...	481,514	1,70,460 0 0	7,32,087 0	43,853 0 0	529 0 0	2,14,842 0 0	74,979	32,690	107,269
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited) ...	23,036	7,849 0 0	26,508 0	1,534 0 0	40 0 0	9,423 0 0	4,263	1,116	5,378
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	183	62 0 0	210 0	12 0 0	.....	74 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	478,751	1,79,373 0 0	5,28,528 0	34,821 0 0	721 0 0	2,14,915 0 0	65,020	21,725	106,745

* Audited up to week ended 3rd April.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

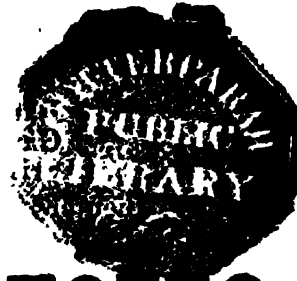
RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
126	9,423	75	126	10,209	81	126	77,600	616	126	76,278	605	.....	1,322

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for week ending 22nd May 1886 ...	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding week last year ...	10,734 0 0
Increase ...	8,825 0 0
Receipts from 1st January to 22nd May 1886 ...	1,909 0 0
Ditto from 1st January to 23rd May 1885 ...	1,67,080 0 0
Increase ...	1,51,329 0 0
	15,751 0 0
Miles open week ending 22nd May 1886 ...	Miles.
Corresponding week last year ...	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
	50 $\frac{1}{4}$
Receipts per mile open week ending 22nd May 1886 ...	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding week last year ...	211 8 0
Increase ...	173 14 6
	37 9 6

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Darjeeling, the 29th May 1886.

W. STEVENSON, Secretary.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2113A.

GENERAL.—*The 12th May 1886.*—Dr. F. E. Haydon, Honorary Surgeon, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for six months, with effect from the 1st instant.

The 1st June 1886.—Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, reported his departure from India, on leave, on the 15th May 1886.

The 2nd June 1886.—The services of Mr. H. Farrer, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Baboo Umakant Das, Assistant Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July 1886.

Mr. T. J. Mendes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for one month and eighteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. K. G. Gupta is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. Barrow, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom.

Baboo Radha Kant Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Culna, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th July 1886, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Uma Churn Gangooly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is posted to Burdwan, and is appointed to have charge of the Culna sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Radhakant Banerjee, or until further orders.

The 4th June 1886.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the districts noted against their names—

Baboo Hera Lall Banerjee, B.A.	...	Brahmunberiah, Tipperah.
„ Bangshidhar Banerjee, B.L.	...	Rungpore.
„ Ganga Charan Chatterjee, M.A.	...	Dacca.
„ Sris Chandra Ghose, B.L.	...	Manbhoom.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. T. Horsford of his commission as Lieutenant in the “Dacca Volunteer Rifles,” Mounted Company.

Lieutenant Stephen Finney is appointed to act as Captain Commandant of the Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps, during the absence, on leave, of Captain F. Wyer, or until further orders.

The 5th June 1886.—Baboo Atal Behary Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is transferred to Manbhoom, and is appointed to have charge of the Govindpore sub-division of that district.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Govindpore, Manbhoom, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is posted to the Suder station of that district.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the district of Sarun, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhudruck, Balasore, is transferred to Howrah on being relieved of his present charge.

Baboo Probhat Chunder Chatterjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

Baboo Annada Prosad Ghose, Officiating First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Presidency Division, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment.

The 8th June 1886.—Mr. H. Savage, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree.

POLICE.—*The 2nd June 1886.*—Mr. C. H. Parish, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138, rule 2, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 5th June 1886.—Mr. W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, Gya, is transferred to Lohardugga.

Mr. H. Dawson, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is transferred to Gya.

Mr. J. H. W. D. Clark, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Durbhunga, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Dacca.

Mr. T. G. Charles, District Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga, is transferred to Durbhunga.

Mr. C. C. Plowden, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Gya.

Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Barrackpore, 24-Pergunnahs.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department:—

Mr. D. W. Ritchie, District Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore.

„ J. C. Stack, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore.

„ C. H. Parish, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, on leave.

REGISTRATION.—*The 1st June 1886.*—In supersession of the order of the 5th October last, it is notified that Moulvie Abdus Salam acted as Special Sub-Registrar of Chittagong from the 3rd to the 29th November 1885, inclusive.

Moulvie Abdus Salam is confirmed as Special Sub-Registrar of Chittagong with effect from the 30th November 1885.

MEDICAL.—*The 2nd June 1886.*—Surgeon-Major K. P. Gupta is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Julpigoree, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th April 1886.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*.

No. 189.—*The 26th May 1886.*—Privilege leave of absence for three months, under section 74, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. W. B. Savi, Commandant, Frontier Police, Garo Hills Battalion, with effect from the 5th July 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE (FOREST) DEPARTMENT.

The 4th June 1886.—Baboo Shama Churn Chuckerbutty, Forest Ranger, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, third grade, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st June 1886, and will remain in charge of the Angul sub-division of the Orissa Forest Division.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 7th June 1886.—In the notification, dated the 29th April 1886, under paragraph 2, chapter II of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act (Act No. VIII of 1885), determining the local arbas and staple food crops under section 39 of the Act, published at page 501, *et seq.*, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th May 1886, the following corrections are made:—

For { “Aus upland” } in column 3,
 { “Amun lowland” }

opposite Sudder sub-division, Pubna district, Rajshahy Division, read “rice.”

For “Kalitollahât” in column 4 opposite Sudder sub-division, Noakholly district, Chittagong Division read “Kalitara hât.”

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—In modification of the notification dated the 28th March 1881, published in page 31, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th March 1881, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under section 6 of Act XII of 1875 (the Indian Ports Act, 1875), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that the southern boundary of the Port of False Point, in the district of Cuttack, shall be as follows:—

On the South.—A line drawn from Prince Arthur Beacon on the south side of Dowdeswell Island to Black Point Beacon (entrance to Jumboo River).

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No 35.)

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

COAST OF TENASSERIM.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

(1) *Shouls in Fells' Passage.*

THE Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India has reported that a *rock*, with a depth of only 6 feet at low-water, spring tides, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of the South point of Cantor's Island.

The *rock* or *islet* marked on the latest corrected charts, two miles E. by N. of Bound island, does not exist.

The *Medina Patch*, with a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, lie one mile E. by S. of Bound island, and join the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 fathoms marked to the South Eastward.

Directions.—By keeping the whole of Passage Island open West of Fell's Island, a vessel will pass over the tail of the bank in 3 fathoms at low-water, smooth bottom. The least water in Fell's Passage is 9 feet at low-water between Payee Kyun and the Small islet. The rise of tide at neaps is 12 feet above this.

(2) *Reef South-Eastward of Tavoy Island.*

Also, that information has been received of the existence of a *rocky patch* lying to the South-East of Tavoy Island:—

This reef (*Bowers Reef*) is half a cable in extent, and dries at low-water; it lies $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Canister Bank (Eastward of Tavoy Island), and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. of Long Island.

The bearings are magnetic—Variation 3° Easterly in 1886.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 31st May 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 36.)

ARABIA—EAST COAST.

PERSIAN GULF.

(1) *Non-existence of Oribe Shoal.*

THE British Admiralty have given notice, with reference to the reported existence by the master of the British barque *Oribe* in 1878, of a sunken dger lying in latitude $27^{\circ} 27' N.$, longitude $50^{\circ} 39' E.$ —about midway between Ras-al-Maf and Rennie shoal—in the fairway of the Persian Gulf, that, consequent on the unsuccessful search made by H.M.S. *Arab* in 1879 and H.M.S. *Reindeer* in January 1886 the *Oribe* shoal has been expunged from the Admiralty Charts.

(2) *Non-existence of reported shoal North-West of Larak Island.*

Also, that consequent on an unsuccessful search having been made by H.M.S. *Reindeer* in January 1886 for the shoal on which the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Oriental* was stated to have grounded in 1884, and reported as lying on the North-West side of Larak Island, at the distance of about one mile from the shore, this shoal has been expunged from the Admiralty Charts.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STEE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 4th June 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

I. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 28)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KATHIAWAR.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

Particulars of Khunbandar (Chilkari) Light.

THE following information has been received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty concerning the Khunbandar (now named Chilkari) light, Western side of the head of Gulf of Cambay:—

The light, *fixed white*, is visible between the bearings of about $E. \frac{1}{2} N.$, through *West*, and about $S. by E. \frac{1}{2} E.$; it is elevated 45 feet above the level of high-water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles.

The light-house situated about one mile Southward of Chilkari Creek, and half a mile inland from the shore, is a *wooden* structure, *conical* in shape, with *two* small sheds at its base; the whole painted *black*.

Approximate present position on Admiralty Charts—latitude $22^{\circ} 10' 15'' N.$; longitude $72^{\circ} 20' 35'' E.$

Note.—From the falling away of the foreshore, the position of this light has of late years been several times altered.

The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STEE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No 29.)

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

GULF OF MARTABAN.

RANGOON RIVER.

Reported changes in the beacons and dangers of the river.

Information has been received from the Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India that the *Chokey Lumps*, in the Rangoon river, are joined to Chokey Point by small lumps of 12 and 14 feet at low-water, ordinary spring tides; the passage West of Chokey Lumps retain the depth shown on the charts of the Rangoon river surveyed in 1884.

Also, that the *South Beacon* is now opposite the Bassein Creek, 7 cables South of its old position, and is close to the high-water line.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,**Port Officer of Calcutta.*

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No 30.)

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

FALSE POINT HARBOUR.

Removal of Wreck in Harbour.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 16, of the 15th March 1886, it is notified hereby that the cargo-boat which sunk in mid-channel has been entirely destroyed by explosives; and the *green* buoy which hitherto marked the wreck has been removed.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,**Port Officer of Calcutta.*

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 31.)

AFRICA—NORTH-EAST COAST.

GULF OF ADEN—SOUTH COAST.

PORT BERBERAH.

Intended alteration in Light.

Information has been received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty that it is no longer intended to maintain the light-house, which is situated on the mainland all the port of Berberah, but that a well-found ordinary light, elevated 20 feet above the level

or the sea, would be exhibited in lieu of the former light (a *fixed white dioptric* light of the *fourth* order).

Note.—Further particulars concerning this light will be published in due course.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 32).

INDIA—SOUTH COAST.

TRAVANCORE TERRITORY.

CADIAPATAM OR MUTTUM POINT.

Reported correct position of the Crocodile Rock.

THE Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India has reported that the Crocodile Rock, lying off Cadiapatam or Muttum Point, and about 16 miles West of Capo Comorin (on which the British barque *Natal* struck on the 14th March 1886 on her passage from Point deGalle to Cochin) lies about *half* a mile S. W. by S. of the position formerly assigned to it. From the rock the Cadiapatam or Muttum light-house bears N. 39° E., distant 3.6 miles.

Note.—Mariners should navigate this part of the coast with extreme caution.

The bearings are magnetic.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 33.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KATHIAWAR.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

Exhibition of the Harbour Light at Whittlebandar.

INFORMATION has been received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty that a harbour light is now shown from a pole at Whittlebandar, Western side of the head of Gulf of Cambay.

The light is a *fixed white* light, elevated 20 feet above the level of high-water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 2 miles.

Approximate position on Admiralty Charts—latitude 22° 11' 20" N.; longitude 72° 19' 30" E.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 34.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

GULF OF MARIABAN.

SOUTH PREPARIS CHANNEL.

Reputed Extension of Rock off Preparis Group.

The Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India has reported that the southernmost danger off the Preparis Group, South Channel, marked on the charts as an *Islet*, is a mere rock, about 15 yardlong and 6 feet above high-water, and is very dangerous in thick weather.

Note.—Vessels navigating in this locality are accordingly cautioned.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 28th May 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th May 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 26.)

AFRICA—NORTH-EAST COAST.

GULF OF ADEN.

GULF OF TEJUREH.

PORT OF OBOKH.

(1) *Buoys marking entrance to Port.*

The Officer Commanding the French Gun-boat *Meteor*, through the French Consul at Aden, has given notice that the *two small* buoys, which hitherto marked the entrance to the port of Obokh, have been replaced by *two large nun* buoys, each surmounted by a *staff* and *ball*.

The *buoys*, which are easily discernible at a considerable distance, are moored about 12 feet from the edge of the *beets*; the *black* buoy on the port hand, entering the harbour, and the *red* buoy on the starboard hand.

GHUBBET KHARAB.

(2) *Reef in Large Pass.*

Also, that information has been received of the existence of a reef lying in the middle of the Large Pass, at the entrance to the Ghubbet Kharab, Gulf of Tejureh, on which the French despatch boat *Penguin* recently struck.

A depth of two feet, at low-water spring tides, was found over it.

As the precise limits of this reef have not yet been ascertained, vessels are, for the present, recommended to use due caution when proceeding in or out of the Large Pass.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 10th May 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th May 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners published for general information.

H. WILSON,

Offg. Secty to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARIN) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 2).

AFRICA—NORTH-EAST COAST.

GULF OF ADEN.

GULF OF TEJUREH.

PORT OF OBOKH.

Intended Exhibition of Red Light.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 3, of the 15th April 1886, on the intended exhibition of a light from a tower at Port Obok the Officer Commanding the French Gun-boat *Meteor*, through the French Consul at Aden, has notified that the light-house will show a red light at an elevation of 174 feet above the level of high-water.

Note.—Due notice will be given of the date of exhibition of the new light.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR V STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 10th May 1886.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2114A.

The 1st June 1886.—Baboo Ram Gopal Chaki, Munsif, on leave, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Noakholly, to be ordinarily stationed at Lakshmipore.

The 2nd June 1886.—Baboos Gour Chandra Dey and Gd Mohun Roy Chowdhury are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Brahmunberiah Sub-divisional Bench in the district of Tipperah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Rajendra Coomar Bose, Subordinate Judge, on deputation to Backergunge, is transferred temporarily to Beerbhoom.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes Baboo Sarat Chandra Das, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, Tipperah, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Bissumbhur Bhattacharjee of his appointment of an Honorary Magistrate for the Santipore Regular Bench, in the district of Nuddea, and appoints Baboo Kanic Chunder Dass to be an Honorary Magistrate in his place. The latter gentleman is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Doorga Nath Guho of his appointment of an Honorary Magistrate for the Kurigram Bench, in the district of Rungpore.

The 4th June 1886.—The undermentioned gentlemen, who have, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the districts noted against their names, are vested with the power of a Magistrate of the third class—

Baboo Hera Lal Banerjee, B.A.	... Brahmunberiah, Tipperah.
„ Bangshidar Banerjee, B.L.	... Rungpore.
„ Ganga Charan Chatterjee, M.A.	... Dacca.
„ Sris Chandra Ghose, B.L.	... Madhoom.

The 5th June 1886.—Baboo Durga Das Basu, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. C. Mitra, or until further orders.

The 8th June 1886.—Mr. Thomas Jones, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Second Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months and 24 days, under section 73, rule 2, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th instant.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 2nd June 1886.*—Baboo Monmotho Nath Mukerji, Munsif of Gouripoorah, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th current, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 4th June 1886.—Baboo Ram Gopal Chaki, First Munsif of Cutwa, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him on the 15th May 1886.

Mr. P. N. Banerji, First Munsif of Krishnagur, in the district of Nuddea, is allowed leave for nine months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him on the 17th March 1886.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Roy, First Munsif of Muradnuggur, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Bhugobutty Churn Mitter, Second Munsif of Arrah, in the district of Shahabad, is allowed leave for twenty-three days, under section 73, rule 2, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th current, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 5th June 1886.—Baboo Chundi Churn Sen, First Munsif of Satkhira, in the district of Jessore, is allowed furlough for one month, under section 132, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted him on the 20th April 1886.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd June 1886.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed, on probation for six months, to be Rural Sub-Registrars of the places mentioned against their names, with effect from the 15th June 1886, from which date the Sub-divisional Officers will cease to be in charge of the sub-registry offices at those stations—

Baboo Satcowry Mookerjee	...	...	Meherpore, in Nuddea.
„ Satish Chunder Mookerjee	...	...	Ranaghat, in Nuddea.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that the police station of Rajarampur, in the district of Dinagepore, has been abolished, and that the villages comprised in its jurisdiction have been transferred to the Kutwali station in that district. The establishment of two new outposts, one at Chirribunder, and the other at Berail Haut, subordinate to the Kutwali station, has also been sanctioned.

The boundaries of the Kutwali station will from this date be as follow:—

On the North.—Beergunge station.

On the East.—Parbutipur police station.

On the South.—Parts of Bungsihari, Gangarampur, Potiram and Chintamon.

On the West.—Parts of Peergange, Kaliagunge, and Bungsihari villages.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th June 1886.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrars of the places mentioned against their names, with effect from the 15th instant, from which date the Sub-divisional Officers will cease to be in charge of the sub-registry offices at those stations—

Baboo Gopi Kaut Roy	...	Kandi, in Moor-	On probation for
		shedabad.	one year.
„ Bejoy Nath Chatterjee	...	Jehanabad, in	
		Hooghly.	Ditto.
„ Ramji Persad, Rural Sub-		Hajipur, in Mozuf-	
Registrar of Pupri.		ferpore.	

Baboo Purshotom Das is appointed, on probation for one year, to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Pupri, in the district of Mozufferpore.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 8th June 1886.

No. 225.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the second portion of Sundip road, 6 miles in length and 60 feet in breadth, in the mouzahs of Rahamatpur, Azimpur, and Nyamusti, pergunnah Sundip, zillah

Noakholly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 106 bighas of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages of Rahamatpur, Azimpur, and Nyamusti.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

RAILWAY.

The 8th June 1886.

No. 226.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for station purposes of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in the mouzah of Belghurria, pergunnah Calcutta, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two plots of land measuring, more or less, 4 bigahs 16 kottahs and 3 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded as noted below, are required within the aforesaid mouzah of Belghurria.

Plot 1.—In mouzah Belghurria measuring, more or less, 1 biggah 16 kottahs and 2 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by land belonging to Ramnath Roy Chowdiary and others and Chunder Sikhur Roy Chowdiary; on the south by approach road to Belghurria station; on the east by land belonging to the Eastern Bengal State Railway; and on the west by land belonging to Lukhinarain Roy Chowdhry.

Plot 2.—In mouzah Belghurria, measuring, more or less, 3 bigahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, bounded on the north by land in the occupation of Jogo Bundo Ganguli; west by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; south by approach road to No. 1, level crossing; and on the east by land in the occupation of Jogo Bundo Ganguli and garden land of Monee Lall Banerjee and other minors and land in the occupation of Lukhinarain Roy Chowdhry.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 8th June 1886.

No. 227.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the protection of the Nulhati Post Office, in the village of Nulhati, pergunnah Dhowa, zillah Beerbhoom, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 8 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the pucca house of Nilmadhubpura; on the east by the Government land of the Post Office; on the south by the pucca house of Rohimbox Khalifa; and on the west by the cart road from Murarai to Ramporehat, is required within the aforesaid village of Nulhati.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 228.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the protection of the Nulhati post-office, in the village of Nulhati, pergunnah Dhowa, zillah Beerbhoom, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs 2 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Government land of the post-office cook-house; on the east by the cultivated land of Jotoo Singh; on the south by the land of Rohimbox Khalifa and cultivated land of Jotoo Sing; and on the west by the land to be taken up, is required within the aforesaid village of Nulhati.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION,

The 8th June 1886.

No. 224.—Appointment.—Baboo Amrito Lall Roy Chowdry is appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Puri Division, vice Mr. A. C. C. Rogers, transferred to State Railways.

J. M. McNEIL, Col., R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

High Court—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th May 1886.

THE following Rule, framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, under 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. CIV, S. 15, having been approved and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, is published for general information.

By order of the High Court,

C. M. W. BRETT, *Registrar.*

IN clause VII, page 287, Civil Rules and Orders, cancel the words—

“No copy of a copy shall be supplied without express sanction of the Judge.”

RICHARD GARTH.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
J. F. NORRIS.
J. Q. PIGOT.

J. O'KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
E. J. TREVELYAN.
CHUNDER MOHUN GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
J. P. GRANT.
G. E. PORTER.

W. F. AGNEW.

High Court—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th May 1886.

THE following Rule, framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, under 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. CIV, S. 15, having been approved and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, is published for general information.

By order of the High Court,

C. M. W. BRETT, *Registrar.*

IN clause VII, page 181, Criminal Rules and Orders, cancel the words—

“No copy of a copy shall be supplied without express sanction of the Magistrate.”

RICHARD GARTH.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
J. F. NORRIS.
J. Q. PIGOT.

J. O'KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
E. J. TREVELYAN.
CHUNDER MOHUN GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
J. P. GRANT.
G. E. PORTER.

W. F. AGNEW.

Sheriff's Office, the 9th June 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1886 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 12th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

GEORGE YULE, *Sheriff.*

শরীফ অফিস সন ১৮৮৬ সাল তারিখ ৯ই জুন।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে নূবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম ফোর্টের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্টদারী বিচার মিল্পতা জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৬ সালের ১২ই জুলাই সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পঞ্চাশ সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আগমন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৬ সালের চতুর্থ জুলাইতে সেশিয়ান বসিবেন এবং একদারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন করেদার বিরুদ্ধে কোর্টদারী মিছিল করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া বোঝান করিতে ইতি।

জর্জ ইউল,

শরীফ।

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SENIOR SCHOLARS.

1886.

Name of scholar.	College from which he comes.	College where the scholarship is made tenable.	Course elected.
FIRST GRADE—(10).			
Upendralal Mozoomdar	Presidency College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Munimranath Bhattacharyya	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Rakhaimohan Bandyopadhyay	Sanskrit College	Ditto	Literature Course.
Jogendrakumar Ghosh	Dacca College	Ditto	Ditto.
Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay	Krishnagar College	Krishnagar College	Science Course.
Narenra Kumar Mitra	Presidency College	Presidency College	Ditto.
Hirendranath Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
Ambikarasad Sen	Dacca College	Dacca College	Science Course.
Harachandra Bandyopadhyay	Presidency College	Presidency College	Ditto.
(No. 1).			
Sureschandra Bal	Dacca College	Dacca College	Literature Course.
SECOND GRADE—(39).			
<i>Hooghly and Burdwan Districts.</i>			
Gopibhushan Sen	Hooghly College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Syamadas Mukhopadhyay	Ditto	Hooghly College	Ditto.
Akshaykumar Pandit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Niberanchandra Bandyopadhyay	Ditto	Metropolitan Institution	Literature Course.
Nandalal Bhattacharyya	Ditto	Hooghly College	Science Course.
Surendranath Bhattacharyya	Burdwan Raj College	Metropolitan Institution	Literature Course.
Surendranath Dutt	Ditto	Medical College	.....
<i>Midnapore District.</i>			
Narigopal Singha	Midnapore College	Free Church Institution	Literature Course.
<i>Town of Calcutta.</i>			
Pramathanath Datta	Presidency College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Dabendranath Mallik	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College	Ditto.
Haripada Bhattacharyya	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution	Literature Course.
Jogendranath Mukhopadhyay	Free Church Institution	Free Church Institution	Ditto.
Syenulal Laha	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bankubhari Datta	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution	Ditto.
Mohitachandra Sen	Ditto	Presidency College	Science Course.
Phakirendra Chattopadhyay	General Assembly's Institution.	General Assembly's Institution	Ditto.
Mahendranath Ray	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College	Ditto.
<i>Presidency Division outside Calcutta.</i>			
Panchanan Baksi	Krishnagar College	Presidency College	Literature Course.
Hanschandra Pal	London Missionary Society's College, Howanipore.	General Assembly's Institution	Science Course.
Indukumar Ray	Krishnagar College	Krishnagar College	Ditto.
<i>Moorshedabad District.</i>			
Brajendrakumar Basu	Berhampore College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Amritasekar Mukhopadhyay	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
<i>Rajshahye Division.</i>			
Kunjanmohan Chakrabarti	Rajshahye College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Tarakeswar Chakrabarti	Ditto	Rajshahye College	Ditto.
Girishchandra Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
<i>Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.</i>			
Herambakisor Gangopadhyay	Dacca College	Dacca College	Science Course.
Chintaharan De	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sriselendra Chakrabarti	Ditto	Presidency College	Literature Course.
Saradacharan Chaudhuri	Chittagong College	General Assembly's Institution	Science Course.
Akshaykumar Sen	Dacca College	Dacca College	Ditto.
<i>Patna and Bhagalpore Divisions.</i>			
Abanindranath Das	Patna College	Patna College	Science Course.
G. Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
S. Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Science Course.
S. Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
A. Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
S. Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
<i>Orissa Division.</i>			
T. Datta	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Science Course.
S. Datta	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP FOR FEMALES.

FIRST GRADE.

M. Datta	Doveton College	Doveton College	Literature Course.
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CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

1886.

BEHAR CIRCLE.

Results of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Examination of 1886.

A—PATNA DIVISION.

[N. B.—These scholarships are tenable in the Higher Class English Schools of the Behar Circle only.]

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
I.—PATNA DISTRICT.			
Baldeo Sahai ...	Barh Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Harbans Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Monji Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ragho Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Tilakdhari Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Mohamad Waris ...	Fatuah Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Abdus Shukar ...	Lodikatra Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Abid Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Bidesi Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Jogmohan Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Sadruddin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Mohamad Shafiuddin ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Syed Habibul Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ajodhya Prasad ...	Patna Government M. E. School ...	Minor scholarship ...	2
Bunwari Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Nandipat ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Sheonandan Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Sita Ram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Govind Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Jawahir Lal ...	Babuagunj Private M. V. S. ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Jatru Mahaton ...	Hilsa Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Jhari Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Mothura Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Budhan Rajjak ...	Islampur Model School ...	Ditto ...	3
Budhoo Ram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Nund Kishore Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Jagat Pati Sinha ...	Lai Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Raghunandan Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Supan Ali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Raja Ram Pande ...	Munair Model School ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Sarun ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Ahmadullah ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate ...	1
Ganesh Mahton ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Manir Ahmad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Madho Prasad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Abdul Halim ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Sunker Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Barat Ali ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhagawati Prasad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Makurran Hussain ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Syed Zain-ul-Abad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1
Mohamad Abdul Hadi ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Mir Kadif ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1
Mahamad Abu Sayeed ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1
Gajadhar Prasad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahamad ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	2
Raghubar Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
II.—GYA DISTRICT.			
Mahabir Dulee ...	Aurangabad Aided M. E. School ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Jadubani Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Ramdeo Misra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Harbans Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Kishen Ram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
II.—GYA DISTRICT—concluded.			
Ram Anugrah Sinha ...	Gya Cheap Aided M. E. School.	Vernacular certificate	3
Ram Prosad Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Prokash Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Tara Mahton ...	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Darshan Tewary ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Ganga Bishun ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Oudh Behari Misra ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	1
Beehan Singh ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Jasodanand ...	Nawadab Aided M. E. School	Ditto	3
Churaman Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Chamman „ ...	Rafigunj Aided M. E. School...	Ditto	2
Abdul Latif ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Mathura Prasad ...	Daudnagar Model School	Ditto	1
Bahawani Thakur ...	Ditto	Ditto	1
Ram Sarun ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Permashwar Deyal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sheo Barat Pathak ...	Deo Model School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Karu Mian ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rameshwar Ram ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Chaturbhuj ...	Dharant Model School	Ditto	3
Dhani Shah ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Radha Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Rup Narayan Sinha ...	Goh Aided M. V. School	Ditto	3
Ramman Ram ...	Hasnah Model School	Ditto	2
Nauratan Pande ...	Jamhor Aided M. V. School	Ditto	3
Mohadeo Ram ...	Nabinagar Model School	Ditto	3
Kesho Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Hira Lal ...	Obra Aided M. V. School	Ditto	3
Mohadeo Panday ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Joy Prokash Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Kali Charan ...	Tehta Model School	Ditto	3
Bishun Singh ...	Tikari Model School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Maktab Roy ...	Private	Vernacular certificate	3
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT.			
Jagmohan Rama ...	Akhteyarpur Aided M. E. School.	Vernacular certificate	2
Askrit Rama ...	Arrah National M. E.	Ditto	2
Gopi Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rambhanjan Prosad ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Krishna ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Mohadeo Pande ...	Buxar Aided M. E. School	Minor certificate	2
Nand Kishore ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Ram Prokash Pande ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Jadu Nandan Lal ...	Daloopur Aided M. E. School...	Ditto	2
Rajpati Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Sital Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Gobind Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Hara Lal ...	Dehri Workshop School	Vernacular scholarship	1
Jugal Kishore Lal ...	Jagadispur M. E.	Vernacular certificate	2
Ram Khelawan ...	Kari, Aided M. E. School	Ditto	2
Suraj Narayan ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Bhisham Lal ...	Kolodehri Aided M. E. School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Haripat Prosad ...	Ditto	Minor certificate	2
Ram Saran Lal ...	Kolodehri Aided M. E.	Ditto	2
Shyam Sunder Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular Scholarship	2
Ramanter Ojha ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Baboo Ram Sinha ...	Basauli Model School	Ditto	3
Bansdhari Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Gya Ojha ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2

PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT—<i>continued.</i>			
Joy Karan Dube ...	Basnuli Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Prithipal Lal ...	Gehman Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Chundra Roy ...	Jitoura P. M. V. School ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Ramlagan Lal ...	Konth Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Beni Prosad ...	Kulharya " ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Kedar Ram ...	Matukpur Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Jung Bahadur Lal ...	Narayanpur ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Briksha Lal ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Joygobind Lal ...	Nasrigunj ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Parmanund ...	Tilathu Model School ...	Ditto ...	3
Abdul Huq ...	Chief guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Aziz Ahmad ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	2
Deonarayan ...	Private guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Rambarai Tewari ...	Chief guru ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Prokash Pande ...	Third Master, Kulharya M. S. ...	Ditto ...	3
IV.—SARUN DISTRICT.			
Gopalji ...	Amnour Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Mohabir Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Siva Prokash Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Bechu Lal ...	Sewan Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Keshab Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Brahmdeo Sinha ...	Chuprah Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Durga Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Josoda Nund ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Lakshmi Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	1
Mahadev Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Ramlagan Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	1
Rampratap Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	1
Rudra Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramdhari Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Abhiram Singh ...	Dighwara Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ganeshi Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramdeni Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	1
Ramkaran Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Ram Saroop Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Sita Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	1
Brahmdeo Sinha ...	Hariharpur Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ganga Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Nundgopal Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Mohamad Usman ...	Harpur Model School ...	Ditto ...	1
Shivanandan Prosad ...	Kateya ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Jugal Kishore ...	Do. ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Hinda Prosad ...	Manjhi Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Hareshwar Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ramkbelawan Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ramlakhan Pande ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Udit Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Ramphal Roy ...	Mirgunj Raj M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Bal Kishore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Juthi Lal ...	Pursa Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramadhan Tewary ...	Apher Model School ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Mathura Prosad ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	3
Pandev Narayan ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Suraj Protap ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Narsingha Narayan ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
V.—CHUMPARUN DISTRICT.			
Ram Narayan Sabai ...	Berharwa Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Luchmi Narayan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Darichan Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
V.—CHUMPARUM DISTRICT— concluded.			
Haribans Narayan ...	Barharwa Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Dolgovind Shakul ...	Bettiah Raj School ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Raghunandan Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Minor scholarship ...	1
Sahadeo Lal ...	Ditto ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Harihar Prosad ...	Bettiah Municipal M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jokeen ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Shib Saroop ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Jiwan ...	Mohsi Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Shiva Gopal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Harinarayan Kumar ...	Motihari Normal School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramtahal Ram ...	Songrampur Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Rajdeo Lal ...	Tureoulia Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Mohabir Prosad ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Debi Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1
Jagdutt Tewary ...	Guru of Sirowna ...	Ditto ...	3
VI.—MOZUFFERPORE DISTRICT.			
Ramdhari Mahton ...	Hajepur Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate	1
Darbari Kunar ...	Jointpur Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	3
Raj Kumar Misra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Raghunath Sahai ...	Jandaha M. E. P. ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Ransi Lal ...	Sheohar Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Tirath Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Brahmdeo Narayan ...	Sitamarhee Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Shivaraj Nandan ...	Ditto ...	Minor scholarship ...	2
Deoki Nandan ...	Society's Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	3
Nizamuddin ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Abdul Majid ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Dund Bahadur ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Keshwar Singh ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Kailas Behari ...	Bakhra Model M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Nathuni Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ram Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Badri Narayan ...	Dharam Somaj Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Gopi Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ram Bahadur Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Uman Doyal Singh ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Brahmdeo Singh ...	Tipri Raj M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jagdeo Singh ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Bajrangi Sinha ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	3
Binda Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Bindeswari Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Beer Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Dwarka Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1
Gulzar Sahai ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Krishna Gopal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Maenul-haq ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1
Ram Auter Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Bhagwan Das ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Dindoyal Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
VII.—DURBHUNGA DISTRICT.			
Golam Yahia ...	Durbhunga Town M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Mohamad Mobin ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Raj Kumar Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Basdeo Narayan ...	Madhubani Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Fakir Chand ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Hefazuddin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Nurul Nabi ...	Ditto ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Raghunandan Singh ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular cer ...	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
VII.—DURBHUNGA DISTRICT—concluded.			
Ram Bhajju Sah ...	Tajpur Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Murât Lal ...	Tajpur Mohamedan Academy ...	Ditto ...	3
Chakradhar Singh ...	Chief guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Shubratî Shah ...	Bilaspur Raj M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Baldeo Mahton ...	Jalleh M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ramji Thakur ...	Do. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Ram Nath Sah ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Gita Shahu ...	Kamtoul M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Sri Chand Sahu ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ajunath Jha ...	Kishunpur M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Balabhadra Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Nand Kishore Jha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Kuldip Choudhuri ...	Mukarrampur M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Koilas Jha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Maip Singh ...	Simri Raj M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Brij Mohan Khawas ...	Ujjan M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Bhajan Jha ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohan Lal Khawas ...	Do. ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Sital Shahu ...	Do. ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Abdul Kadir ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	3
Badri Nath ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Golan Mahiuddin ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Jadubans Sahai ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Ahmad Abdul Rashid ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Mohamad Fazal Karim ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Hussain ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Anugrah Tewary ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Jama'uddin ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Suknandan Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

I.—BHAGULPORE DISTRICT.			
Gulam Ahmad ...	Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Nogendra Nath Gosain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Tarini Prosad Mukherjee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Kailu Gope ...	Colgong Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Lal Choudhuri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Singheswar Prosad Sarkhuli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Hussan ...	Madhepura Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Nandkishore Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Abdul Huq ...	Supole Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Amir Ali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Harbaus Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Kaladhar Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Syed Abul Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Minor scholarship ...	2
Syed Ali Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Chhattar Dhari Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Qudrat Rohim ...	Bhagulpore Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ulfat Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Chunni Lal Ganguli ...	Mansurgunj Bengali Boys' M. V. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Satish Chundra Mazumdar ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Keshawar Roy ...	Pachgachya Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Suraj Narain Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Ahsan-ul-haq ...	Purani Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Mohamad Makdum Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Arjun Jha ...	Shahpur Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jamuna Prosad Singh, I ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Dwarka Singh ...	Sultangunj Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Chhattardhari Mahton ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
I.—BHAGULPORE DISTRICT—concluded.			
Kartik Choudhury ...	Sultangunj Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Raghu Nath Misra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Biswa Nath Jha ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Ilari Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Jhumak Misra ...	Teacher ...	Ditto ...	3
Punchbandan Jha ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Uchit Sahu ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
II.—MONGHYR DISTRICT.			
Digamber Sahai ...	Jamui Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jharkhandi Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Deoki Lal ...	Shaikhpura Aided M. E. School	Ditto	2
Lalji Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Shah Quadrat Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Mohamad Ishaq ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Balbir Prosad ...	Beguserai Aided M. E. School	Minor certificate ...	2
Shamsher Bahadur ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Jib Lal Singh ...	Basdeopur Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Dahao Lal ...	Kharagpur Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Narsing Narayan ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Kokil Ram ...	Muzaffergunj Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Shaikh Bikkoo ...	Chowarah Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Abdur Rashid ...	Baro Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Gopi Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Khoda Buksh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Rahamat Ali ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Bumbhdeo Narayan ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Chandi Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Jai Nath Sahai ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
III.—PURNEAH DISTRICT.			
Muni Lal ...	Kasbah Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Anund Gopal Singh ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	2
Jaglu Shah ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	2
IV.—SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.			
Dharanidhar Mitra ...	Amjora Aided M. E. ...	Minor scholarship ...	2
Khudi Ram Ghose ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ashutosh Chakraberty ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Baldeo Sahai ...	Godda Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	2
Kuldip Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Matuki Sahu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Rash Behari Bishnu ...	Nanihat Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Amrita Lal Mandal ...	Rajmehal Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Girindra Nath Roy ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Sashi Bhusan Singh ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Sita Ram Joti ...	Afzalpur Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Bajrangi Lal Fatehdar ...	Danre Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Luchmi Prosad Fatehdar ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Padarath Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Beni Madhob Das ...	Goalkhore School ...	Ditto ...	2
Indra Narayan Mandal ...	Jamtara Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Ranjan Chakraberty ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Raja Bhita Kumar Manjhi ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
V.—MALDAH DISTRICT.			
Hardoyal Singh ...	Harish Chundrapur Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Gopal Govind Sanyal ...	Kansat Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Kshetra Nath Ghosal ...	Kansat Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Tarak Nath Sanyal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION—*concluded.*

NAME.	School	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
MAIDAH DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>			
Lalit Mohan Chatterjee ...	Kansat Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Krishna Kinkar Chowdhury	Alumpur Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Madhu Sudan Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Ramani Kanta Chondar ...	Kaligram Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Adhar Chundra Karmakar	Kasimpur Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Sahabu Biswas ...	Mahadipur Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Harish Chundra Sahu ...	Moharajpur Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Beni Madhob Das ...	Maldah Model School ...	Ditto ...	1
Makund Lal Saha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Sashi Bhusan Banerjee ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Trailakyanath Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Madafar Nadaf ...	Milki Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Jagadishwar Misra ...	Nangharra Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Kishori Mohan Saha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Punchanun Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Sashi Bhusan Mazumdar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Baman Das Mukherjee ...	Nawabgunj Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	2
Rajendra Nath Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Kamala Kanta Saha ...	Pukhuria Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Sashi Bhusan Mukherjee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Shaikh Ertezza Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Anadi Charan Thokedar ...	Rampur Kusidah Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Gobind Chundra Das ...	Sarbari Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Hrishi Kesh Chatterjee ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Rajani Kanta Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Sachchitanund Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Sateyendra Nath Chakraborty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhawani Nath Bhaumik ...	Sivagunj Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Mohendra Nath Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Tribhanga Murari Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	3

BANKIPORE,
The 25th May 1886.

JOHN VANSOMEREN POPE, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle.

BEHAR CIRCLE.

Results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination, 1886.

A—PATNA DIVISION.

[N.B.—These scholarships are tenable in the Middle Schools of the Behar Circle only.]

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
I.—PATNA DISTRICT.			
Sadagar Singh	Bargaon U. P. School	Certificate	3
Bishnu Dutt Dube	Bihta U. P. School	Ditto	2
Ram Prit	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ajudhya Prosad	Harseni U. P. School	Ditto	2
Ganga Bishnu	Ditto	Ditto	2
Isra Nand Pattiak	Jamunitola U. P. School	Ditto	2
Nand Gopal Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rajpati Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	2
Lachman Mahton	Mosallapur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Punit Shahu	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sobrai Mahton	Ditto	Ditto	3
Chamari Lal	Subjibagh U. P. School	Ditto	2
Amrit Singh	Guru	Ditto	2
Bhugwan Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Ram Bheeros Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Badhi Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Budh Prokash Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
II.—GYA DISTRICT.			
Madhuri Singh	Aroua U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Padarath Ram	Ditto	Certificate	2
Kishun Chand Pando	Akberpur U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Chamman Ram	Ditto	Certificate	2
Chamar Ram	Belagunj U. P. School	Ditto	2
Kanhai Lal	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Sakul Chand Ram	Barhua U. P. School	Certificate	2
Mohan Ram	Dhamal U. P. School	Ditto	3
Gopi Lal	Gobindpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Aklu Mahton	Ditto	Ditto	2
Jang Bahadur Singh	Hussainpur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Nand Kumar Singh	Jamuaawan U. P. School	Ditto	2
Chundra Gope Singh	Ditto	Ditto	2
Lalit Ram	Ketaki U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Manta Baksh	Ditto	Certificate	2
Bhowani Prosad	Kach U. P. School	Ditto	3
Barhandeo Narayan Singh	Karap U. P. School	Ditto	2
Tribeni Lal	Moharajgunj U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Pernmeshwar Ram	Ditto	Certificate	2
Mohan Singh	Nurhat U. P. School	Ditto	3
Harihar Nath Sinha	Panthu U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Jagar Nath Sinha	Ditto	Certificate	2
Bansi Lal	Rah U. P. School	Ditto	3
Durga Prasad	Shahpur U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Mathura Ram	Ditto	Certificate	2
Laloo Mahto	Shakurabad U. P. School	Ditto	2
Akloo Ram	Worsligunj U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Protap Narayan Singh	Ur-Bishunpur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Bhikari Lal	Guru	Certificate	3
Harihar Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Sita Ram Dubo	Do.	Ditto	3
Tufani Lal	Do.	Ditto	1
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT.			
Raj Behari Lal	Amaon U. P. School	Certificate	3
Chabillah	Bhalulipur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Sita Ram	Buxar U. P. School	Ditto	3

A.—PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*

NAME	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT— <i>concluded.</i>			
Nanku Pahde	Imadpur U. P. School	Certificate	3
Deo Piosad	Jalpura U. P. School	Ditto	2
Hira Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Kripal Singh	Kaemnagar U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Lalji Ram	Kuron Serai U. P. School	Certificate	3
Langtu Ram	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Rambaran Misra	Ditto	Certificate	3
Baldeo Sahai	Mahdah U. P. School	Ditto	3
Ram Saroop Lal	Mahilah U. P. School	Ditto	2
Narayan Dutt Misra	Misirtola U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Saran Ram	Ditto	Certificate	1
Ramphal	Pakri U. P. School	Ditto	2
Bishundoyal Lal	Chief Guru	Ditto	3
Chandu Ram	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ganga Ram	Private Guru	Ditto	2
Ramlochan Upadhya	Chief Guru	Ditto	2
Ramlochan Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Saroop Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sita Ram	Ditto	Ditto	3
IV.—SARUN DISTRICT.			
Chuni Lal	Ami U. P. School	Certificate	2
Durga Prosad	Ditto	Ditto	2
Roop Lal	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Gya Singh	Atouli U. P. School	Certificate	2
Ram Lakhan Singh	Ditto	Ditto	2
Mahendra Singh	Arowa U. P. School	Ditto	3
Ramdhari Singh	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Sadhu Saran	Bishunpura U. P. School	Certificate	3
Harihar Tewary	Bareja U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Lochan	Ditto	Certificate	2
Ram Rekha Sonar	Ditto	Ditto	2
Shiva Pande	Ditto	Ditto	2
Raghubans Sahai	Baghwar U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Udit Narayan	Ditto	Certificate	2
Yusuf	Balbhadrapur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Baldevabehar	Bhahea U. P. School	Ditto	1
Ramjhalloo Singh	Bheldi U. P. School	Ditto	2
Satya Narayan Singh	Ditto	Ditto	3
Phulbas Prosad	Chakea U. P. School	Ditto	2
Abas Ali	Kumna U. P. School	Ditto	2
Ram Narayan	Marhowra U. P. School	Ditto	3
Ajayab Singh	Mohamed Ali Chak U. P. School	Ditto	3
Audh Behari	Mircha U. P. School	Ditto	1
Jagpat Lal	Ditto	Ditto	1
Ramkholawan Singh	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Ramkholawan Shakul	Ditto	Certificate	2
Chaturbhuj Nath	Nayagaon U. P. School	Ditto	2
Durga Singh	Phulwaria U. P. School	Ditto	2
Phul Chand	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Dutt	Repura U. P. School	Certificate	2
Ramji Lal	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Rabhu Ali	Ditto	Certificate	2
Ambica Pande	Rampur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Jang Bahadur	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Uttam Singh	Saria U. P. School	Certificate	2
Baldeva Tewary	Sonepur U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Jirva Nandan Pande	Sawari U. P. School	Certificate	3
Devaki Prosad	Sahulee U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Bhabhuti Lal	Guru	Certificate	3
Dipa Sinha	Do.	Ditto	2
Ram Raj Pande	Do.	Ditto	1
Rang Bahadur	Do.	Ditto	2
Shiradhar Prosad	Do.	Ditto	3

A.—PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
V.—CHUMPARUN DISTRICT.			
Keshwar Prosad ...	Bahadurpur U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Ram Lakhan Lal ...	Baharwa ...	Certificate ...	3
Juidhar Ram ...	Bettiah ...	Scholarship ...	2
Ramlakhan Ram ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	3
Nijamat ...	Motihari Municipal ...	Ditto ...	2
Makhan Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Brij Behari Tewary ...	Nagdaha Municipal ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Surat Ram ...	Nanoura ...	Ditto ...	3
Daodhari Lal ...	Guru of Motihari Normal School ...	Ditto ...	2
Amrit Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Rama Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Banamali Pande ..	Guru Tunia ..	Ditto ...	2
Sham Sunder Lal ...	Guru of Manlania ...	Ditto ...	3
Brojo Bhushan Ojha ...	Do. of Bankatwa ...	Ditto ...	3
Ramlal ...	Do. of Parsawni ...	Ditto ...	3
Anent Tewary ...	Do. of Motihari ...	Ditto ..	3
VI.—MUZUFFERPORE DISTRICT.			
Ramphal Misra ...	Basrah U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Mukh Lal Singh ...	Bhusra U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Ram Auter Singh ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	3
Ram Prosad Singh ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	3
Jagdeo Narayan Singh ...	Chahanta U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Mahi Narayan Singh ...	Jarang U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Janakdhari Mahton ...	Mahua U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Jang Bahadur Singh ...	Mursand U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Raja Sinha ...	Narghi U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	1
Sheo Ram Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramphal Singh ...	Narwara U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Mahipal Narayan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Rup Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Gouri Sankar ...	Sahebganj U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Aklu Sinha ...	Sain U. P. School ..	Scholarship ..	2
Parmeshwar Singh ...	Silatnh U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	1
Sital Prosad Sinha ..	Sukki U. P. School ..	Certificate ..	3
Debi Pande ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Manhgu Bhagat ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
VII.—DURBHUNGA DISTRICT.			
Chitan ...	Arai U. P. School ..	Certificate ...	3
Abdool Rahim ...	Babhangoan ...	Ditto ...	3
Ahmad Ismail, alias Manha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Kishore Pande ...	Burhi ...	Ditto ...	3
Qyam Uddin ..	Basantpur ..	Ditto ...	2
Mohabir Sahu ...	Baqarganj ...	Ditto ...	3
Bhaji Lal Jha ...	Bhawnipur Raj ...	Ditto ...	2
Nirsin Thakur ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	1
Ram Ruch Singh ...	Khalespur ...	Certificate ...	2
Babne Chowdhuri ...	Marojairam ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Saran Lal ...	Pakharia ...	Ditto ...	3
Biseswar Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Dargopal Singh ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	3
Ajudhya Prosad ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Babne Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Dilawar Ali ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Mahat Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Nalak Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship	Division in which passed.
I.—BHAGULPORE DISTRICT.			
Lashkari Pundit	Aligunj U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Shiva Prosad Sinha	Ditto	Certificate	1
Maharaj Sahu	Amarpur U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Balaram Sahu	Babhangaon U. P. School	Certificate	3
Sunrit Sahu	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sarabjit Jha	Banka U. P. School	Ditto	2
Yawar Hussain	Barapura U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Lachmi Singh	Barail U. P. School	Certificate	2
Sorojini Mukherjee	Bhagulpore Girls' School	Ditto	3
Manulal Misra	Bisawan U. P. School	Ditto	2
Anundmohon Jha	Chowki Nyamatpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Biseswar Mandar	Ditto	Ditto	3
Mohadeo Mandar	Ditto	Ditto	3
Janki Ram	Dhaprah U. P. School	Ditto	3
Sashikumar Sen	Jagsar U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Uchit Lal Jha	Kumathia U. P. School	Certificate	2
Budhu Ali Khan	Nauhatta U. P. School	Ditto	3
Jagddhar Prosad	Pachpararia U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Lal Sahu	Ditto	Certificate	2
Damadur Sinha	Sinyabathan U. P. School	Ditto	3
Mohamad Abid	Tatarpore U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Sarban Lal Dube	Tardeha U. P. School	Certificate	3
Hazari Das	Tintanga U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Bansi Lal	Guru	Certificate	3
Bansi Mandal	Do.	Ditto	3
Biswanath Potdar	Do.	Ditto	3
Ganulal Das	Do.	Ditto	2
Ganpat Nath Choube	Do.	Ditto	1
Hirdya Nath Jha	Do.	Ditto	2
Jai Ram Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Jawahir Singh	Do.	Ditto	3
Kartik Misra	Do.	Ditto	2
Lakhi Prosad Pande	Do.	Ditto	3
Moti Lal Das	Do.	Ditto	2
Nand Kumar Tewary	Do.	Ditto	2
Pyari Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Raghunath Lal Das	Do.	Ditto	3
Rameshwar Dube	Do.	Ditto	3
Ramgolam Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Sadasukh Misra	Do.	Ditto	3
Srilal Mallik	Do.	Ditto	1
II.—MONGHYR DISTRICT.			
Dodraj Lal	Amari U. P. School	Certificate	2
Ram Saroop Singh	Burhea (North) U. P. School	Ditto	3
Gopal Chundra Chakrabarty	Jamulpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Munindra Nath Rai	Laldarwaja U. P. School	Ditto	3
Bisnath Sinha	Maheshpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Hazari Lal	Sadipur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Parneswari Prosad	Reguserai U. P. School	Ditto	2
Lalji Lal	Hanumanagar U. P. School	Ditto	1
Pitamber Dhar	Nurpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Jagadamb Sahai	Phulwaria U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Bachu Prosad Sinha	Sadanundpu U. P. School	Certificate	2
Dip Narayan Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	3
Baiji Roy	Guru	Ditto	3
Bajrang Sahai	Do.	Ditto	3
Cheddu Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Chhattar Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Fakir Chaud Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Genda Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Gora Chand	Do.	Ditto	3
Garsahai Lal	Do.	Ditto	3

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—*continued.*

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
II.—MONGHYR DISTRICT— <i>concluded.</i>			
Kamaleswar Sahai ...	Guru ...	Certificate ...	3
Mangal Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Mouji Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Palakdhari Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Ramsahai Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Tikami Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Bhati Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Firingi Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Gajadhar Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Jaijai Ram ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Janki Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Neranti Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
III.—PURNEAH DISTRICT.			
Kunja Behari Sahu ...	Balia U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Ismail ...	Duba U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Masudan Misra ...	Ekamba U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Madanlal Jha ...	Kamapur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Isharat Hussain ...	Madanpur U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Guhi Sardar ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	3
Bahu Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Shikamlal ...	Nandanpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Shaikh Gouhar Ali ...	Purangunj U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Sukh Lal ...	Ramangunj U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Methru Das ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	2
Bisarath Ali (<i>son of Azmat Ali.</i>) ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohachand Biswas ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Pyari Biswas ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Azhar Ali ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Shaikh Khanter ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Bisarath Ali (<i>son of Pir Baksh.</i>) ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Babu Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Gulam Ali ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
IV.—SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.			
Biswa Nath Mandal ...	Babupur U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Muchi Ram Mondal ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Kadu Marma ...	Bhageya Mission U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Iswar Dutt Dube ...	Bandeir U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Manbharan Dube ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Durga Charan Das ...	Chandpur U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Jhaitan Biswas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Johardi Biswas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Monohar Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Rasuraj Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ishan Chundra Dutt ...	Chelkara U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Parmeshwar Dutt ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Dole Govind Bhattacharjee ...	Debjore U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Nimai Chundra Teori ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Pulin Behari Teori ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Sashi Bhusan Bhattacharjee ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Brojo Mohan Jha ...	Derma U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohan Jha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Jugal Chundra Chakraborty ...	Fattehpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Basant Kumar Das ...	Gerja U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Jotindra Narayan Ghose ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Mohindra Narayan Ghose ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	1
Brojo Mohan Dutt ...	Gorunala U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Makund Murari Rakhit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Shaikh Nyamat Mian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
IV.—SONTHAL PERGANNAS— concl'd.			
Jatto Hembrom ...	Hiranpur Mission U. P. School	Certificate	3
Lazar Baskoy ...	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Upendra Narayan Das ...	Jikharhati U. P. School	Certificate	2
Sashi Bhusan Dutt ...	Kalikapur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Protap Chundra Das ...	Koron U. P. School	Ditto	3
Nukari Chundra Mudi ..	Katikunda U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Gobind Das ...	Luchmipur U. P. School	Ditto	1
Idu Khan ...	Ditto	Certificate	2
Bhupati Nath Mukherjee	Moharu U. P. School	Ditto	3
Uma Nath Pande ..	Madhupur U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Gopi Nath Mandal ...	Moharajpur U. P. School	Certificate	1
Mohini Kant Chakraborty	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Rajani Kanta Das ...	Ditto	Certificate	1
Sashi Bhusan Brahmochary	Ditto	Ditto	1
Shaikh Ismail Momin ...	Ditto	Ditto	1
Nityanund Ghose ...	Palajuri U. P. School	Certificate	2
Rakhal Chundra Das ...	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Ramgopal Sinha ...	Ditto	Certificate	2
Rakhal Chundra Chakra- berty ...	Patharghata U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Doma Saha ...	Sarat U. P. School	Certificate	3
Lal Behari Mirdha ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Asan Ali Khan ...	Sukhjora U. P. School	Ditto	2
Dharanidhar Dutt ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Kirti Chundra Ghorui ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rakhal Chundra Patar ...	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Sarada Prosad Ghosal ...	Guru	Certificate	2
Chundra Badan Lal ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Hari Manjhi ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Sarthan Manjhi ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Bhagwan Chundra Singh...	Do.	Ditto	1
Padarath Misra ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Damu Manjhi ...	Do.	Ditto	2
Mahund Mian ...	Do.	Ditto	1
Gya Ram Dutt ...	Do.	Ditto	2
V.—MALDAH DISTRICT.			
Jhajut Mandal ...	Amriti U. P. School	Certificate	3
Khadiruddin Biswas ...	Anupnagar U. P. School	Ditto	3
Faizifuddin ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Bonomali Das ...	Bazoratek U. P. School	Ditto	2
Baneswar Kunar ...	Bakra U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Mir Harmat Ali ...	Ditto	Certificate	3
Tukan Subji Faras ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rajani Kanta Mistri ...	Baragharia U. P. School	Ditto	2
Sashi Bhusan Saha ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Kalimuddin Mandal ...	Bhandar U. P. School	Ditto	2
Subedar Mandal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Umesh Chundra Sarkar ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Yasuf Biswas ...	Binodipur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Pulin Chundra Das ...	Birampur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Amir Mahalat ...	Chaudipur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Ramani Mohan Chatterjee	Ditto	Ditto	1
Rajani Kant Chatterjee ...	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Amiruddin Mandal ...	Chandpur U. P. School	Certificate	3
Kalimuddin Mandal ...	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Kanti Chundra Ghose ...	Ditto	Certificate	3
Karunamoy Das ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Amrita Lal Mohara ...	Jainabadhul U. P. School	Ditto	3
Madhusudan Ghose ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Nanda Lal Mandal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Nadiar Chand Saha ...	Kamut (Night) U. P. School	Ditto	2

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—*concluded.*

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
V.—MALDAH DISTRICT— <i>concl'd.</i>			
Rasgovind Mandal ...	Khurlia U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Fazlihaq Chowdhury ...	Madhobpara U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ghisu Mohan Saha ...	Malatipur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhaja Govind Shaha ...	Paharpur U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Debendra Nath Swarnokar ...	Pukharia U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Durjodhan Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Mobarak Mian ...	Rajarampur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	1
Nurulhaq Mian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Tamizuddin Mian ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	1
Shaikh Moula Baksh ...	Ratanbazar U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Nayan Chundra Sarkar ...	Roharpur U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Panchanun Panjiara ...	Sahebpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Chundra Mohan Das ...	Samundi U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Krishna Charan Shaha ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Radha Raman Chaki ...	Salimpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhagwan Chundra Das ...	Shersahi U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Kumar Chundra Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhabendra Narayan Chowdhury ...	Sirsi U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	1
Jogindra Narayan Talukdar ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Chabulal Gosain ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Hedat Ulla Khan ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1

BANKIPORE,

The 25th May 1886.

JOHN VAN SOMEREN POPP, M.A.,

Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle.

List of Candidates who have obtained Middle English, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary Scholarships in the Presidency Circle for the year 1886.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Calcutta.</i>			<i>Nuddea—concluded.</i>		
1	Hrisikes Chakravarti	Calcutta Model, English Department.	4	Lalitmohan Pramanik	Harinarayanpur M. E.
2	Surendrakumar Datta	Ditto.	5	Nikunjabihari Ray	Katdaha M. E.
3	Ratanlal Basak	Ditto.			
<i>24-Pergunnahs.</i>			<i>Jessore.</i>		
1	Dasarathi Bhattacharya	Bhatpara M. E.	1	Gopalchandra Ghosh	Itna M. E.
2	Bakhaldas Chakravarti	Gopalnagar M. E.	2	Manilal Patra	Shamkur M. E.
			3	Bhushanchandra Biswas	Ditto.
<i>Nuddea.</i>			<i>Khulna.</i>		
1	Brajagopal Gosvami	Amla Sadarpur M. E.	1	Kunjabihari Basu	Khararia M. E.
2	Sivchandra Basu	Katdaha M. E.	2	Durgadas Chaturji	Ghatbhog M. V.
3	Ramtaran Mukhurji	Juniadaha M. E.			
			<i>Murshedabad.</i>		
			1	Tariniprasad Ray	Belia M. E.
			2	Nagendranarayan Basu	Choa M. E.
			3	Chandrabhushan Ray	Talibpur M. E.

MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Calcutta.</i>			<i>24-Pergunnahs—concluded.</i>		
1	Apurvkrishna Datta*	Calcutta Model, Vernacular Department.	8	Sailaprasad Mukhurji*	Kharda M. V.
2	Nalinbihari Nag Chaudhuri	Ahiritola Bangala Pathala.	9	Mohitmohan Chaturji*	Dakhinesvar M. V.
3	Rampada Chaturji	Calcutta Model, Vernacular Department.			
4	Kumarkrishna Datta	Ahiritola Bangala Pathala.	<i>Nuddea.</i>		
5	Nanda Lal Chaturji	Calcutta Model, Vernacular Department.	1	Jatindranath Basu	Haripur M. V.
6	Srinibas Das†	Ditto.	2	Jugolkishor Pal	Santipur Hindu.
7	Asutosh Gupta†	Bowbazar Vernacular.	3	Kalidas Ghosh	Barnea Model.
8	Manindranath Chaturji†	Ditto.			
9	Satishchandra Silt†	Ahiritola Banga Vidyalaya.	<i>Jessore.</i>		
10	Satishchandra Banurji†	City Institution.	1	Haribilas Banurji	Jessore Zilla.
			2	Jajnesvar Ghosh	Ditto.
			3	Jagannath De	Narail M. V.
			4	Sanatkumar Banurji	Ichapur M. V.
			5	Parbaticharan Mistri	Mathurapur M. V.
<i>24-Pergunnahs.</i>			<i>Khulna.</i>		
1	Nirodechandra Basu	Kansaripara M. V.	1	Pratapchandra Sen Gupta	Khararia M. E.
2	Susthirlal Chakravarti	Taki Government.	2	Nakulesvar Banurji	Madhavkati M. V.
3	Haranchandra Mukhurji	Kidderpore M. V.	3	Rajendrakumar Ray Chaudhuri	Maghia M. V.
4	Hridaynath Banurji	Kharda M. V.			
5	Priyanath Das	Kidderpore M. V.	<i>Murshedabad.</i>		
6	Asutosh Kabasc	Dhankuria M. V.	1	Ramanath Mukhurji	Kandi Model.
7	Bankimchandra Mukhurji	Dakhinesvar M. V.	2	Rabiram Pande	Jangipur H. E.
			3	Maheschandra Sarkar	Ditto.
			4	Jagadishchandra Ray Chaudhuri	Jemo M. V.
			5	Gaugopal Mandal	Panchthupi M. V.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>24-Pergunnahs.</i>			<i>Jessore—concluded.</i>		
1	Haridhan Chaturji	Futigoda U. P.	4	Basantakumar Ray Chaudhuri	Chokdah U. P.
2	Chunilal Ghosh (1st)	Sarberia U. P.	5	Basantakumar Majumdar	Palasberia U. P.
3	Haranchandra Nandi	Banamalipur U. P.	6	Nepalchandra Das	Belabana U. P.
4	Nagendranath Chaturji	Jaynagar U. P.			
<i>Nuddea.</i>			<i>Khulna.</i>		
1	Gopalchandra Bisvas	Sahebunagar U. P.	1	Gopalchandra Bhattacharya	Mahesvarpasa U. P.
2	Niskalanka Chaturji	Hridaypur U. P.	2	Satishchandra Mitra	Nandanpur U. P.
3	Nagendranath Bhattacharya	Kamalpur Circle.			
4	Mahimchandra Saha	Dharampur Circle.	<i>Murshedabad.</i>		
5	Umeschandra Chaudhuri	Kalabari U. P.	1	Abhayakali Banurji	Teghari U. P.
<i>Jessore.</i>			2	Krishnaballav Sen	Jitpur (Mollapara) U. P.
1	Charuchandra Basu	Ujalpur U. P.	3	Raghabechandra Mukhurji	Amlai U. P.
2	Basantakumar Das	Narendrapur U. P.	4	Nisaruddin Sheik	Mahula L. U. P.
3	Kailaschandra Chakravarti	Rajpat U. P.			

* These candidates have obtained scholarships transferred from other districts.

† These candidates are free-students, that is, they receive no stipends, but are allowed the privilege of free tuition either in the Hindu or in the Hare School.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Hazaribagh.</i>			<i>Manbhum.</i>		
1	Hariharnath Gupta	... Ichak M. E.	1	Brajajal Biswas	... Barabazar M. E.
2	Moshaheb Lal	... Ditto.			

MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Hazaribagh.</i>			<i>Singbhum.</i>		
1	Jaynandan Misra	... Hazaribagh Model.	1	Thakur Prasad	... Chhibassa Zilla.
2	Sital Ram	... Ditto.	2	Navadvipachandra Set	... Haldipukur Model.
3	Haridas Ram	... Hussir Model.	3	Sridhar Ho	... Chitimiti Model.
4	Ramnath Sahay	... Burhi.	4	Bagoon Ho	... Chaibassa Zilla.
<i>Lohardugga.</i>			<i>Manbhum.</i>		
1	Dwarka Das	... Tamar Model.	1	Akinchan Banurji	... Purulia M. V.
2	Haribhajan Ram	... Thakurgaon Model.	2	Prankrishna Chaudhuri	... Ludhurka Model.
3	Narmada Ram	... Gurwa M. V.	3	Ramesvar Chakravarti	... Jhoria M. V.
4	Ghuja Ram	... Ranchi M. V.	4	Jadabchandra Banurji	... Ludhurka Model.
5	Ramnandan Ram	... Palamow Normal School.	5	Janakiprasad Lala	... Jhoria M. V.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Hazaribagh.</i>			<i>Singbhum.</i>		
1	Kissen Lal	... Mandardi U. P.	1	Sonda Ho	... Purulia U. P.
2	Sona Majhi	... Pachamba Mission Training.	2	David Ho	... Chaibassa Zilla.
3	Jharkhandi Lal	... Palganj U. P.	3	Kolay Ho	... Asura U. P.
4	Prayag	... Gola U. P.	4	Sibcharan Ho	... Lota U. P.
<i>Lohardugga.</i>			<i>Manbhum.</i>		
1	Jadu Ghasi	... Sarjandi U. P.	1	Bholanath Das	... Chelama U. P.
2	Asutosh Ray	... Ranchi U. P.	2	Sristidhar Ray	... Bandra U. P.
3	Tilakdhari Ram	... Kanwai U. P.	3	Bankubihari Majumdar	... Samundpur U. P.
4	Digambar Sing	... Rahe U. P.			

CALCUTTA,
The 19th May 1886. }

RADHIKA PRASANNA MUKHERJI,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 29th May 1886.—Baboo Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tipperah (class IV), is appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bankoza, vice Baboo Piyari Mohun Mookerjee, transferred.

This cancels the orders of the 22nd February 1886, appointing Baboo Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Beerbhoom, vice Baboo Charu Chandra Chatterjee, transferred.

Baboo Piyari Mohun Mookerjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bankoora (class III), is appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, vice Baboo Bhuban Mohan Niyogi, transferred.

This cancels the orders of the 22nd February 1886, appointing Baboo Charu Chandra Chatterjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Beerbhoom, to be Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, vice Baboo Bhuban Mohan Niyogi, transferred.

The 1st June 1886.—Baboo Bhola Nath Das, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Schools Rungpore (class VI), is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 30th July 1885, vice Baboo Radha Krishna Sarkhel, transferred.

The 3rd June 1886.—Baboo Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, Second Master of the Barrackpore Government School (class VI), is appointed to be Sub-Inspector of Schools, 24-Pergunnahs, vice Baboo Dwarka Nath Bose, transferred.

The 4th June 1886.—Baboo Hem Chandra Banerjee, Second Master of the Hazaribagh Zillah School, and now Officiating Head Master of the Ranchi Normal School (substantive *pro tempore* in class VI), is confirmed in the latter appointment.

CHARLES. H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

NOTICE.

ANNADA CHARAN GUPTA, of the Dacca College, has passed in the Honours Division the Matriculation Examination of the London University held in 1886.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

DARJEELING, the 3rd June 1886.

Educational Prospectus.

THE Calcutta Medical College Session, 1886-87, will commence on the 23rd June next. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on or before that date.

2. Ten (10) free presentations will then be awarded. These are given to students according to their relative position in the University, B.A., B.L. and F.A. Examinations, preference being given to those who have passed the highest examination.

3. No person shall be enrolled as a matriculated student of the College who has not previously passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, or some one of the preliminary Arts Examination of the United Kingdom recognised by the British General Medical Council.

4. All matriculated students of the College are required to pay Rs. 15 on entrance, Rs. 30 for the summer session on the 23rd June, and Rs. 30 for the winter session on 1st November of each year.

5. Students who have failed to pass their final examination, and who, under the regulations of the University, are required to attend a further course of lectures and of hospital practice before being allowed to present themselves again for examination, will pay for such further course an annual fee of Rs. 45 in two instalments of Rs. 30 and Rs. 15, payable at the beginning of the summer and winter sessions respectively.

6. Any matriculated student of the College may, with the permission of the Principal and the Professors of the subject, attend courses of lectures or departments of hospital practice in addition to the full curriculum for the year, and shall be entitled to certificates of attendance at such extra lectures, if the Professor is satisfied that he or she has really studied the subject. The fees payable in advance for such additional courses are the following:—

	Rs.
For a single course of lectures on each subject	40
For six months' attendance in each department of hospital practice	60

7. Any matriculated student who leaves the College before completing his University course, with the object of continuing his studies at a Medical School in Europe, may receive certificates of attendance at lectures on payment of fees at the rate fixed in the foregoing rule. But in calculating the sum to be so paid, the amount of the fees already paid by him as a regular student, or in the case of a free student, the amount which would have been paid by him had he been a paying student shall be deducted.

8. Any person not being a matriculated student of the College, who may be desirous of attending any course of lectures, or any department of hospital practice, may do so with the permission of the Principal and Professor of the subject, on payment, in advance, of fees at the rates fixed in rule 6.

If such student has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, he may receive certificates of attendance at lectures, provided the Professors are satisfied that he has attended the full course of lectures, and has mastered the subjects taught.

A student who has not passed the Entrance Examination will be entitled to no certificates of any kind.

9. College scholarships, prizes, and certificates of honour are open for competition only to matriculated students of the College, Hospital Apprentice and Female Certificate class.

A gold medal and certificates of honour are awarded to the best students in each subject.

Goodeve and Macnamara silver medals are given to 1st-year student in Anatomy and Chemistry.

10. College scholars, who receive less than Rs. 20 per mensem, are not required to pay Rs. 30 per session.

The holders of the Doorga Charan Laha and all other scholarships will be required to pay fees as a matriculated student. These scholars may pay their fees in advance, or have their scholarship money deducted till the full amount is received.

11. Any student holding a Medical College scholarship will be permitted to draw the stipend of the said scholarship at any recognized Medical School in the United Kingdom provided he furnishes from the head of such school a certificate of good conduct and diligent prosecution of his studies.

12. The class assistants of Pathology, Physiology and Comparative Anatomy can be held only by matriculated students of the College.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Dissections.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Botany. Dissections. Pharmacy—three months.	Comp. Anatomy and Zoology. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry, Dissections. Physiology. Hospital practice—one year.
1st M.B. or L.M.S. Examination.		
4th year.	5th year.	
Medicine. Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations. Hospital practice—twelve months.	Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Midwifery and six labour cases. Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations. Pathology with demonstrations. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Hygiene. Dentistry. Post-mortem records. Hospital practice—six months. Out-door three " Eye infirmary three "	

Final M.B. or L.M.S. Examination.

13. A lady student who has passed the University F.A. Examination shall be enrolled and pay fees as a matriculated student. She will get a special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem.

14. Lady students who have not passed the F.A., but have passed the University Entrance Examination, or a special preliminary examination in the following subjects, will get their tuition and residence free:—

English.—A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words which will not be counted) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned for defective handwriting.

A practical paper in grammar and composition.

History.—The leading facts of the histories of England and India.

Geography.—General Geography and the Geography of India in particular.

Arithmetic.—The first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions and proportion.

These students will commence their medical studies on 1st of March each year.

15. Eleven (11) scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 a month will be awarded to candidates—*first*, who are selected by Sir Walter deSouza; *second*, according to their position in the University Entrance and preliminary examinations, preference being given to those who have passed the Entrance Examination.

16. The following is the curriculum of study for this class:—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
Anatomy. Dissections. Materia Medica. Chemistry. Pharmacy—four months. Four months' medical, and Four months' surgical dispensary.	Practical Chemistry. Materia Medica. Physiology. Dissections with six post-mortem demonstrations. Medicine with three months' clinical and three months' dispensary instruction. Surgery ditto ditto. Dentistry with dental dispensary practice.	Medicine and three months' clinical medicine in hospital. Surgery and three months' clinical surgery in hospital. Midwifery and clinical instruction with attendance on thirty labour cases. Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations as cases occur. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery with three months' in-door instruction. Hygiene. Out-door dispensary practice—three months.

17. These lady students on passing the final Test and Honour Examination of their classes will receive College certificates qualifying them for employment as Licentiates in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

18. Female students who have not passed the Entrance or a special test examination, but who read and write Bengali, can be admitted into the Eden Hospital as pupil dhais.

19. Of these eight will receive Rs. 6 per mensem and the rest will be taught free.

20. After 12 months' tuition and bed-side practice, if found proficient, they will obtain a certificate qualifying them to practise midwifery.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,

Calcutta, the 2nd April, 1886.

J. M. COATES, M.D.,

Principal, Medical College.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 652B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1881-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 5th July 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz.—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	Chests. 2,350
Ditto at the Ghazepore Factory	...	...	2,150
Total	...	...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th July 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th July 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th July 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory, about chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th August 1886	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December „	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total	11,750	10,750	22,500

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 1st June 1886.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (Private Property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 31st May 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government golans.	Private golans.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga	2,36,539	.....	2,55,658	4,92,197
Italian Kurkutch	5,00,875	.....	1,19,345	6,20,220
Bombay ditto	6,438	.....	.....	6,438
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock	1,73,924	.....	.....	1,73,924
Hamburg salt	220	.....	10,304	10,524
Total	9,17,996	.....	3,85,307	13,03,303

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 7th June 1886.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, are republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th May 1886.

No. 707.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S., to be Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, Mr. H. Luttmann-Johnson, C.S., is confirmed in the office of Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley districts.

EDUCATION.

The 25th May 1886.

No. 163.—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Narail High School, in the district of Jessore, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard, with effect from the 1st June 1886.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd June 1886.

No. 185.—Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, C.S., Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division in British Burma, is placed on special duty at Rangoon.

POLICE.

The 3rd June 1886.

No. 206.—The services of Mr. H. G. Wilkins, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CODES.

The 26th May 1886.

No. 994.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 175.

Section 79.

Rule 5.

Substitute the words "in the case of Gazetted Officers," for the words "in every case," in line 2 of this rule.

The 28th May 1886.

No. 1038.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 209.

Section 161 (a).

For (1) and (2) under this section, substitute the following, after and in continuation of the word "payment" in the fourth line of the section:—

"at the Home treasury of the Government of India, and, if he proceeds to any colony named in the list in Schedule C, in such colony."

No. 1040.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 145.

Section 2.

Insert the following after "Hyderabad" in the eighth line of this section:—

"Military Officers in Civil employ, subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, may be granted special leave under sections 61 and 63."

SEPARATE REVENUE, &c.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 28th May 1886.

No. 989.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Rule 16 of the Rules published with Financial Notification No. 593, dated the 5th February 1886, prohibiting all public servants from making public or disclosing, except for the purpose of the working of Act II of 1886, any information contained in the documents delivered or produced with respect to assessments under Part IV of the said Act, and declaring that any public servant committing a breach of this Rule shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India invites the special attention of all officers concerned with the working of Act II of 1886 to the rule read in the preamble, and further directs that all officers engaged in working the Act shall not merely not disclose any information of the character above referred to, but shall be most careful, as far as practicable, to regulate their proceedings in such manner as to prevent information which should be kept secret becoming known. Information of this nature, it should be precautionally noted, is to be withheld by officers enforcing the Act from persons in the employment of assesses.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

CODES.

The 2nd June 1886.

No. 1128.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 194.

Section 127.

Rule 6.

Insert the following after "Engineer" in the first line of this rule:—

"or an Examiner."

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 28th May 1886.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 350.—The late Surgeon-Major J. G. French, M.D., was on furlough out of India (m.c.) from 14th May 1885 to 28th July 1885, inclusive, under Rule XIV, clause 1 of the Regulations of 1868

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**STAR OF INDIA.
NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 29th May 1886.

No. 27 S.I.—Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be Knights Commanders.

Nawab Khwaja Abdul Ghani, C.S.I., of Dacca.

To be Companions.

Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

By order of the Grand Master,
H. M. DURAND,
*Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the
Star of India.*

**FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 29th May 1886.

No. 17551.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maharaj Kumari Radeshwari Kishori Kuur, of Tikari, in the district of Gya, Bengal, the title of "Maharani" as a personal distinction.

No. 17561.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kumar Rameshwar Singh, of Durbhunga, the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

No. 17571.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kumar Rajendra Narayan Roy Chowdry, Zemindar of Bhowal, in the district of Dacca, Bengal, the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

No. 17601.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Mobesh Chandra Chakravarti, of Harisankerpore, in the district of Jessore, Bengal, the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

No. 17641.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvie Muhammad Ali Khan, of Dinagepore, in the Rajshahye Division, Bengal, the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th May 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that an election will be held, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, on the 21st July next, in Ward No. III of the Kooashta Municipality, in the district of Nuddea, for filling the vacancy caused in that Ward by the resignation of Baboo Baroda Das Bose.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st May 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Smyth to be a Commissioner of the Suburban Municipality, *vice* Mr. H. B. H. Turner, resigned.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that an election will be held, under section 27, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, on the 31st July next, in Ward No. II of the Mozufferpore Municipality, for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused in that Ward by Baboo Purno Chunder Mitra having ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that elections will be held, under section 27, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, on the 31st July 1886, in Wards Nos. I, IV, and V of the Kishoregunge Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, for the purpose of filling the vacancies caused in those Wards by Baboos Radha Kant Chuckravarti and Ananda Chandra Bhattacharjee and Sheik Emaduddin having ceased to be Commissioners under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in modification of the notification, dated the 6th April 1886, published at page 98, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the Sudder Local Board of the district of Midnapore shall consist of 36 members, instead of 37 originally fixed under the above notification.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following list, showing the number of members of Local Boards to be elected for each thannah, in the district of Midnapore, is published for general information, under Rule 19 of the rules made under clause (a), section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 :—

District.	Local Board.	Thannah.	Number of members to be elected for the thannah.
Midnapore	Midnapore	Midnapore	4
		Sabong	3
		Gurbetta	3
		Dantoon	2
		Gopiballubpore	2
		Jhargram	1
		Binpore	1
		Keshpore	2
		Debra	2
		Salbani	2
		Naraingurh	2
		Contai	4
	Contai	Patashpore	2
		Egra	2
		Bhugwanpore	2
		Khedgree	2
		Rughunathpore	2
	Tumlook	Tumlook	2
		Panskoora	3
		Nandigram	2
		Maisudal	3
		Sutahata	2
	Ghattal	Ghattal	3
		Chandrakona	4
		Daspore	5

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 2nd June 1886.—In paragraph 4 of the agreement between the Patna Municipality and the Behar Tramway Company, published under notification, dated the 26th April 1886, at pages 110 to 113 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 28th idem, for "5 P.M." read "5 A.M."

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Moonshis Ajodhia Proshad and Bissen Sahai to be Commissioners of the Tikari Municipality, in the district of Gya, *vice* Baboos Sajewan Lal and Maha Sing, who have ceased to be Commissioners under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 22 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to re-appoint Mr. A. M. D. Salmon to be a Commissioner of the Patna Municipality.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 27, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, Baboo Radhika Romun Chatterjee has been elected to be a Commissioner of Ward No. II of the Rungpore Municipality, *vice* Baboo Ananda Nath Roy, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 27 of Act III (B.O.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. W. Llewellyn to be a Commissioner of the Durbhunga Municipality, *vice* Colonel R. C. Money, resigned.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Moulvie Syed Mahomed Ali Khan to be a Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Municipality, *vice* Mr. A. A. Wace, resigned.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. D. B. Allen to be a Commissioner of the Patna Municipality, *vice* Mr. G. E. Manisty, transferred.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in modification of the notification dated the 6th April 1886, published at page 98, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the Local Board of Bishenpore, in the district of Bankoorah, shall consist of 9 members, instead of 10 originally fixed under the above notification.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th June 1886.—The following list, showing the number of members of Local Boards to be elected for each of the thannahs in the district of Bankoorah, is published for general information, under Rule 19 of the rules made under clause (a), section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 :—

District.	Local Board.	Thannah.	Number of members to be elected for the thannah.
Bankoorah	Bankoorah	Bankoorah	2
		Onda	1
		Gungajulghati	2
		Khatra	1
		Raipore (including the outpost of Simlapal)	2
	Bishenpore	Bishenpore	2
		Sonamukhi	2
		Kotulpore	1
		Indas	1

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th May 1886.—Baboo Prokash Chunder Roy, Excise Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of the District Road Committee of Chumparun.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th May 1886.—Mr. A. MacIver and Munshi Mahbut Ali are appointed to be members of the Branch Road Committee of Tajpore, in the district of Durbhunga.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th June 1886.—Whereas a notification, dated the 29th January 1886, was published at page 25, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd February 1886, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to confirm certain bye-laws framed by the District Road Committee of Shahabad, under section 180 of the Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880, at a meeting, and whereas no objections have been raised to those bye-laws, it is hereby notified for general information that they are confirmed.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th June 1886.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Koushtea Branch Road Committee :—

Baboo Prosunno Chunder Bagchee.	|	Baboo Nilambour Mittra.
„ Mohesh Chunder Bhadra.	|	„ Ram Churan Sanyal.
Baboo Krishna Chundra Mazomdar.		

The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appointed to be members of the same Committee :—

Baboo Bidho Bhusan Bose.	|	Baboo Hurrish Chunder Roy.
„ Ram Dhon Mozomdar.	|	Mir Mohosun Ali.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th June 1886.—Mr. H. Holmwood, Joint-Magistrate, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Gya District Road Committee, *vice* Mr. S. C. Hampton, transferred.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

NOTIFICATION No. 214.

The 31st May 1886.

The following accounts and reports of the Road Committees of the districts of Dacca, Furrædpore, Backergunge, and Mymensingh, for the cess year 1884-85, together with the remarks thereon of the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, are published for general information.

D. B. HORN,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 116, dated Dacca, the 6th January 1886.

From—F. WYER, Esq., Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, Dacca,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith two copies of the detailed accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Road Fund of this district for the cess year ending on the 30th September last, together with the following report on the works of local improvement that were undertaken during that year, and those proposed to be carried out during the current year 1885-86. The accounts were duly audited by the standing Sub-Committee of audit and passed by the Committee at a special meeting held on the 6th instant in accordance with the provisions of section 179 of the Cess Act IX (B.C.) of 1880.

2. *Original Works.*—The most important original work undertaken during the year under review is the extension of the proposed Dacca-Manickgunge road from Bulliarpore to the bank of the Dhullessuri river. A bridge of 2 spans of 20 feet each was erected over the Bulliarpore khal lying on this section of the road. The masonry works of the bridge were nearly finished, but the iron platform was not put up owing to the loss of two rolled iron joists, which, by mistake of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, were misssent to Silchar. The bridge will be completed in the present year, and the new road, which has been completed up to the Dhullessuri, opened to traffic.

3. In order to remedy the inconvenience seriously felt by pilgrims and votaries in visiting the Durgah of Shah Ali Shaheb, well known in East Bengal, the District Road Committee, at the instance and expense of Nawab Ahsanoollah Khan Bahadoor, undertook the construction of a road from the Meerpore river to the Shah Ali Shaheb's Durgah. The road was partially constructed and about two-thirds of the estimated quantity of earth-work and turfing executed. The road will be completed in the present year as soon as the lands needed for it have been acquired. The Committee's thanks are due to Nawab Ahsanoollah Khan Bahadoor for his having liberally paid the entire cost of constructing the road.

4. *Survey Operations.*—The principal survey works carried on during the year under report for the preparation of projects for the construction of new roads were the following :—

- (1) Surveying the first section of the proposed Dacca-Manickgunge road from Dhalla on the right bank of the Dhullessuri river, opposite Foolbaria, to Baitha, near Dassorah.
- (2) Surveying the Durgah first road from the Meerpore river to the Shah Ali Shaheb's Durgah.
- (3) Surveying the proposed Durgah second road from the Meerpore road to the Shah Ali Shaheb's Durgah.
- (4) Levelling the Dacca-Toke road from Tokechandpore to Channa opposite Joydebore.

5. *Repairs.*—All the existing district roads were maintained and repaired during the year, and they are reported by the District Engineer to have much improved with the exception of the roads from Moonsheegunge to Singpara, Keranygunge ferry to Nishanbaree and Moniat road, Nowabgunge to Moniat, which being below the level of high-flood were washed away in some places during the late rains. However, the general condition of these roads is reported to be fair.

6. In the road from Dacca to Naraingunge, the metalling operations were carried out systematically, and the quadrennial system of renewing entire miles, which was introduced in the preceding year, was adhered to. Three entire miles were renewed with jhama metal consolidated with Bhowal kunkur and the condition of the road has been greatly improved.

7. *Arboriculture.*—During the year under review no new trees were planted, but the old ones were maintained. In the undermentioned roads new trees were planted in place of those died out, and enclosures were repaired and put round them to protect them from animals :—

Name of road.		No. of enclosures repaired.	No. of trees planted.
Read from Dacca to Naraingunge, No. 1	...	499	224
Ditto Naraingunge to Byde Bazar, No. 2	...	753	72
Ditto Dacca to Toke, No. 3	...	660	...
Ditto Seado to Manickgunge, No. 6	...	760	182
Ditto Mirpore to Dacca, No. 10	...	183	1,030

8. The maintenance and the watering of trees were carried on by mallis under the supervision of overseers in charge of roads. The trees are reported by the District Engineer to have much improved, and some of them have already borne fruit.

9. Village communications, both in the shape of original works and repairs, were executed by the District Committee, as well as by the Branch Committees of Manickgunge and Moonsheegunge out of the assignments set apart for the purpose, the details of which have been given in the annual account.

10. In the following two instances the grants for village works in the Manickgunge sub-division were supplemented by local subscriptions. The villagers of Nabogram contributed Rs. 700 for the excavation of a tank in their village, which cost Rs. 1,000, and one Krishto Kanta Karmokar contributed Rs. 25 for the construction of a road at Hizli which cost Rs. 100. The lands required for the construction of village works were given gratis in all cases but one. In this Rs. 21-12-6 only had to be paid on account of cost of land required for the tank in the town of Manickgunge.

* * * * *

12. The District Road Committee worked as in former years. A few of the members did not attend a single meeting, but the rest of the members who attended the meetings evinced interest in the matters brought before them for discussion. Five members of the Moonsheegunge Branch Committee did not attend a single meeting; the others, as well as the Manickgunge Branch Committee, have worked fairly well.

13. The Cess Act appears to have worked smoothly during the year.

14. The different establishments under the Road Cess Committee have worked well and given satisfaction in the discharge of their respective duties. The District Engineer, Baboo Shoshi Bhoosun Mitter, has attended to his work very well, and given great satisfaction by the way in which he has carried it out. The Accountant, too, Baboo Rakhal Chunder Sing, has carried out his duties efficiently and to my satisfaction.

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No. 6.—Part II.

DACCA DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the Cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885, to accompany the Annual Account for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
INCOME.					
Provincial Rates.	70,600 0 0	Cess on lands	81,765 0 0		
		" on houses and railways			
		" on houses			
		One per cent. road cess		81,765 0 0	
Public Works	.....	Road tolls ... ..	.....	
		Ferry tolls ... ..	.....	
Irrigation ...	...	Canal tolls ... ..	...	
Miscellaneous	.....	Rents of serais and bungalows ... ..	.....	
	10,936 0 0	Fees, fines, and forfeitures—	Rs. A. P.		
		Road cess process fees	4,500 10 0		
		Searching fees realized for granting copies of road cess records	56 4 0		
		Fines imposed on zemindars for non-submission of road cess returns	248 4 0		
		Fine imposed on a peon	0 12 9		
		Fees levied from the inspection bungalow at Tongha	2 0 0		
		Fees levied from the inspection bungalow at Hurmi	2 0 0		
	1,233 0 0	Interest realized for default of payment of instalments of road cess	3,556 3 2		
	1,221 0 0	Miscellaneous—	Rs. A. P.		
		Sale proceeds of unserviceable materials of the old Tongha bridge	38 8 6		
		Sale proceeds of planks, &c., of the road from Dacca to Toke	46 0 0		
		Sale proceeds of bamboos of the old bamboo bridges on the road from Dargah to Narsingdee	3 4 3		
		Sale proceeds of fruits of the road from Dacca to Naraingunge	0 2 9		
		Sale proceeds of old and unserviceable planks and railings of Horigaon bridge	3 1 0		
		Sale proceeds of bamboos taken out of the handals constructed at the head of the chur in the river Boorigunga	10 9 0		
		Sale proceeds of refused materials of the old out-houses attached to the Mohadehpore inspection bungalow	2 2 0		
		Sale proceeds of trees cut down for the construction of the diversion of the road from Dacca to Naraingunge at Pagla	11 0 0		
		Sale proceeds of old and unserviceable beams of bridge No. 4 on the road from Dacca to Naraingunge	2 12 0		
		Sale proceeds of the right of fishing in the side cuttings of the road from Mirpoor to Dacca	25 0 0		
		Rent realized from leasing of date-trees on the road from Naraingunge to Byde Bazar	2 1 0		
		Donation from Nawab Absanoollah for surveying the road from the Mirpoor river to the Dargah of Shally Shah	50 0 0		
		Donation from Nawab Absanoollah for the construction of the above road	4,318 11 6		
		Donation from the villagers for the excavation of a tank at Nabagram in Manickgunge sub-division	700 0 0		
		Donation from Krishto Kanta Kurnekar for the construction of a road at Hizi in Manickgunge sub-division	25 0 0		
			5,234 4 0		
Grant from Government.	642 0 0	Contribution for communication from the ten per cent. collection on khas mekals from 1st July 1884 to 30th June 1885	1,085 6 10		
		Contribution from Government towards the cost of joint establishment for the collection of road and public works cesses	(a) 1,109 0 0		
		Contribution from Government on account of revaluation operations during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84	1,122 2 2		
			3,318 9 0		
		Total revenue ... ..	.....	95,184 5 5	
		Carried over ... ..	.....	95,184 5 5	

(a). Provided for in the budget estimate under the heading "Miscellaneous," but shown under the heading "Grant from Government" under Government orders No. 361 RC, dated 17th February 1885, received with Commissioner's No. 176 R, dated 12th February 1885.

Sanctioned in Government letter No. 900, dated 11th March 1885, copy of which was received with Commissioner's memorandum No. 245 R, dated 27th March 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward ...	...	29,195 6 5	
		INCOME—continued.			
Advances		Cash recovery of advance made to the Road Cess Deputy Collector, Dacca, for the purchase of court fee stamps for the service of process for the realization of arrears cesses ...	6,099 2 0		
		Cash recovery of advance from Raj Kumar Dewanjee, of Moonshigunge, for the construction of Bhatpara road ...	111 2 0		
		Cash recovery of advance from the Chairman, Road Cess Committee, Nankholy on account of freight and cooly hire for a case of stationery ...	3 5 3		
		Cash recovery of advance from Annoda Charan Banerjee, of Moonshigunge, for the construction of a road from Gindia school to the bazar ...	130 0 0		
		Cash recovery of advance from Parbatty Sunker Rai, of Manickgunge for the repairs of Jhatpal road ...	10 0 0		
		Cash recovery of advance from Sarat Chandra Gupta for a road and a khall in the village of Satgaon ...	103 0 9		
		Cash recovery of advance from Obhoya Charan Mitter for cutting the mouth of Mukunda khall ...	34 3 0		
		Cash recovery of advance from Mohan Chandra Gupta for completing the Bhatpara road ...	263 4 0		
		Cash recovery of advance from Basanta Kumar Mozumdar for repairing the Bhatpara road ...	2 0 0		
		Advances refunded by work done—			
		By Sarat Chandra Gupta ...	306 15 3		
		„ Hur Chandra Mahalon ...	117 0 0		
		„ Sub-Inspector of Police, station Raipora ...	110 0 0		
		„ Ditto ditto, Nawabgunge ...	150 0 0		
		„ Basanta Kumar Mozumdar ...	97 7 0		
		„ Obhoya Charan Mitter ...	61 13 1		
		„ Mohan Chandra Gupta ...	31 12 0		
		„ Juggobundhou Mah ...	2 12 0		
		„ Chandra Kishore Ghose of Manickgunge ...	200 0 0		
		„ Chandra Mohan Sen of ditto ...	181 12 0		
		„ Sri Mohan Sen of ditto ...	1 0 0		
		„ Shaik Budhai of ditto ...	100 0 0		
		„ Sasi Bhusan Rai of ditto ...	57 0 0		
		„ Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, of Manickgunge ...	30 0 0		
		„ Manick Chandra Karmakar of Manickgunge ...	100 0 0		
		„ Sasi Bhusan Ghose of ditto ...	623 0 0		
		„ Girish Chandra Rai of ditto ...	1,100 0 0		
		„ Basanta Kumar Mitter of ditto ...	22 0 0		
		„ Kali Prasad Neogi of ditto ...	70 0 0		
		„ Chandra Kanti Rai of ditto ...	45 0 0		
		„ Umesh Chandra Sirkar of ditto ...	130 0 0		
		„ Deputy Collector of ditto ...	21 12 6		
		„ Kedar Nath Ghose of ditto ...	50 0 0		
		„ Redoy Nath Ghose of ditto ...	350 0 0		
		„ Bharat Chandra Ghose of ditto ...	255 0 0		
		„ Komurah of ditto ...	75 0 0		
		„ Parbatty Sunker Rai of ditto ...	219 0 0		
		„ Bipin Behari Banerjee of ditto ...	5 0 0		
		„ Bharat Chandra Bulvalusker of Moonshigunge ...	300 0 0		
		„ Chandra Kumar Mukherjee of ditto ...	200 0 0		
		„ Kalay Chandra Das of ditto ...	100 0 0		
		„ Kali Kumar Sen of ditto ...	200 0 0		
		„ Hari Mohan Chakravarty of ditto ...	394 11 3		
		„ Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, of Moonshigunge ...	955 0 0		
		„ Raj Coomar Sen and Rohini Kumar Banerjee of Moonshigunge ...	200 0 0		
		„ Ambica Charan Sen and Chandra Kumar Mukherjee of Moonshigunge ...	50 0 0		
		„ Aftabuddin Ahmed of Moonshigunge ...	189 5 8		
		„ Hari Mohan Gupta of ditto ...	100 0 0		
		„ Raj Kumar De of ditto ...	281 2 0		
		„ Gutu Nath Das of ditto ...	100 0 0		
		„ Kali Charan Ghose of ditto ...	200 0 0		
		„ Girish Chandra Bose of ditto ...	180 0 0		
		„ Gunga Prasad Gupta of ditto ...	75 0 0		
		„ Kali Charan Hal'ar of ditto ...	184 2 3		
		„ Hari Mohan Kundu of ditto ...	100 0 0		
		„ Chandra Kumar Ghose of ditto ...	70 0 0		
		Total Advances ...	...	10,103 3 8	
Deposits		Amount of security deposit received from Barati Mohan Das, contract r, for the repairs of the road from Dacca to Naraingunge ...	707 0 0		
		Contribution received from the Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, Mymensingh, towards the salary and other charges of the Divisional Superintendent of Works, Dacca Division, for the cess year 1884-85 ...	6,677 11 1		
		Contribution received from the Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, Backergunge, towards the salary and other charges of the Divisional Superintendent of Works, Dacca Division, for the cess year 1884-85 ...	4,870 6 3		
		Contribution received from the Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, Farreepore, towards the salary and other charges of the District Superintendent of Works, Dacca Division, for the cess year 1884-85 ...	2,483 13 0		
		Total Deposits ...	...	14,738 14 4	
		Total Receipts ...	...	1,20,030 7 3	
		EXPENDITURE.			
Refunds		Of cess ...	68 8 9		
		„ other receipts, viz.—			
		One per cent. road cess ...	1,013 11 8		
		Interest and boat-hire ...	0 13 0		
		Total ...	1,020 10 8		
		Carried over ...	...	1,020 10 8	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward ...	.....	1,089 3 5	
		EXPENDITURE—continued.			
Provincial rates	16,239 0 0	ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES OF OFFICE OF COLLECTION.			The pay of establishment for September 1884 was paid in that month owing to the Door-gah Poojah holidays; hence their 11 months' pay is shown.
	(a) + 18 11 6	Clerks and Mohurirs.			(a)—Included in Rs. 114-11-6 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 450R., dated 15th July 1885.
	(b) + 600 0 0	1 Head clerk for 2 months at Rs. 82, and 9 months at Rs. 84	(c) 700 0 0		(b)—Sanctioned in Commissioner's letter No. 570R., dated 22nd September 1885.
		1 Second clerk for 11 months at Rs. 25	275 0 0		Re. 1 deducted on account of fine.
		1 Mohurir for 11 months at Rs. 20	220 0 0		(c)—Increment sanctioned in paragraph 2 of the general instructions issued by the Board of Revenue for the guidance of local officers in regard to the enforcement of the District Road Cess Act.
		1 Ditto for " " 20	219 0 0		Re. 1 deducted on account of fine.
		Temporary Establishment for revaluation work.			Sanctioned in Board's letter No. 103A., dated 21st February 1885, copy of which was received with Commissioner's memorandum No. 190R., dated 28th February 1885.
		2 Clerks for 12 months at Rs. 15 each	360 0 0		Sanctioned in Board's letter No. 381A., dated 10th July 1884, copy of which was received with Commissioner's memorandum No. 583A., dated 15th July 1884.
		1 Mohurir for " " 12	114 0 0		
		1 Ditto for " " 13	143 0 0		
		1 Ditto for 11 months and 30 days of January 1885 at Rs. 12	143 9 9		
		1 Mohurir for 11 months and 30 days of March 1885 at Rs. 12	143 9 9		
		1 Superintending clerk for 5 months at Rs. 25	125 0 0		
		1 Clerk for 3 months and 23 days of May 1885 at Rs. 15	71 2 0		
		1 Do. for 3 " " 13 " " and 28 days of June 1885 at Rs. 15	65 12 10		
		1 Clerk for 4 months and 12 days of May 1885 at Rs. 15	65 12 10		
		1 Do. for 4 " " 5 " " 15	62 6 8		
		5 Mohurirs for 5 months at Rs. 12 each	300 0 0		
		1 Mohurir for 4 months and 30 days of May 1885 at Rs. 12	59 9 9		
		3 Mohurirs for 4 months and 25 days of May 1885 at Rs. 12 each	173 0 6		
		1 Mohurir for 4 months and 17 days of May 1885 at Rs. 12	51 9 3		
		One-fourth pay of extra clerks and mohurirs for revaluation work less drawn during the previous years	132 4 0		
			3,458 13 4		
		Servants.			
		Half pay of an office peon for 11 months, at Rs. 2-8 per month	27 8 0		Half pay shown under Committee's office.
		Contingencies.			
		Half of office rent for 12 months, at Rs. 9	108 0 0		Half shown under Committee's office.
		Half pay of a puaka-puller for 5 months and 23 days of September 1884, 23 days of October 1884, and 15 days of March 1885, at Rs. 2	13 14 4		Ditto ditto.
		Cost of an almirah	25 0 0		
		Do. of binding registers	5 10 0		
		Drummer's charges for proclaiming rates by beat of drum	2 7 0		
		Process fees, &c., for the service of notices and certificates, &c., for the realization of arrear cesses from 1st October to 3rd November 1884	1,108 14 0		
		Cost of 2 pairs of chairs, at Rs. 5-8 per pair	11 0 0		
		Do. of 2 tables and 4 benches	23 4 0		
		Do. of 4 mats, at 8 annas each	2 0 0		
		Cooly hire for conveying almirahs and chairs, &c., from the bazar to the office	0 7 0		
		Putting up a partition in the Collector's court-room for the use of the rice establishment for revaluation work	27 0 0		
		Cost of 3 tables, 4 benches, 1 shelf, and 5 stools	42 0 0		
		Do. of 4 mats and 3 padlocks	2 10 0		
		Cloth for binding goras	6 1 0		
		Hook-binding charges for the Revaluation Department	12 13 0		
		Cost of service of notices, &c., in connection with revaluation work	1,555 12 8		
		Miscellaneous petty charges	3 3 0		
			2,945 0 2		
		Total Provincial Rates	.....	6,429 5 6	
Administration	2,008 0 0	Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office.			
	(c) - 18 11 6	1 Accountant and head clerk for 11 months, at Rs. 117	(f) 1,287 0 0		The pay of clerks and servants for September 1884 was paid in that month owing to the Door-gah Poojah holidays; hence their 11 months' pay is shown.
	(d) - 15 3 3	1 Second clerk for 11 months, at Rs. 30	330 0 0		(c) Transferred to "Provincial Rates" under Commissioner's No. 450R., dated 15th July 1885.
	(e) - 25 0 0		1,617 0 0		(d) Transferred to "Stationery" under Commissioner's No. 1897, dated 16th August 1885.
					(e) Transferred to "Stationery" under Commissioner's No. 571R., dated 22nd, September 1885.
		Servants.			(f) Increment sanctioned in paragraph 1 of Commissioner's letter No. 410R., dated 26th August 1878.
		Half pay of an office peon for 11 months, at Rs. 2-8	27 8 0		Half pay shown under Collection office.
		Carried over	1,644 8 0	7,518 8 11	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	37,551 3 6	11,262 5 2	
			EXPENDITURE—contd.					
			PUBLIC WORKS—contd.					
Public Works contd.	(u) 113 0 0 (v) +58 0 0	16	Surveying and levelling the road from Dhallia to Baltha (being part of the Manickgunge track to Mirpoor) ...	171 0 0	168 3 0	168 3 0		(u) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 271R, dated 7th April 1885. (v) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 188T, dated 16th August 1885.
	500 0 0	32	Constructing bunds at the head of the chur in the Boorigunga river opposite Dacca ...	300 0 0	234 12 3	234 12 3		
	(p) 14 8 0	44	Registering certain deeds of gift executed by Kumar Jagendra Narain Roy of Joydebpoor in connection with land required for constructing road from Kudda to Joydebpoor ...	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0		(p) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 151R, dated 15th July 1885.
	(q) 4,013 0 0 (r) +275 11 6	46	Constructing a road from Mirpoor river to Shally Shah's Dargah— Earthwork ... Turning ... Sub-Overseer ... Contingencies ...	4,013 0 0 +275 11 6	2,487 4 9 65 3 9 38 0 0 1 0 0	2,487 4 9 65 3 9 38 0 0 1 0 0		This project was sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 360R, dated 20th May 1885. (q) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 375R, dated 1st June 1885. (r) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 602R, dated 22nd August 1885. (s) Donation paid by Nawab Ashanoolah Khan, Bahadour.
			Total ...	(s) 4,315 11 6	2,591 8 6	2,591 8 6		
	(t) 50 0 0	46	Surveying the above road	(t) 50 0 0	40 12 0	40 12 0		(t) Ditto ditto.
			Works done by the Central Committee—					
			Constructing a road from the Raipoora thana to the bazar ...	151 12 0	151 12 0	151 12 0		
			Constructing Satgaon road ...	500 0 0	399 2 9	399 2 9		
			Constructing Bhatpara road ...	300 0 0	32 9 0	32 9 0		
	2,000 0 0	17 & 40	Constructing bamboo bridge at Horegaon ...	47 8 0	47 8 0	47 8 0		
			Excavating a tank at Berkaudi ...	779 0 0	739 3 0	739 3 0		
			Cutting the mouth of Mukando khali ...	100 0 0	61 13 0	61 13 0		
			Total ...	1,978 4 0	1,430 15 9	1,430 15 9		
			Works done by the Manickgunge Branch Committee—					
			Construction of Bogjari road ...	533 12 0	533 12 0	533 12 0		
			Construction of Hemaj-poor road ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0		
			Construction of Bahadurpur road ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0		
			Construction of Malochi Dispensary road ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0		
			Construction of Hijuli road ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0		
			Construction of Kutigram road ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0		
	2,200 0 0 (u) +725 0 0 (v) +533 13 0 (w) +16 4 0 (x) +21 12 6	18 & 41	Construction of Sribari road ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0		
			Construction of Naragram road ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0		
			Construction of Chandor Gurpara road ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0		
			Construction of Jhatpal road ...	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0		
			Construction of a bund on the Dassorah khali ...	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0		
			Excavation of Naragram tank ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		
			Cost of land acquired for the tank in the town of Manickgunge ...	21 12 6	21 12 6	21 12 6		Of this Rs. 25 was contributed by villagers. (u) Private donations. (v) Amount drawn from the Sub-Treasury last year, but adjusted during this year. Of this Rs. 700 was contributed by the villagers. (w) Commissioner's No. 165T, dated 15th December 1884. (x) Commissioner's No. 576R, dated 28th September 1885.
			Total ...	3,496 8 6	3,496 8 6	3,496 8 6		
			Carried over ...	.....	.....	45,537 7 6	11,362 5 2	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount per budget as estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Original Works—concluded.			Brought forward ..	.....	.....	45,387 7 6	11,262 5 2	
			EXPENDITURE—contd.					
			PUBLIC WORKS—contd.					
			Works done by the Moonshingunge Branch Committee—					
			Construction of a road from Serajutikhan to Koshonia ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0		
			Construction of a road from Kunka to Kamal ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0		
			Construction of Tehribag road ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0		
			Construction of a road from Shikhsagar to Barokhally ..	400 0 0	394 11 3	394 11 3		
			Construction of a road from Medhiyama to the trunk line from Moonshingunge to Serajutikhan ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0		
			Construction of a road from Janushar to Khilgaon ..	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0		
	2,553 0 0	19	Construction of a road from Anisahi to Sonmang ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0		
	(a)	42	Construction of Bhatpara road ..	261 2 0	261 2 0	261 2 0		
	+ 500 0 0	(b)	Construction of a road from Khatipara to Bagyakul ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0		(a) Sanctioned in Commissioner's letter No. 544, dated 17th November 1884, and included in Rs. 600
	+ 332 8 0	(c)	Construction of a road from Paschimpara to Janushar ..	91 6 0	69 5 6	69 5 6		(b) Sanctioned in Commissioner's letter No. 1397, dated 19th December 1884.
	- 50 0 0		Construction of a road from Digimpar to Rajbari ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0		(c) Transferred to repairs of village roads of Moonshingunge subdivision under Commissioner's No. 126R, dated 12th December 1885.
			Construction of a road from Paulden to the trunk line from Moonshingunge to Serajutikhan ..	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0		
			Construction of a road from Semoan to Aldi ..	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0		
			Extension of the Kamar-khann road ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0		
			Metalling of the Sub-Divisional Head-quarter's road ..	730 0 0	730 0 0	730 0 0		
			Excavation of a khaff from Serajutikhan to Nagurbhag ..	200 0 0	184 2 3	184 2 3		
				3,707 9 0	3,254 5 0	3,254 5 0		
			Total Original Works ..				45,791 12 6	
					Rs. A. P.			
			Repairs ..					
	6,912 0 0		(d) Repairing road from Dacca to Narain- gunge ..	6,842 11 8				The estimate for this road was sanctioned in Commissioner's letter No. 4391, dated 28th January 1885.
	+ 334 0 0	1	Repairing bridges on the above road ..	224 2 9				(d) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 4391, dated 28th January 1885.
	+ 757 0 0							(e) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	204 0 0	1	Ditto bamboo jaffry enclosures, &c., on the above road ..	102 15 3		7,259 13 9		(f) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 313R, dated 7th May 1885.
	+ 19 0 0							(g) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 334R, dated 8th May 1885.
								(h) Transferred to the repairs of road No. 1 under Commissioner's No. 4391, dated 28th January 1885.
	494 0 0		Repairing road from Naraingunge to Hyde Bazar ..	287 3 0				(i) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	+ 147 6 0	2	Repairing bridges on the above road ..	290 0 0				(j) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	- 34 0 0							(k) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	204 0 0	2	Ditto bamboo jaffry enclosures, &c., on the above road ..	228 5 6		753 9 0		(l) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	+ 45 0 0							(m) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	3,233 0 0	3	Repairing road from Dacca to Toke ..	1,892 13 6				(n) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
			Ditto bridges on the above road ..	729 0 6				(o) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	172 0 0	3	Ditto inspection bungalows on the above road ..	89 7 0				(p) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	+ 2 0 0		Repairing bamboo jaffry enclosures, &c., on the above road ..	154 8 0		2,315 13 0		(q) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	50 0 0	5	Repairing road from Moonshingunge to Singpara including Janushar Branch ..	228 15 0				(r) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	+ 145 0 0		Repairing bridges on the above road ..	495 3 6		636 2 6		(s) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	423 0 0	6	Repairing road from Sealo to Mauk- gunge ..	218 11 6				(t) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	+ 1,043 0 0		Repairing bridges on the above road ..	500 8 9				(u) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	+ 55 0 0		Ditto inspection bungalows on the above road ..	170 14 0				(v) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	230 0 0	6	Repairing bamboo jaffry enclosures, &c., on the above road ..	105 14 8		1,497 15 3		(w) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
	89 0 0	7	Repairing Mughbazar road ..	7 15 6				(x) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
			Ditto bridges on the above road ..	9 0 0		80 15 6		(y) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 144R, dated 6th January 1885.
			Carried over ..			12,673 5 0	60,054 1 8	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	District number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Brought forward ..	12,673 5 0	60,054 1 8	
			EXPENDITURE—continued.			
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.			
Repairs— concluded.	755 0 0 (a) -282 0 0 68 0 0 82 0 0 +93 0 0 224 0 0 (a) (c) -14 0-2 0 174 0 0 (d) +133 0 0 1,389 0 0 (a) -1,107 0 0 500 0 0 (c) (f) +150-130 53 0 0 162 0 0 702 0 0 (a) -172 0 0 494 0 0 2,000 0 0 500 0 0 (b) -21 12 6 445 0 0 (c) +100 0 0 (f) +50 0 0	8 9 10 10 11 12 14 15 16 44 45 17 40 18 19	Repairing road from Dacca, Kuanigunge ferry to Nishimbaree Ditto bridges on the above road Repairing Buzrojugui road ditto bridges on the above road Repairing road from Mirpoor to Dacca Ditto bridges on the above road Ditto bamboo jaffry enclosures, &c., on ditto Repairing road from Dangah to Nursing- dee Ditto bridges on the above road Repairing Moniat road, Nawabgunge to Moniat Ditto bridges on the above road Repairing road from Singpara to Sree- nugger Ditto bridges on the above road Repairing a part of the Demra road from Bazar to Dolye khali Ditto bridges on the above road Repairing road from Mirpoor to Bulliar- poor (being part of the Manickgunge track to Mirpoor) Ditto inspection bungalow on ditto. Repairing road from Kudde to Joydeh- poor Ditto bridges on the above road Repairing road from Jhatka to Joydeh- poor Ditto bridges on the above road Works done by the Central Committee— Cleaning the Nawabgunge thannah tank Repairing the Rai bazar road Works done by the Manickgunge Branch Committee— Repairing the Diabari road Ditto Katigram road Ditto Nali road Ditto Badi road Ditto Madhupur road Ditto Dooerah road Ditto Garparah road Ditto Bihadoorpoor road Ditto Jhatpal road Ditto Gangdhar road Ditto Station roads Ditto bridges on the Manickgunge road Works done by the Moonshigunge Branch Com- mittee— Repairing the road from Alpara to Tonghari Ditto Deobhog sub-divisional head-quarter's roads Ditto Buzrojugui-Rampal road Ditto Pauldea road Ditto Dakhinpakana-Kajirpagla road Ditto bridge at Sonarung Ditto ditto Rampal	Rs. A. P. 278 12 6 160 14 3 14 12 0 72 0 3 82 3 9 169 12 3 49 4 0 503 5 9 161 5 9 113 12 0 289 0 0 204 5 3 20 0 0 32 0 0 73 3 0 25 6 3 433 14 6 90 14 0 361 15 3 19 3 3 150 0 0 97 7 0 22 0 0 30 0 0 25 0 0 75 0 0 50 0 0 45 0 0 55 0 0 20 0 0 9 0 0 10 0 0 230 0 0 98 0 0 50 0 0 125 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 70 0 0 150 0 0 100 0 0 3300 0 0 880 0 0 825 0 0 Rs. A. P. 370 11 4 87 13 6 458 8 9 90 5 0 276 0 0 Rs. A. P. 218 6 7 13 4 8 9 10 9 385 0 0	437 10 9 87 6 0 292 0 0 532 10 3 275 1 9 493 6 0 62 0 0 98 9 3 524 12 6 331 2 6 17,359 7 0 6,455 8 9	(a) Transferred to the repairs of roads Nos. 5, 6, 10 and 11, and repairs of jaffry en- closures of roads Nos. 1, 2 and 3 under Commissioner's No. 141R, dated 6th January 1885. (b) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanc- tioned in Commissioner's No. 141R, dated 6th January 1885. (c) Transferred to the repairs of road No. 1, under Com- missioner's No. 439T, dated 25th January 1885. (d) Included in Rs. 1,403 sanc- tioned in Commissioner's No. 141R, dated 6th January 1885. (e) Sanctioned in Commis- sioner's No. 357R, dated 8th 9th May 1885. (f) Transferred to the repairs of road No. 1, under Com- missioner's No. 439T, dated 25th January 1885. (g) Transferred to the repairs of road No. 1, under Com- missioner's No. 439T, dated 25th January 1885. (h) Transferred to original works of Manickgunge sub- division under Commis- sioner's No. 576R, dated 25th September 1885. (i) Included in Rs. 600 sanc- tioned in Commissioner's No. 51R, dated 7th November 1884. (j) Transferred from "Original Works" of Moonshigunge sub-division, under Commis- sioner's No. 126R, dated 12th December 1885. (k) Sanctioned in Commis- sioner's No. 143R, dated 6th January 1885. (l) Transferred to "Stationery and Printing" under Com- missioner's No. 452R, dated 16th July 1885. The pay of District Engineer and his establishment for Sep- tember 1884 was paid in that month owing to the Boorgah Poojah holidays; hence their 11 months' pay is shown.
			Total Repairs ..	.....	17,359 7 0	
			District Engineer's Establishment.			
Establishment	9,679 0 0 (k) +4 14 0 (l) -1 10 0		Salary of a District Engineer for 11 months, at Rs. 300 Do. of an overseer for 11 months, at Rs. 80 Do. of another overseer for 11 months, at Rs. 75 Do. of a sub-overseer for 6 months and 22 days of October 1884, 19 days of November 1884, and 2 days of February 1885, at Rs. 50 Sick leave for 2 months and 9 days of October 1884, 11 days of November 1884 and 21 days of February 1885, at Rs. 25 Salary of an officiating sub-overseer for 1 month and 15 days of December 1884, and 26 days of February 1885, at Rs. 25 Salary of a second sub-overseer for 11 months, at Rs. 25 Salary of a third sub-overseer for 9 months and 8 days of January 1885, and 10 days of Feb- ruary 1885, at Rs. 25 Sick leave for 23 days of January 1885, and 9 days of February 1885, at Rs. 12-4 Salary of an officiating sub-overseer for 15 days of January 1885, at Rs. 25 Salary of a head clerk and accountant for 11 months, at Rs. 30	Rs. A. P. 3300 0 0 880 0 0 825 0 0 370 11 4 87 13 6 458 8 9 90 5 0 276 0 0 218 6 7 13 4 8 9 10 9 385 0 0	6,455 8 9	
			Carried over ..	6,455 8 9	77,413 8 8	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	6,453 3 9	77,413 4 8	
		EXPENDITURE—continued.			
		PUBLIC WORKS—continued.			
		District Engineer's Establishment—concluded.			
Establishment—concluded.	.....	Rs. A. P.			
		Salary of a second clerk and draftsman for 6 months and 27 days of April 1885 at Rs. 57	255 4 9		
		Salary of a second clerk and draftsman for 2 months and 24 days of June 1885 at Rs. 35	102 10 6	357 15 3	
		Salary of an office peon for 6 months and 30 days of October 1884, 26 days of November 1884, 24 days of December 1884, 26 days of January 1885, and 25 days of June 1885, at Rs. 6	62 10 0		
		Salary of an officiating peon for 1 day of October 1884, at Rs. 6	0 3 0	62 13 0	
		Salary of a chupprassy for the District Engineer, for 9 months and 21 days of December 1884, and 24 days of January 1885, at Rs. 6	62 11 0		
		Salary of a chowkidar for 10 months and 28 days of October 1884, at Rs. 6	65 8 9		
		Travelling allowance of the District Engineer	1,000 0 0		
		Rent of office building for 12 months, at Rs. 20	240 0 0		
		1 Punkha-puller for 4 months and 26 days of September 1884, 23 days of October 1884, 12 days of March 1885, and 30 days of July 1885, at Rs. 4	27 13 0		
		1 Punkha-puller for 6 months and 15 days of October 1884, and 12 days of March 1885, at Rs. 4	27 7 8		
		Value of postage labels for correspondence	20 14 0		
		Price of oil for burning a lamp during night to guard the office cash chest	7 4 0		
		Cost of maps	(a) 4 11 0		(a) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 143K, dated 6th January 1885.
		Miscellaneous petty charges	2 3 0		
		Total District Engineer's Establishment	.....	8,334 13 3	
Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of works.	3,624	Salary of a Divisional Superintendent for 12 months, at Rs. 1,100 per month	13,200 0 0		
		Rs. A. P.			
		Salary of a head clerk and estimator for 3 months, at Rs. 112-2-7 and 4 months and 13 days of April 1885, at Rs. 100	770 13 1		
		Deduct recovery of increased salary for contribution drawn by him from 1st April to 31st December 1884	67 1 10		
			692 11 3		
		Salary of a head clerk and estimator for 1 month and 3 days of April 1885, at Rs. 70, and 2 months, at Rs. 80	237 0 0		
		Allowance paid to the Commissioner's road cess clerk from 14th to 27th April 1885 for performing the duties of Divisional Superintendent's head clerk and estimator, at Rs. 50	23 5 4		
		2 Peons for 11 months, at Rs. 6 each per month	963 0 7		
		1 Furash for ditto at Rs. 4 ditto	133 0 0		
		Travelling allowance of Divisional Superintendent	44 0 0		
		Ditto of a peon who accompanied the Divisional Superintendent on tour	2,397 10 0		
		1 Punkha-puller for 7 months and 12 days of March 1885, at Rs. 4	30 10 0		
		1 Ditto for 7 ditto 1885, at Rs. 4	28 8 10		
		Postage paid for bearing parcels	50 3 1		
		Telegram charges	1 12 0		
		Value of service postage labels	6 15 0		
		Cost of stationery	15 0 0		
		Do. of 2 note-books	23 14 9		
		Do. of 3 tar leaf umbrellas for peons	3 13 0		
		Repairing 2 office chairs	1 2 0		
		Cost of 2 district maps including packing and postage, &c.	2 0 0		
		1 Roll of drawing paper and 1 roll of tracing parchment, including packing and postage	2 4 0		
		1 Tin despatch box including packing and postage	31 10 0		
		1 Set of squares ebonyite	60 12 0		
		1 Box of architect's scales ebonyite	7 0 0		
		1 Drawing board, double elephant size	15 5 0		
		1 T-square mahogany ebonyite edge, 34'	12 0 0		
		150 feet tape metallic	3 8 0		
		12 Drawing pins	3 12 0		
		Carriage of mathematical instruments	0 12 0		
		Packing and percentage	1 2 3		
		Money-order fees for sending the money	13 8 0		
		Railway freight, &c.	0 12 0		
			5 0 0		
			17,019 6 6		
		Deduct amount recovered from other districts on account of their proportionate share of the above costs	14,136 7 11		
		Total Divisional Superintendent's establishment	.....	3,882 5 7	
		Carried over	.....	88,690 14 6	
					The pay of Divisional Superintendent's establishment for September 1884 was paid in that month owing to the Durga Poojah holidays hence their 11 months' pay is shewn.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward ...	.....	88,030 14 6	
		EXPENDITURE—continued.			
		PUBLIC WORKS—concluded.			
		Drawing Instruments.			
Tools and Plant	84 0 0	3 French curves at annas 8 each	1 8 0		
		1 Stanley's road pen	7 0 0		
		1 Stencil plate No. 55	3 0 0		
		1 Ditto „ 57	2 4 0		
			13 12 0		
		Less 10 per cent.	1 6 0		
			12 6 0		
		3 Stencil brushes at annas 3 and annas 4 ...	0 7 0		
		2 Foot rule purchased from Messrs. Newman and Company, Calcutta	1 14 0		
		Packing per rail	0 6 0		
		Carriage of drawing instruments from Calcutta to Dacca	0 15 0		
			18 6 0		
		Surveying Instruments.			
		Repairing surveying instruments	0 13 6		
		Office Furniture.			
		Price of a lock for District Engineer's office despatch box	0 14 0		
		Repairing the District Engineer's office despatch box	0 9 0		
		Repairing one drawing table	8 3 3		
		„ another drawing table	2 4 0		
		„ two stools	1 5 0		
		„ two camp tables	0 8 0		
		Labor for fixing a lock in District Engineer's office despatch box	0 10 0		
			14 5 3		
		Tools and Plant.			
		Repairing four dacs at As. 2-6 each	0 10 0		
		Total Tools and Plant		31 12 8	
		Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies ... ..	.....	.....
Irrigation ...	.....	Canal toll establishment and contingencies ... ..	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	.....	Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies ... ..	.....	.....
		Staging bungalow petty construction and repairs ... ..	.....	.....
		Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
		Contribution to Provincial Government ... ..	.....	.....
Advances ...	.....	Amount advanced to the Road Cess Deputy Collector, Dacca, for the service of process for the realization of arrears cesses	9,346 4 3		
		Amount advanced to the Government Pleader, Dacca, for cost of a suit instituted by contractor against the Road Cess Committee, Dacca	91 4 6		
		Amount advanced to the Chairman, Road Cess Committee, Nowshooly, for freight and conveyance of a box of stationery sent for the Nowshooly Road Cess Committee's office	3 5 3		
		Amount advanced to the Sub-Inspector of Police station Nowshooly	160 0 0		
		Amount advanced to the Sub-Inspector of Police station Roopoor	140 0 0		
		Amount advanced to Hem Chandra Mahomed	417 0 0		
		Ditto to Shant Chandra Gupta	500 0 0		
		Ditto to Basanta Kumar Mozoomder	100 0 0		
		Ditto to Mohim Chandra Gupta	300 0 0		
		Ditto to Goboy Chandra Mitter	100 0 0		
		Ditto to Juggoburduh Malee	2 12 0		
		Ditto to Reddy Nath Ghosh of Manickgunge	470 3 6		
		Ditto to Sasi Bhushan Ghosh of ditto	623 0 0		
		Ditto to Shank Budhai of ditto	400 0 0		
		Ditto to Girish Chandra Rai of ditto	1,100 0 0		
		Ditto to Bharat Chandra Ghosh of ditto	255 0 0		
		Ditto to Parbati Sunker Rai of ditto	285 0 0		
		Ditto to Prosanna Kumar Mitra of ditto	24 0 0		
		Ditto to Kali Prasad Newgy of ditto	70 0 0		
		Ditto to Chandra Kanth Rai of ditto	45 0 0		
		Ditto to Unesh Chandra Sirkar of ditto	130 0 0		
		Ditto to Sasi Bhushan Rai of ditto	87 0 0		
		Ditto to Komorali of ditto	75 0 0		
		Ditto to Manick Chandra Kormoker of ditto	100 0 0		
		Ditto to Kedar Nath Ghosh of ditto	50 0 0		
		Ditto to Deputy Collector of ditto	21 12 8		
		Ditto to Bipin Behari Banerjee of ditto	5 0 0		
		Ditto to Giris Chandra Bose of Moonshigunge	100 0 0		
		Ditto to Bharat Chandra Bidyalankar of ditto	300 0 0		
		Ditto to Chandra Kumar Mukherjee of ditto	200 0 0		
		Ditto to Ambika Charan Sen and Chandra Kumar Mukherjee of Moonshigunge	50 0 0		
		Ditto to Hari Mohan Chakravarti of ditto	400 0 0		
		Ditto to Kish Kumar Sen of ditto	200 0 0		
		Ditto to Har Mohan Gupta of ditto	100 0 0		
		Ditto to Kailas Chandra Das of ditto	100 0 0		
		Ditto to Afzaluddin Ahmed of ditto	201 6 0		
		Ditto to Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee of Moonshigunge	655 0 0		
		Ditto to Gura Nath Das of ditto	100 0 0		
		Ditto to Gunga Prasad Gupta of ditto	75 0 0		
		Ditto to Kuli Charan Ghosh of ditto	203 0 0		
		Carried over ...	17,077 0 0	88,682 11 3	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	17,977 0 0	89,682 11 3	
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.			
Advances—concluded.	.....	Amount advanced to Rohini Kumar Banerjee and Raj Kumar Sen of Moonshigunge	200 0 0		
		Ditto to Raj Kumar De of Moonshigunge	261 2 0		
		Ditto to Kali Charan Halder of ditto	184 2 3		
		Ditto to Hari Mohun Kundu of ditto	100 0 0		
		Ditto to Chandra Kumar Ghose of ditto	70 0 0		
		Ditto to Annada Charan Banerjee of ditto	130 0 0		
		Total Advances	.....	8,922 4 3	
Deposits	.....	Refund of security deposit of Hem Chandra Soor, contractor for the construction of Dacca-Manickgunge road extension from Torag river towards Hulinarpour	640 0 0		
		Refund of security deposit of Koonjo Behari Mukherjee, contractor for the construction of Hyde Bazar road repairs	60 0 0		
		Refund of security deposit of Sham Soonder Das and Brojendra Mohun Basack, contractors for the repairs of the road from Dacca to Naraingunge	652 0 0		
		Refund of contribution of the Mymensingh Road Committee towards the salary and other charges of the Divisional Superintendent of Works for 1884-85	6,677 11 1		The contributions received under section 137 of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 from other districts for the cess year 1884-85 were in the first instance credited to "Deposits," adjustment being made at the close of the year by debiting the amounts to "Deposits," and deducting them from the total payments made from this district on account of salary and other charges of the Divisional Superintendent for 1884-85.
		Refund of contribution of the Backergunge Road Committee towards the salary and other charges of the Divisional Superintendent of Works for 1884-85	4,570 6 3		
		Refund of contribution of the Furreedpore Road Committee towards the salary and other charges of the Divisional Superintendent of Works for 1884-85	2,483 13 0		
		Total Deposits	.....	15,373 14 4	
		Total Disbursements	.....	1,22,954 13 10	

Memorandum showing in detail the actual Cash Balance on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of Dacca District Road Fund in the Treasury as per pass-book	62,967 3 9	
Less amount of cheques charged in accounts, but not paid for	3,554 3 4	
		59,413 0 5
Imprest cash with the District Engineer and others	225 0 0	
		225 0 0
Total	.....	59,638 0 5

Memorandum showing in detail the amount of Outstanding Advances on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Road Cess Deputy Collector, Dacca, for the service of processes for the realization of arrear cesses	3,248 1 6	
Government Pleader, Dacca, for costs of a suit instituted by a contractor against the Road Cess Committee	91 4 6	
Redoy Nath Ghosh of Manickgunge for purchasing drain pipes	103 7 6	
Aftabuddin Ahmed of Moonshigunge for the construction of a road from Paschimpara to Jainshar	32 0 6	
Hari Mohun Chakravarty of Moonshigunge for constructing a road from Shekharanagar to Barokhally	5 4 9	
Total	.....	3,480 2 9

Memorandum showing in detail the Balance at Credit of Deposits on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Revati Mohan Das, contractor for the repairs of road from Dacca to Naraingunge	707 0 0		Refunded on 5th November 1885.
Total	.....	707 0 0	

ANUND CHUNDER SEN,
Vice-Chairman.

No. 185—III-5C, dated Furreedpore, the 27th January 1886.

From—F. H. BARROW, Esq., Chairman, District Road Committee, Furreedpore,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith two copies of the detailed accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Road Fund of this district for the cess year ending the 30th September 1885, together with the following report on the administration of that fund during the year. The accounts were duly audited by the standing Sub-Committee of audit, and passed by the Committee at a special meeting held on the 26th instant in accordance with the provisions of section 179 of the Cess Act. A copy of the resolution of the special meeting by which the accounts were passed is also hereto annexed.

2. *Cess on lands.*—During the year under report the cess was levied at the usual maximum rate of 6 pies on each rupee of the annual value of lands. The collection of cess cannot be said to have been quite satisfactory, it having fallen short of the estimate by Rs. 2,363, against Rs. 2,099, the short collection of the previous year. The demand of the year was Rs. 58,231, which, with an arrear of Rs. 24,200 outstanding at the close of the previous year, gave the large sum of Rs. 82,431 as realizable. The estimate of Rs. 56,037 was therefore a very moderate one. The bad results are due to the somewhat dilatory proceedings of the certificate department, and I have taken measures to expedite them. In many estates there is want of agreement amongst the sharers as to their respective portions of road cess, and nothing will enforce payment but a threat of immediate sale.

3. The receipts on account of fees, fines, and forfeitures amounted to Rs. 2,587-14-3, as against Rs. 4,725-7-1 in the previous year, and Rs. 6,150 in the estimate. Thus, the total revenue of the year as actually credited to the fund fell short of the sum estimated in the budget by Rs. 5,693-9-9.

4. *Committee.*— * * * The percentage of average attendance was in excess of that of the previous year. Almost all the members of the District Committee took an active interest in the administration of the fund. In auditing the monthly accounts, the Sub-Committee generally followed the suggestions of the Examiner of Local Accounts with a view to ensure greater efficiency in their work.

5. *Branch Committees.*—The Branch Committee of Madaripore is reported by the Chairman to have “worked well on the whole.” But it would appear that though this Committee was first in securing the largest amount of private contributions in the previous year, no attempts appear to have been made in the year under report to increase its resources through the same source. It is proposed to change the head-quarters of the sub-overseer for this sub-division from Palong to Madaripore for the better assistance of the Branch Committee.

The Branch Committee of Goalundo seems to have administered its funds with much greater efficiency this year than in the preceding year. The attention of the Branch Committee was drawn last year to the total absence of private contribution to grants made by the Committee, and it is satisfactory to observe that with the assistance of the Chairman of the District Committee, Rs. 700 were realized this year as contribution in cash from parties applying for the Committees, grants. Besides, a sum of about Rs. 1,100 is reported to have been spent by the villagers themselves to supplement the grants sanctioned by the Committee. There were some very handsome donations to the Branch Committee for excavation of tanks which deserve special notice. Fuli Fakirni (ফুলি ফকিরনী) professing to be a mendicant woman of Kanukhali gave Rs. 800 for a public tank in her village; and Baboo Jadub Chandra Ghosh, a talukdar, is also said to have spent a similar sum for a similar purpose.

6. The village Road Sub-Committee for the Sudder sub-division did their duty, and the works carried out under their superintendence were for the most part examined and reported on by the District Engineer and his staff. The applicants for tanks and roads were compelled to make contributory payments, and this method of distributing the funds was found satisfactory.

7. *Examination of Accounts.*—The accounts of the Committee were checked by an Auditor of Local Accounts in July 1885. There was also the monthly and annual audit by the standing Sub-Committee appointed under section 174 of the Cess Act. The books and accounts of the District Engineer were also audited by the Sub-Committee, and inspected by the Examiner and Divisional Superintendent. The results of all these examinations of both the offices were satisfactory.

8. *Original Works.*—The following works were either executed or completed during the year under report:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) The Gharishar road. | (6) Kristopore road bridge. |
| (2) Chur Teprakandi road. | (7) Madhukhali road pipe drains. |
| (3) Widening of the Fooltala road | (8) Rajbari road culvert. |
| (4) Godarbazar road metalling. | (9) Bhojeswar road bridging. |
| (5) Khangunge road metalling. | |

But I am sorry to say that Nos. 1 and 9 have been most seriously damaged by the floods of the rains, and No. 2, so much so as to render it doubtful if it should ever have been undertaken. All the works in progress at the close of the last year were also completed during the year.

9. *Repairs.*—Most of the roads are reported by the District Engineer to have been maintained in trafficable order all the year round. Considerable damages were done to some

of them by the late extraordinary floods. The expenditure in repairs of the district roads aggregated to about Rs. 9,400, giving a rate of Rs. 71 per mile.

10. *Village Roads.*—It will be seen from the sub-joined statement that the expenditure on village roads during the year under report was not as large as that of the previous year. The total number of village roads constructed was 32, aggregating in extent to about 20 miles as shown in the margin.

Village road works.	Miles.	Expenditure in				
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Original works	3 "	3,228 7 8	5,211 9 7	4,960 2 0	8,128 1 11	5,944 11 9
Repairs	10 "	2,649 13 9	2,015 2 5	1,332 3 9	1,332 5 1	1,102 13 6
Total ..	7 "	5,878 5 5	7,226 12 0	6,292 5 9	9,460 7 0	7,047 9 5

11. *Tanks.*—Eleven tanks were excavated during the year; four in the Sudder, three in Madaripore, and four in Goalundo sub-divisions. The Committee's allotments on this head were largely supplemented by private contributions, particularly in Goalundo. I am glad to observe that the total amount of private contributions to roads and tanks was largely above the sum similarly realized in the preceding year, it having amounted to Rs. 1,100.

12. *Arboriculture.*—The Committee having ceased to lay out any money on this head, attempts were made to encourage private individuals to grow plants on the Committee's road-sides under prescribed rules and conditions. Only one person, however, has agreed to do so during this year.

13. *Tramway.*—There could not be a more important subject for the attention of the Committee than the question of a proposed line of tramway from Rajbaree to Furreedpore. The question had been mooted so far back as 1882, when it was submitted for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor by the Furreedpore People's Association. From that time the Committee has been earnestly endeavouring to secure this desired end. Statistics of passengers and traffic were taken in 1883, and the opinion of the Divisional Superintendent of Works obtained in the following year. Definite negotiations with promoters were, however, opened this year, but as they do not legitimately fall within the scope of the year's operations, their details need not be mentioned in this report. It must, however, be stated that, owing to the recession of the river Pudma from Furreedpore to the north, and the utter want of communication with the great marts of the district in the south, the construction of a line of tramway from Rajbaree to Furreedpore with the ultimate view of carrying it up to Bhanga on the river Kumar, offers the only opportunity of opening up the district, and of connecting the head-quarters with the north and south.

14. *Establishments.*—The Committee's establishment worked satisfactorily, and so did also the establishment of the Cess Deputy Collector. Among the District Engineer's staff the Sub-Overseer of Madaripore appears to have worked diligently, examining the works entrusted to him very closely, and making timely suggestions for the proper maintenance of all existing works in his sub-division. The Overseer has also evinced a proper regard for the interest of the Committee by making searching and careful examination into all village works in the Sudder sub-division, and his travelling bills show that he has made use of his time.

From what I have seen of the work of the District Engineer, I am inclined to believe that he has not a good control over his staff, and has not got method enough in his own work. I hope the Divisional Engineer will manage soon to inspect the two metalled railway feeders at Rajbaree and Belgachi stations on which over Rs. 10,000 have just been spent, and also, if possible, the Bhojswar and Gharishar roads in thauna Palong, where a similar amount has been spent on earthwork alone. I believe none of the above works have yet been inspected by him. I would also suggest that before the end of the current road cess year, he should visit, if possible, the commencement of the road to Bhanga, where we are in the course of spending Rs. 16,000.

15. The thanks of the Committee are due to Baboo Amvika Charan Majumdar, the Vice-Chairman, who, with a large practice as a pleader, has given much time and attention to its affairs, and has displayed both tact and ability in the conduct of his honorary duties.

Copy of paragraph 2 of the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the District Road Committee of Furreedpore, held on the 26th January 1886.

PARA. 2. Annual accounts of receipts and expenditure, and the report on the administration of the District Road Fund of this district for the cess year 1884-85, were laid before the meeting.

Resolved unanimously—That the accounts be passed, and the Chairman be requested to submit the same to the Commissioner with the usual administration report on the same.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Brought forward ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		9,560 4 0	
		Stationery and Printing.			
Stationery ...	• 629	Collection Office— English stationery 58 7 9 Country ditto 11 1 6 Committee's Office— Forms and Registers 4 11 0 English Stationery 200 8 3 Charges for printing annual accounts and reports for the year 1952-53 67 12 11 Ditto for printing papers about the proposed tramway on the Rajbari road 50 3 10			
		Total Stationery and Printing ..		418 13 3	
	Distinguishing number as per list of work.		Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	
Original Works	72,014	PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	5,000	2 Jessore road— Bridging			(b).
	694	3 Kristapur road— Bridging	1,494 0 0	1,494 5 8	1,493 1 8
	5,000	4 Madukhal road— Bridging pipe drains	1,448 0 0	1,379 8 3	1,379 8 3
	4,500	6 Rajbari road— Bridging Marapadma khal			(c).
	739	5 feet culvert on the 7th mile	739 0 0	679 15 3	679 15 3
	4,321	Ditto land compensation	23,253 0 9	15,321 12 11	4,357 9 0
	4,974	7 Godar Bazar road Metalling— Earthwork		960 12 10	62 1 0
		Turfing		189 7 10	
		Rakul wing wall		154 12 0	
		Posts of the bridges		72 0 0	
		Dismantling bridges		19 0 0	
		Collection of metal		2,220 5 7	2,220 5 7
		Spreading and consolidation	6,656 0 0	656 10 0	556 10 0
		Soling bricks		1,507 10 4	1,507 10 4
		Edging bricks		221 8 6	221 8 6
		Dressing and smoothing surface		32 0 0	32 0 0
		Petty establishment		155 8 2	35 6 2
		Contingencies		88 14 0	60 14 0
		Total		6,195 7 3	4,703 7 7
		Bridge over the khal between the above road and the Godar Bazar	718 0 0	724 3 6	21 0 0
		8 Khangunge road Metalling— Earthwork		681 7 2	
		Turfing		194 0 9	
		Bridging		1,532 13 8	
		Collection of metal		994 5 8	108 8 0
		Spreading and consolidation	4,890 0 0	253 12 0	253 12 0
		Soling bricks		839 4 0	87 9 0
		Edging bricks		101 8 0	101 8 0
		Dressing and smoothing surface		14 8 0	14 8 0
		Petty establishment		106 0 9	
		Contingencies		30 0 0	10 0 0
		Total		4,507 12 0	675 13 0
	1,500	9 Hathuria road— Earth work			
	500	Land compensation			
	5,000	15 Survey	95 0 0	82 9 1	2 8 0
		Belgahee railway station road— Earthwork	9,917 0 0	135 9 9	135 9 9
	1,000	Contingencies			
	2,000	Belgahee land compensation	6,709 10 9	6,709 10 9	6,709 10 9
	1,021	16 Kazibadha road— Bridging	1,467 0 0	1,420 12 2	1,420 12 2
		17 Matipara road— Bridging	1,021 0 0	281 0 0	281 0 0
		18 Haniabohu road— Land Compensation		612 0 0	601 8 0
	6	23 Old Talma road— Baruboo bridge	6 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0
	150	28 Augaria road— Survey		95 8 0	95 9 0
	1,486	30 Bhojasser road— Bridging	1,486 0 0	1,483 9 3	1,408 9 3
		Earthwork	7,304 0 0	6,160 8 10	154 9 3
		Turfing		903 13 1	268 12 6
		Contingencies		270 5 3	
		Total Bhojasser road, earthworks, &c.		7,336 11 2	421 5 9
		Carried over		24,321 15 1	9,909 1 3

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number as per list of works.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to the end of the year.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Brought forward ..	.....	.....	24,321 15 1	9,000 1 3	
			EXPENDITURE— <i>contd.</i>					
			PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>					
Original works— <i>concluded.</i>	10,000	33	Boalmari road pipe drains	203 0 0	182 9 6	182 9 6		
	5,000	34	Madaripore road					(D).
	2		Earthwork ..	53,500 0 0	.....	.....		(M).
	500	44	Koreckdi road—					(N).
	2,000	47	Baudarkhole road					(O).
			Extension ..	.....	.....	.....
		53	Gharishur road—					
			Earthwork ..		3,104 0 5	3,104 0 5		
			Foot bridges ..		298 8 0	298 8 0		
			Jung cutting ..		25 1 7	25 1 7		
			Pipe drains ..	3,973 0 0	95 7 11	95 7 11		
			Petty establishment ..		40 0 0	40 0 0		
			Contingencies ..		101 0 0	101 0 0		
			Total ..		3,664 1 11	3,664 1 11		
	500		Land compensation ..	.....	.....	.....		(P)
	1,500	64	Footala road—					
			Widening ..	1,348 0 0	1,344 10 7	1,344 10 7		(Q).
	500		Land compensation ..	121 0 0	.....	.....
	120	74	Bhidargunge road—					
	2,000		Survey ..	.....	72 9 9	.....		(R).
	1,500		Earthwork ..	.....	.....	.....
			Land compensation ..	.....	.....	.....
		76	Char Popurakandi road—					
			Survey ..	90 0 0	60 3 8	60 3 8		
			Earthwork ..	1,480 0 0	1,480 14 0	1,480 14 0		
			Road cess re-valuation office bungalows ..	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0		(S)
			Road cess office building	13,470 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0		
			Madhookhali to Hamdampore road					(T).
			Survey ..	273 0 0	152 9 9	152 9 9		
	2,000		Village roads—					
	1,000		Sudder sub-division ..	.....	.....	1,112 14 0		
			Amount spent by Chairman on village communications when on tour ..	.....	.....	70 0 0		
	2,500		Madaripore sub-division ..	.....	.....	2,718 7 0		
	2,000		Goalundo sub-division ..	.....	.....	2,013 6 9		
	500		Tanks—					
	500		Sudder sub-division ..	.....	.....	1,050 0 0		
	500		Madaripore sub-division ..	.....	.....	350 0 0		
	500		Goalundo sub-division ..	.....	.....	800 0 0		
			Amount spent on the excavation of tanks in the Goalundo sub-division from the allotment placed at the Chairman's disposal for village roads ..	.....	.....	1,270 9 0		(U).
			Total Original Works ..	.....	.....	.....	41,241 5 7	
Repairs	10,700							
	500	1	Pungsha road ..	478 0 0	.....	477 12 3		
	1,800	2	Jessore road—					
			Petty repairs ..	955 0 0	.....	572 4 11		
			Dismantling Moogoordees bridge ..	.....	.....	540 13 0		
		3	Kristopore road ..	270 0 0	.....	277 6 0		
	200	4	Madhukhali road—					
	150		Petty repairs ..	191 0 0	.....	181 4 4		
		5	Inspection bungalow ..	153 0 0	.....	172 15 11		
	500		New Talma road ..	321 0 0	.....	362 15 8		
	150	6	Rajbari road—					
			Petty repairs ..	955 0 0	.....	867 1 6		
			Inspection bungalow ..	142 0 0	.....	140 5 4		
	2,000	8	Khangunge road ..	20 0 0	.....	19 0 0		
		9	Ratna road ..	1,985 0 0	.....	1,985 11 1		
		10	Hamdampore road ..	27 0 0	.....	25 0 0		
		11	Rathgunge bheel road ..	35 0 0	.....	38 0 0		
		12	Saigankand road ..	241 0 0	.....	210 11 3		
		13	Kazibadha road ..	31 0 0	.....	31 0 0		
		14	Matipara road ..	60 0 0	.....	47 0 0		
		15	Banabohoo road ..	69 0 0	.....	65 0 0		
		16	Char Kamlapore road ..	54 0 0	.....	50 14 0		
		17	Nurrea road ..	324 0 0	.....	339 5 7		
		18	Saigunge road ..	50 0 0	.....	44 0 0		
		19	Kedarbaria road ..	20 0 0	.....	18 12 0		
			Little work done in 1882-83 ..	100 0 0	.....	54 0 0		
		20	Shivchar road ..	240 0 0	.....	241 11 8		
		21	Kotaipara road ..	370 0 0	.....	353 7 7		
		22	Bhogeswar road ..	608 0 0	.....	408 11 4		
		23	Boalmari road ..	133 0 0	.....	140 2 8		
		24	Pattam road ..	1,485 0 0	.....	1,435 7 0		
	150	25	Koreckdi road ..	154 0 0	.....	155 13 3		
		26	Lonesing road ..	204 0 0	.....	265 4 10		
			Little work done in 1883-84 ..	80 0 0	.....	41 8 0		
		27	Baudarkhole road ..	39 0 0	.....	51 3 0		
		28	Panchar road ..	25 0 0	.....	23 11 0		
			Village roads—					
	500		Sudder sub-division ..	.....	.....	215 8 6		
	500		Madaripore sub-division ..	.....	.....	501 5 0		
	500		Goalundo sub-division ..	.....	.....	346 0 0		
	250		District Engineer's office bungalow	99 0 0	.....	94 12 0		
	20		Thatched verandah attached to Road Cess office ..	.....	.....	.....		(V).
			Total Repairs ..	.....	.....	.....	10,605 15 11	
			Carried over ..	.....	.....	.....	61,806 6 9	

No. 6.—Part II.

FURREEDPORE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure as set forth in the annual account for the cess year 1884-85.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		INCOME.			
Provincial rates	56,037 0 0	Cess on lands	53,674 1 9		
		" mines and railways			
		" houses			
Public works	.....	Road tolls			
Irrigation	.....	Ferry			
Miscellaneous	6,150 0 0	Canal			
		Rents of serais and bungalows			
		Fees, fines and forfeitures—			
		Rs. A. P.			
		Searching fees	160 4 0		
		Fines for non-submission of road cess returns	61 4 0		
		Fines realized from establishment	2 5 3		
		Forfeitures of security deposit of contractors	510 0 0		
		Process fees such as talabana and boat hire recovered from parties	2,027 9 0		
		Total fees, fines and forfeitures	2,587 14 3		
	500 0 0	Interest in default of road cess payment	427 14 2		
	2,250 0 0	Miscellaneous—			
		Rs. A. P.			
		Sale proceeds of old and unserviceable materials	60 0 0		
		Ditto ditto ditto stores	2 15 0		
		Ditto of branches of trees on road sides	8 14 6		
		Ditto of fruits of trees on road sides	2 11 3		
		Rent of date trees on road sides	20 10 0		
		Belium realized from parties celebrating marriages of sacred trees on road sides	10 0 0		
		Rent for fishing in the side pits of the Rajbari road	1 0 0		
		Refund of excess payment made on account of the price of stationery	4 10 6		
		Refund of excess payment made on account of percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control	6 3 9		
		Contribution paid by private persons towards the contribution of village roads	100 0 0		
		Contributions paid by private persons towards the excavation of tanks	1,000 0 0		
		Miscellaneous receipts	2 6 0		
		Total Miscellaneous	1,219 7 9		
Grant from Government	2,343 0 0	Contribution received from the ten per cent. collection from Government estates	2,347 0 4		
		Contribution towards the cost of joint establishment for the collection of road and public works cesses	1,300 0 0		
		Total grant from Government	3,647 0 4		
		Total Revenue		61,556 6 3	
Suspense account.		Advances	12,584 2 3		
		Deposits	2,245 10 9		
		Total Suspense Accounts		14,829 13 0	
		Total Receipts		76,386 3 3	
		EXPENDITURE.			
Refunds		Of cess			
		Of other receipts—			
		Refund of fine imposed and realized for non-submission of road cess returns but remitted by the Commissioner	509 1 9		(a)
		Total refund of other receipts		509 1 9	
		Establishment and contingencies of office of collection.			
		Permanent Establishment.			
Provincial rates	10,208 0 0	Head clerk at Rs. 60 a month for 7 months, and at Rs. 62 for four months	683 0 0		
		2nd Clerk at Rs. 30 a month for 11 months	330 0 0		
		3rd do. " 25 ditto ditto	275 0 0		
		2 Muharira " 20 each a month for 11 months	440 0 0		
		Duttry " 7 a month ditto	77 0 0		
		Total Permanent Establishment	1,790 0 0		
		Carried over	1,790 0 0	509 1 9	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward ...	1,790 0 0	509 1 9	
		EXPENDITURE—continued.			
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of office of collection—concluded.</i>			
		<i>Temporary Establishment for revaluation work.</i>			
Provincial Rates—concluded.	.....	Rs. A. P.			
		1 Clerk at Rs. 25 a month for 4 months and 7 days of April	105 13 4		
		1 Clerk at Rs. 25 a month for 3 months, 11 days of April and 28 days of June	105 13 4		
		2 Clerks at Rs. 20 each a month for 4 months and 11 days of April	174 10 8		
		1 Clerk at Rs. 20 a month for 3 months	60 0 0		
		1 do. 20 ditto 1 do. and 21 days of June and 29 days of July	52 11 3		
		1 Mohurir at Rs. 20 a month for 4 months and 11 days of April	87 5 4		
		1 Mohurir at Rs. 20 a month for 3 months and 11 days of April	67 5 4		
		4 Mohurirs at Rs. 15 each a month, for 2 months	120 0 0		
		1 Mohurir at Rs. 15 a month, for 1 month and 16 days of June	23 0 0		
		1 Mohurir at Rs. 20 a month, for 2 months and 29 days of June	44 8 0		
		2 Peons at Rs. 6 each a month, for 4 months and 11 days of April	52 8 4		
		Total Temporary Establishment	893 9 7	893 9 7	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Rs. A. P.			
		Cost of court-fee stamps required for serving processes recoverable from the parties	3,193 5 6		
		Cost required for the service of processes in connection with revaluation work	483 10 9		
		1 Punkah-puller at Rs. 4 a month, for 5 months, 10 days of October, and 11 days of March	23 5 6		
		Postage for bearing covers	1 5 6		
		Book-binding charges	1 8 0		
		Office rent for 12 months at Rs. 3 a month	36 0 0		
		Annual subscription for the correction slips to the High Court Circulars	3 0 0		
		Annual subscription for those to Board's rules	2 0 0		
		Subscription to <i>Calcutta Gazette</i>	20 0 0		
		Costs for defending civil suits brought for settling land certificate sales	20 9 9		
		Furniture			
		Price of 4 almirahs at Rs. 44 each	176 0 0		
		Ditto 1 rack	60 0 0		
		4 Tapstapashes at Rs. 5 each	20 0 0		
		Price of 4 chairs at Rs. 6 each	24 0 0		
		Repairing and refitting punkah	3 13 8		
		Conveyance of stationery, forms, &c.	45 10 9		
		Cloth for binding records	1 4 0		
		Candles	0 5 0		
		Sundry expenses, &c.	0 9 6		
		Total contingencies	4,106 7 9		
		Total Establishment and Contingencies of office of collection		5,790 1 4	
		<i>Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.</i>			
Administration	1,482	Rs. A. P.			
		Accountant and head clerk at Rs. 75 a month, for 9 months, and at Rs. 80 a month, for 3 months	835 0 0		
		Second clerk at Rs. 20 a month, for 11 months	220 0 0		
		Peon at Rs. 7 a month, for 11 months	77 0 0		
		Dutty at Rs. 5 a month for 10 months, and 21 days of October	53 6 2		
		Total Establishment	1,185 6 2	1,185 6 2	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Rs. A. P.			
		Punkah-puller at Rs. 4 a month for 5 months, 7 days of September 1884, 15 days of October, and 16 days of March	21 14 10		
		Postage	42 12 6		
		Receipt stamps attached to cheques	11 12 0		
		Book-binding charges	8 8 0		
		Price of 12 copies of Tramway's Act	2 1 0		
		Ditto 3 chairs at Rs. 6 each	12 0 0		
		Ditto 1 table	12 0 0		
		Repairing furniture	0 7 0		
		1 Scale for weighing letters	6 15 0		
		Candles	0 12 0		
		Conveyance charges of stationery and forms, &c.	6 6 6		
		Sundry expenses	0 14 6		
		Total contingencies	129 7 4		
		Total Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office		1,314 13 6	
		<i>Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control.</i>			
268		1.54 per cent. rate levied on the income of the Fund from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885	936 8 5		
		Total percentage cost		936 8 5	
		Carried over		5,550 4 0	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward ...	.....	61,803 6 9	
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.			
		PUBLIC WORKS—continued.			
		Rs. A. P.			
Establishment	.....	District Engineer at Rs. 300 a month for 12 months. ...	3,600 0 0		
		1 Overseer at Rs. 80 a month, for 11 months ...	880 0 0		
		Salary of late Overseer Baboo G. P. Roy at Rs. 80 a month for 19 days of September 1882 ...	50 10 9		
		1 Sub Overseer at Rs. 40 a month, for 11 months and 4 days of January ...	445 2 7		
		1 Clerk at Rs. 30 a month for 11 months ...	330 0 0		
		1 Draftsman at Rs. 35 a month for 11 months ...	385 0 0		
		4 Peons at Rs. 6 each a month for 11 months ...	264 0 0		
		Total Establishment ...	5,954 13 3		
		Contingencies.			
		Travelling allowance—			
		To District Engineer ...	718 2 0		
		„ Overseer ...	387 7 0		
		Travelling allowance due to the late overseer for May, July, August, and September 1882 ...	152 12 0		
		Horse allowance to overseer at Rs. 20 a month for 11 months ...	220 0 0		
		Horse allowance to late overseer at Rs. 20 a month for 19 days of September 1882 ...	12 10 9		
		Travelling allowance to Sub Overseer ...	457 0 9		
		To peons ...	30 8 6		
		Total Travelling allowance ...	1,959 6 11		
		Salary of two Runners and Guards at Rs. 6 each a month for 11 months ...	131 15 5*		
		Salary of two punkha-pullers at Rs. 4 each a month for 5 months, 10 days of October, and 16 days of March ...	46 11 2		
		Postage and money-order fees ...	43 5 0		
		Oil for lighting the District Engineer's office bungalow for 11 months at 6 pie a day ...	10 7 6		
		Municipal tax for 12 months at Rs. 3-8 a month ...	43 0 0		
		Pay of sweeper at Rs. 1 a month for 11 months ...	11 0 0		
		Price of a copy of Public Works Department Form Book ...	4 11 0		
		Book binding charges ...	7 2 0		
		Sundry charges ...	0 4 0		
		Total Contingencies, excluding Travelling allowance ...	297 8 1		
		Total Establishment ...	.....	8,210 13 3	
Establishment of the Divisional Superintendent of Works.	3,003	Proportionate contribution to the salary, travelling allowance, establishment, and contingent charges of the Divisional Superintendent of Works for the year ...	.....	2,600 4 0	
Tools and Plant	140	Price of 1 spirit level ...	5 0 0		
		„ of 3 metallic tapes 100 feet, at Rs. 7 each ...	21 0 0		
		„ of 3 „ ditto 50 „ at „ 4 „ ...	12 0 0		
		Packing and conveyance charges for the above ...	1 10 0		
		Price of 1 almirah ...	8 0 0		
		„ of 1 table ...	8 0 0		
		„ of 1 chair ...	6 0 0		
		„ of 4 brass padlocks at Rs. 3-8 each ...	14 0 0		
		Packing charges for the above ...	0 4 0		
		Price of 7 brass padlocks at Rs. 3 each ...	21 0 0		
		Packing and conveyance charges for the above ...	2 12 0		
		Price of 1 brass sloping desk lock ...	2 12 0		
		Packing charges and conveyance charges for the above ...	0 10 0		
		Repairing furniture ...	0 1 0		
		Total Tools and Plant ...	.....	103 2 0	
		Toll and Ferry Establishment and Contingencies ...	.....	.....
Irrigation	.....	Canal toll establishment and contingencies ...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	Staging bungalow ditto ditto ...	.....	.....
		Ditto petty construction and repairs ...	.....	.....
		Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....
		Contribution to Provincial Government ...	.....	.....
		Total Expenditure ...	.....	72,620 9 0	
Suspense Accounts	.....	Advances ...	12,274 11 3		
		Deposits ...	3,456 6 3		
		Total Suspense Accounts ...	.....	15,731 1 6	
		Total Disbursements ...	.....	88,351 10 6	

* The difference due to the fraction of piea not being taken into account in calculating salary for broken periods.

Memorandum shewing in detail the actual cash balance on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Treasury as per pass book	35,700 11 6	
Less the amount of cheques charged in accounts but not paid	2,854 9 11	
		32,846 1 7
Imprest in the hands of—		
District Engineer		23 15 0
Vice-Chairman		5 0 0
Cess Deputy Collector		105 0 0
Total balance as per Road Fund cash-book		32,980 0 7

AMBIKA CHURAN MUZUMDAR,
Vice-Chairman.

Memorandum showing in detail the Transactions of the Suspense Account—Advances—during the cess year 1884-85.

NAMES OF PARTIES.	Balance of previous year.	Advances made during the year	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Amounts recovered in cash.	Amounts recovered by work done.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Balance unadjusted at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Baboo Hara Bilash Mukerjee	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	...
" Mon Mohun Ghosh, overseer	108 0 0	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	...	108 0 0	...
" Prasanno Chandra Chatterjee	3 6 0	...	3 6 0	...	...	...	...
" Kali Nath Roy and others	55 8 0	...	55 8 0	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	...
" Nil Kanta Sikdar	87 0 2	...	87 0 2	...	...	...	...
" Chokri Lal Gupta, Draftsman	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	...
" Motesh Chandra Sarkar and others	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	...
" J. R. K. Williams, Esq., District Engineer	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	...
Chairman, District Road Committee, Dacca	x	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	1,500 0 0	...
Chairman, Branch Committee, Madaripore ... ..	...	3,799 12 0	3,799 12 0	...	3,799 12 0	3,799 12 0	...
Ditto Goalundo ... ..	...	4,479 0 3	4,479 0 3	...	4,479 0 3	4,479 0 3	...
Doorga Dass Shaha	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
Iswar Chandra Dass and others	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...
Ram Kristo Goswami and others	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...
Anand Chandra Mitra	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	1 14 9	...	50 0 0	...
Chandra Dhar Chatterjee and others	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	...
Bepin Behary Roy	210 0 0	...	210 0 0	...	210 0 0	210 0 0	...
Shital Chandra Ghosh	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	...
Iswar Chandra Bosa and others	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	...	115 0 0	115 0 0	...
Dwarika Nath Ghosh	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	...
Doorga Charan Majumdar and another	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...
Police Sub-Inspector of Bhanga	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	...
Umesh Chandra Sen	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	...
Kailash Chandra Sarkar and others	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	...
Dina Nath Roy and others	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	350 0 0	...
Tamijaddi Mish	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
Baboo Frankisto Bhaduri, District Engineer's clerk	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	...
Baboo Srinath Ghosh, Cess Head Clerk	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	...
Ram Chandra Chakraverti	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	...
Bepin Chandra Dutta	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...
District Engineer	4 15 0	...	4 15 0	...	...	...	...
Total	637 14 2	12,274 11 3	12,912 9 5	2,102 14 9	10,481 3 6	12,584 2 3	328 7 2

Memorandum showing in detail the transactions of the Suspense Accounts—Deposits—during the cess year 1884-85.

NAMES OF PARTIES.	Balance from previous year.	Deposits received during the year.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Deposits re-funded during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Elahi Bux Chowdhuri, contractor	284 0 0	...	284 0 0	284 0 0	...
Mathura Nath Sing and Doodh Nath Chowbe, joint contractors	775 0 0	...	775 0 0	775 0 0	...
Gopal Chandra De, contractor	392 0 0	...	392 0 0	392 0 0	...
Gura Charan Bhattacharjee	18 0 0	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...
Jryanoda Prasad Roy, overseer	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...
Madhusudan Roy, contractor	492 0 0	823 0 0	1,315 0 0	691 0 0	624 0 0
Haro Coomnar Bosa, contractor	39 0 0	...	39 0 0	39 0 0	...
Chandra Coomnar Ghosh, sarkar	15 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	...
Jamir Mistry, contractor	150 0 0	244 0 0	...	394 0 0	394 0 0
Jatadhar Sattadhar, contractor	50 0 0	92 0 0	142 0 0	142 0 0	...
Geri Karati, contractor	50 0 0	80 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	...
Chairman District Road Committee, Nuddea	29 1 1	...	29 1 1	...	29 1 1
Umesh Chandra Bhoniak on behalf of the villagers of Shorampur	39 0 0	...	39 0 0	...	39 0 0
Puran Nath Chakraverti, contractor ... ..	...	184 0 0	184 0 0	10 0 0	174 0 0
Farhad Churan Shaha, ditto ... ..	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	65 0 0	135 0 0
Nand Coomnar De, ditto ... ..	...	365 0 0	365 0 0	365 0 0	...
Abhay Charan Mistry, ditto ... ..	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	...
Collector of Furrcepore, ... ..	...	210 4 6	210 4 6	...	210 4 6
Uma Charan Mistry, Municipal Tax Daroga ... ..	...	7 6 3	7 6 3	7 6 3	...
Total	2,422 1 1	2,245 10 9	4,677 11 10	3,450 6 3	1,227 5 7

Police station.	Distinguishing number as per list of works.	NAMES OF WORKS.	Amount
		ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs. A. P.
Kotwah	55	Goddabhardangi village road	40 6 0
		Satarakhada village road survey	3 6 0
		Gopalpore village road	200 0 0
		Ainipore " " " " " " " " " "	115 0 0
		Darajpore " " " " " " " " " "	90 0 0
		Bamboo bridge at Ghyandia and Baitakhal	12 0 0
Mukaidpur	60	Batikarnari village road	390 0 0
Rudderpore	61	Moharrapore khal bridge survey (preliminary)	14 8 0
Syedpore	64	Jaharpore village road	150 0 0
		Shotashi " " " " " " " " " "	55 0 0
		Fucca culvert on the Ramdia village road	113 0 0
		Total	1,112 14 0
		Amount spent by the Chairman on village roads when in the interior—	
Syedpore	64	Kamargram village road	25 0 0
		Narikkhali khal	30 0 0
		Village road from Nalupara to Barasia	15 0 0
		Total	70 0 0
		TANKS.	
Kotwah	55	Poordia tank	350 0 0
Ainipore	63	Dhootrahata tank	250 0 0
Syedpore	64	Angram tank	200 0 0
		Parikhimpore tank	250 0 0
		Total for tanks	1,050 0 0
		REPAIRS.	
Kotwah	55	Chowhatta village road	5 0 0
		Topakhola " " " " " " " " " "	49 15 3
		Brachmankanda village road	49 1 3
		Date-tree bridges on Bilpata village road	7 6 0
Deora	59	Bhangra village road	80 0 0
Rudderpore	61	Rajapore " " " " " " " " " "	60 0 0
Goswundo	66	Amount spent by the Chairman for the repairs of village roads in Goswundo as follow—	
		Village road from Fooltala to Goswundo	7 8 0
		Fooltala village road	1 4 0
		Village road from Kashlanda to Kushabata	1 0 0
		Hamdampore village road	1 8 0
		Total repairs	216 8 6

Police Stations.	Distinguishing number as per list of works.	NAMES OF WORKS	Amount.
		ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs. A. P.
Gopalgunge	62	Kajoola khal	200 0 0
Shivchar	63	Guatala road	121 14 0
		Nalgara	72 4 0
Madaripore	67	Thantuli	369 8 0
"		Habigunge	525 6 0
		Amgram bridge	360 0 0
		Pagdi road	100 0 0
Palong	68	Kalkini	22 12 0
		Angaria bridge	360 0 0
Kotalipara	69	Chikandi road	379 0 0
		Goalunka	107 11 0
		Haliabhang bridge	50 0 0
		Radhagunge	200 0 0
		Total ...	2,748 7 0
		TANKS.	
Madaripore	67	Ghatmajhi tank	150 0 0
Palong	68	Boorirhat	200 0 0
Kotalipara	69	Dighirpar	200 0 0
		Total ...	550 0 0
		REPAIRS TO VILLAGE ROADS.	
Shivchar	65	Nalgara road	20 8 0
Madaripore	67	Kalkini	187 12 0
		Habigunge	143 1 0
Kotalipara	69	Paschimpar bridge	75 0 0
		Dighirpar road	75 0 0
		TOTAL REPAIRS ...	501 5 0

Statement showing in detail the expenditure on village roads and tanks incurred by the Branch Committee of Goalundo during the cess year 1884-85.

Police Stations.	Distinguishing number as per list of works.	NAMES OF WORKS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
ORIGINAL WORKS.				
			Rs. A. P.	
Goalundo	56	Road from Lakhikole to Rajbari road	618 14 0	
		Nurpore road	198 11 0	
		Beradanga to Kazibadha road	112 4 0	
Pangsha	58	Halushpore road	200 0 0	
		Pangsha to Mrigi road	471 13 6	
		Megna to Jashai road	207 12 0	
Bahskandi old Pangsha.	Iteshkhole road	100 0 0	
		Total ..	1,000 5 6	
		Add—		
		Amount as salary of an overseer appointed to look after these works, at Rs. 30 a month, for 3 months and 12 days of December	101 9 9	
		Railway fare allowed to the overseer	1 7 8	
		Price of receipt stamps attached to cheques	1 0 0	
		Total ...	2,013 6 9	
TANKS.				
Goalundo	56	Duvalnagar tank	500 0 0	
	58	Modapore tank	300 0 0	
		* Kanukhali tank	800 0 0	
		* Nuspara tank	449 9 6	
		Add—		
		Salary of an overseer, at Rs. 30 a month, for one month employed for looking after the works	30 0 0	
		Total ...	2,079 9 6	
REPAIRS TO VILLAGE ROADS.				
Goalundo	56	Lakhikole to Godarbar road	225 0 0	
		Shonakandar to Palpara road	100 0 0	
		Total ...	325 0 0	
		Add—		
		Salary of an overseer, for two months, at Rs. 30 a month	60 0 0	
		Receipt stamps for cheques	1 0 0	
		TOTAL REPAIRS ...	386 0 0	

* These two tanks were excavated from the allotment placed at the disposal of the Chairman of the District Road Committee for expenditure on village roads when on tour. He realized for these tanks contributions of Rs. 600 and Rs. 100 respectively, and asked the Branch Committee to do the work.

Statement showing the transfers of Budget Allotments made during the year 1884-85.

Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount as provided in the budget.	BY SUBSEQUENT TRANSFER.		Net allotment against each head.	REMARKS.
			Addition.	Deduction.		
	Original Works.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3	Jessore road, bridging	5,000 0 0			5,000 0 0	
3	Kristopore road, bridging	691 0 0	809 0 0		1,494 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 406R., dat 12th June 1885.
4	Modhukhally road, bridging	5,000 0 0		833 10 0	3,967 5 3	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 565R., dat 21st September 1885.
				21 0 0		Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 40R., dat 27th October 1885.
				175 0 0		Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 174R., dat 8th January 1886.
				1,032 10 0		
6	Rajbari road, bridging Mora Podma khel	4,500 0 0		1,495 0 0		Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 270R., dat 7th April 1885.
				203 0 0		Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 402R., dat 10th June 1885.
				421 5 9		Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 246R., dat 28th March 1885.
				261 5 0	1,229 5 3	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 362R., dat 2nd June 1885.
				800 0 0		Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 406R., dat 12th June 1885.
				100 0 0		Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 406R., dat 12th June 1885.
	1.5 feet culvert in the 7th mile	739 0 0			739 0 0	
	Rajbari road, land compensation	4,321 0 0	100 0 0		4,421 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 406R., dat 12th June 1885.
7	Godarbar road, metalling	4,975 0 0			4,975 0 0	
	Bridge over the khel between the above road and Godarbar		21 0 0		21 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 415R., dat 16th June 1885.
8	Khangunge road, metalling		575 13 0		575 13 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 118T., dat 10th December 1884.
	Carried over ...	25,229 0 0	1,406 13 0	4,303 5 6	22,423 7 6	

Disburse- ment number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount as provided in the budget.	BY SUBSEQUENT TRANSFER.		Net allotment against each head.	REMARKS.
			Addition.	Deduction.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Brought forward ...	23,229 0 0	1,496 13 0	4,303 5 6	22,422 7 6	
	<i>Original Works—concl'd.</i>					
9	Haturia road, earth-work ...	1,500 0 0	.....	1,473 0 0	27 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 368R., dated 12th June 1885.
	Ditto land compensation ...	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	
15	Beignachi Railway station road, earthwork ...	5,000 0 0	.....	4,876 0 0	124 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 565R., dated 21st September 1885.
	Ditto land compen- sation ...	1,000 0 0	4,876 0 0	.....	6,702 10 9	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 565R., dated 21st September 1885. Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 565R., dated 21st September 1885.
			833 10 9	.....	.....
			5,709 10 9	.....	.....
16	Kazibadha road, bridging ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	
17	Matipara road, bridging ...	1,021 0 0	.....	.....	1,021 0 0	
18	Bani Boko road, land compen- sation ...	.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 269R., dated 7th April 1885.
22	Old Talma road, bamboo bridge ...	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	
24	Angaria road, survey ...	150 0 0	60 0 0	.....	210 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 269R., dated 7th April 1885.
31	Bhojswar road, bridging ...	1,446 0 0	.....	.....	1,446 0 0	
	Ditto earth-work ...	.....	421 5 9	.....	421 5 9	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 240R., dated 26th March 1885.
33	Boalmari road, pipe drains ...	.....	203 0 0	.....	203 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 402R., dated 10th June 1885.
36	Madaripore road, earthwork ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	
	Ditto land compen- sation ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	
41	Korakdi road, bamboo bridge ...	2 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	
47	Randarkhola road extension ...	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	
53	Gharisar road, earth-work ...	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	.....	3,973 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 406R., dated 12th June 1885.
	Ditto land compen- sation ...	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....
54	Fultala road, widening ...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	
	Ditto land compen- sation ...	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	
71	Bhedargunge road, survey ...	130 0 0	.....	.....	129 0 0	
	Ditto earthwork ...	2,000 0 0	.....	681 0 0 440 0 0 20 0 0 50 0 0 144 0 0 321 0 0 60 0 0 21 0 0	.....	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 269R., dated 7th April 1885. Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 415R., dated 16th June 1885. Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 331R., dated 2nd June 1885.
				38 0 0 25 0 0 20 0 0 41 8 0 114 0 0 52 0 0 94 9 0	9 15 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 41R., dated 27th October 1885.
74	Bhedargunge road, land compen- sation ...	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	
	Chur Teprakandi road ...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	
	Road cess re-valuation office bungalow ...	.....	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 269R., dated 7th April 1885.
	<i>Village Roads.</i>					
	Sudder sub-division ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	
	Madaripore ..	2,500 0 0	250 0 0	.....	2,750 0 0	
	Gosulunda ..	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	
	Amount placed under the Chair- man's disposal for village com- munications ...	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
	<i>Tanks.</i>					
	Sudder sub-division ...	900 0 0	.....	.....	900 0 0	
	Gosulunda ..	800 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0	
	Madaripore ..	800 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0	
	Total Original Works ...	72,014 0 0	11,118 13 6	13,143 6 6	60,885 7 0	
	<i>Repairs.</i>					
	Pangsha road ...	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	
	Jessore ..	1,800 0 0	.....	.....	1,800 0 0	
	Kristopore ..	.....	261 5 0	.....	276 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 382R., dated 2nd June 1885.
			14 11 0	.....	.....	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 269R., dated 7th April 1885.
	Madhukhally road, petty repairs	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	
	Ditto inspection bunga- low ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	
1	New Talma road ...	.....	321 0 0	.....	345 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 269R., dated 7th April 1885.
			24 0 0	.....	.....	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 40R., dated 27th October 1885.
61	Rajbari road, petty repairs ...	500 0 0	272 0 0	.....	947 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 269R., dated 7th April 1885.
			175 0 0	.....	.....	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 174R., dated 8th January 1886.
8	Ditto inspection bungalow ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 269R., dated 7th April 1885.
	Khangunge road ...	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	
9	Haturia ..	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 269R., dated 7th April 1885.
10	Hamdampore ..	.....	27 0 0	.....	27 0 0	
11	Radhakanga beel ..	.....	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0	Ditto ditto.
12	Sarjankanda ..	.....	231 0 0	.....	231 0 0	Ditto ditto.
16	Kazibadha ..	.....	33 0 0	.....	33 0 0	Ditto ditto.
17	Matipara ..	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	Ditto ditto.
18	Baizabohoo ..	.....	69 0 0	.....	69 0 0	Ditto ditto.
	Carried over ...	5,300 0 0	1,588 0 0	.....	6,833 0 0	

Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount as provided in the budget.	BY SUBSEQUENT TRANSFER.		Net allotment against each head.	REMARKS.
			Addition.	Deduction.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Brought forward ...	5,300 0 0	1,533 0 0	.....	6,833 0 0	
	Repairs—concl.					
19	Chur Kamlapore road ...	...	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 560R, dated 21st September 1885.
20	Nurra ...	...	324 0 0	...	324 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 268R, dated 7th April 1885.
23	Saidpore ...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 299R, dated 7th April 1885.
24	Kedarbazar ...	...	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 391R, dated 2nd June 1885.
	Ditto work done last year	...	52 0 0	...	52 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 41R, dated 27th October 1885.
26	Shivchar road ...	...	239 0 0	.....	239 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 288R, dated 7th April 1885.
27	Kotwalpara ...	...	370 0 0	.....	370 0 0	Ditto ditto.
30	Bhageswar ...	...	394 0 0	.....	508 0 0	Ditto ditto.
			114 0 0	...		Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 41R, dated 27th October 1885.
33	Boalmari ...	...	133 0 0	...	133 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 299R, dated 7th April 1885.
41	Pattani ...	...	1,485 0 0	...	1,485 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 270R, dated 7th April 1885.
44	Kerakdi ...	150 0 0	...	...	154 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 40R, dated 27th October 1885.
45	Lonesing ...	...	204 0 0	...	204 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 269R, dated 7th April 1885.
	Ditto work done last year	...	41 8 0	...	41 8 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 41R, dated 27th October 1885.
47	Bandarkhola road ...	...	38 0 0	...	38 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 381R, dated 2nd June 1885.
51	Panchar ...	...	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	Ditto ditto.
	Village roads	1,500 0 0	...	...	1,500 0 0	
	District Engineer's office building	200 0 0	...	...	200 0 0	
	Thatched verandah	20 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	
	Petty construction and repairs	3,000 0 0	...	575 13 0	21 8 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 115T, dated 10th December 1884.
				17 0 0		
				27 0 0		
				69 0 0		
				50 0 0		
				139 0 0		
				264 0 0		
				370 0 0		
				324 0 0		
				14 1 0		
				394 0 0		
				53 0 0		
				231 0 0		
				25 0 0		
				140 0 0		
				2,978 8 0		
	Total repairs	10,170 0 0	5,076 8 0	2,978 8 0	12,268 0 0	Sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 268R, dated 7th April 1885.

AMBICA CHURAN MUZUMDAR,

Vice-Chairman.

Notes to accompany the annual accounts for the cess year 1884-85.

(a). The fine was remitted and refunded under authority of Commissioner's No. 1036R, dated 14th March 1883, No. 111R, dated 6th January 1885, No. 16N, dated 1st April 1885, and No. 63N, dated 15th April 1885.

(b) & (c). The allotments for the Jessore road bridges and for the bridge over the Morapadma khal could not be spent, as their projects were not sanctioned within the year.

(d). The estimate for Rajbari road land compensation was sanctioned by Government No. 296F, dated the 3rd July 1880, received with the Commissioner's endorsement No. 991R, dated 20th July 1880.

(e). The estimate for the metalling of the Godarbazar road was sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 525R, dated 30th March 1881.

(f). The estimate for the metalling of the Khangunge road was sanctioned by Government No. 3034LC, dated the 6th October 1882, forwarded by Commissioner's No. 28R, dated the 12th idem.

(g). The project for the Haturia road earthwork (incomplete portion) having not been ready and sanctioned within the year, the allotments both for earthwork and land compensation could not be spent.

(h) & (i). The estimates for earthwork and land compensation of the Belgachi Railway station road were sanctioned by the Commissioner's Nos. 715T, and 389R, dated respectively, the 15th January and 4th June 1885. The allotment for the earthwork could not be spent owing to the delay made in completing the Land Acquisition proceedings. The amount allotted for earthwork, was however, utilized by payment of full amount of the compensation estimate.

(j). The work of the Matipara road bridge was taken up in time, but the contractor failed to complete it owing to rains. He is reported to have made repeated attempts though late: hence the expenditure is so small in comparison with the budget allotment and estimate.

(k). The estimate for the Baniabohoo road land compensation was sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 888R, dated 10th March 1879.

(l). The estimate for the Madaripore road earthwork was sanctioned by Government, Public Works Department letter No. 291L.C, dated the 7th February 1885, forwarded with the Commissioner's No. 201R, dated the 2nd March 1885. The allotments for this road could not be spent, as the land was not acquired within the year.

(m). The bamboo bridges on the Korukdi road having been constructed from the allotment for repairs, the allotment made for the purpose under the head of original works was not spent.

(n). The allotment made for the extension of the Bandarkhola road was found to be too small for the work intended to be executed: hence the work was not taken up.

(o). The estimate for the construction of the Gharishar road was sanctioned by the Commissioner's No. 612T, dated the 9th February 1885.

(p). The allotment for land compensation of the above road was not required to be spent, as the proprietors gave the land free of cost.

(q). The amount allotted for compensation for land required for widening the Fooltala road was not spent, as no claimant came forward within the year to receive payment.

(r). The allotments made in the budget for the earthwork and land compensation of the Bhedargunge road were not spent, as it was subsequently determined not to take up any petty and isolated works till the heavy and important works like the Madaripore road already projected have been completed.

(s). The estimate for the Road Cess Office building was sanctioned by Government, Public Works Department's No. 1879B, dated the 8th December 1885.

(t). The expenditure incurred for survey of the proposed road from Madhukhali to Hamdampore was proposed to be met from the savings of the allotment for village roads in the Sudder sub division.

(u). Of Rs. 1,279-9-6, Rs. 700 was met from the contribution realized in cash from the parties concerned, and the balance was paid out of the allotment placed at the disposal of the Chairman of the District Road Committee, for expenditure on village communications when in the interior.

(v). This amount was not spent as the verandah in question was not required to be maintained, a separate bungalow having been raised for the accommodation of the re-valuation establishment.

AMBICA CHURAN MUZUMBAR,

Vice-Chairman.

Dated Burrisal, the 18th January 1886.

From—L. P. SHIRRES, Esq., Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Backergunge,

To—The Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Backergunge.

I HAVE the honour to submit the detailed account of the receipt and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the cess year 1884-85, and to report as follows on the work done and in progress during the year.

2. The office of Vice-Chairman was held by me throughout the year.

3. The budget estimate of receipt and expenditure for the year under report was approved by the Commissioner by his No. 14T, dated 2nd September 1884, and reviewed by Government in its Resolution No. 4272RC, dated 12th December 1884, received with the Commissioner's No. 129R, dated 22nd idem. Subsequent adjustments were made with sanction.

4. The annual account has been examined and certified to by the Sub-Committee of Audit under section 179 of the Cess Act.

5. The road cess was levied as before at half rates. An attempt was made as in former years to pass the assessment at full rates, but was defeated by a majority of the Committee, which is largely representative of the district landholders.

6. The year opened with a net arrear demand of Rs. 28,775, while the net current demand was Rs. 96,434 making a total of Rs. 1,25,209. Of the arrears, Rs. 23,137 net, and of the current demand Rs. 68,338 net, were realised, making a total of Rs. 91,475, and leaving a net unrealised balance of Rs. 33,734. The percentage of collection to demand was 94.6, as compared with 100.9 in the previous year.

7. The actual amount at the disposal of the Committee during the year under report was Rs. 1,29,456, or Rs. 27,177 less than in the preceding year. Of this difference the greater part is due to the previous year having opened with a larger balance. Rupees 22,834, or the greater part of the surplus amount at the disposal of the Committee last year, was expended under the head of original works in giving compensation for lands acquired. Excluding this, the actual amount spent this year on original works was Rs. 36,964 as against Rs. 33,088 last year. The whole amount spent in actual work (original and repairs) this year was Rs. 57,776, as against Rs. 69,495 last year. The difference, Rs. 11,719, represents a difference in work done. This is due partly to the fact that the amount at the disposal of the Committee last year (after paying compensation as above noted) was greater, and partly to increased expenditure under the heads "Provincial rates—establishment and contingencies of office of collection" and "Ferry toll establishment and contingencies."

The increase under the former head is due to an increase in the number of re-valuation processes served, and the increase under the latter head is due to the subsidy given to the Flotilla Steamer Company. To sum up, the Committee spent less money on actual work this year than last, because they had less to spend, and because they spent more on re-valuation work and in subsidising the Flotilla Steamer Company.

8. The money spent on original works was as noted Rs. 36,964, of which about one-third was spent on village works. The remainder was spent in constructing wholly, or in part, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road and four bridges as follows :—

- (1) Gazipore road diversion, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles completely made.
- (2) Second and third sections of Harinafulia road, earthwork and dressing, 7 miles.
- (3) Kaligunge road, dressing 11 miles.
- (4) Masonry bridge on Dhaniamonia road, completely built.
- (5) Morakhola bridge on Gaurnadi road, masonry up to road level.
- (6 & 7) Wooden bridges on the Shibpore and Golachipa roads.

9. Of these works, the most important is the Harinafulia road, which, when complete, will open out a part of the district, otherwise difficult of approach from Burrisal, and will connect Burrisal with the Perozepore system of village roads.

10. The most striking point, however, about the expenditure on original works (including village works) is that in the district of Backergunge only the small sum of Rs. 961 is shown as spent on constructing and improving khals. It may, however, be noted that, although no provision was made for a khal when estimating for the Harinafulia road, still of necessity a side cutting was made, which, with an expenditure of a few hundred rupees, will form a bad khal. It has not, I think, been constructed in the best possible manner. It has a depth of 6 feet, a width at bottom of 10 feet, and a side slope of 1 to 1; and it is at present impassable in six or seven places, and therefore utterly useless as a khal, while possibly objectionable on sanitary grounds.

11. This unsatisfactory result has an historical explanation. The Committee appear long to have been of opinion that their money was most usefully spent in keeping open the existing natural net work of khals, and when new communication was found necessary, in making khals two feet deep at low water with towing-paths. Such khals usually silt up in one place only, where the tides meet, or at the mouth, and there soft mud, which gradually hardens, is deposited. By removing this silt every four or five years, the Committee believe that khals of this nature could be kept open for a very long time. Of course when an opening exists at the meeting of the tides, such deposit would not take place. Formerly the Committee used to construct khals with roads alongside. That method was, however, found objectionable. Since then the Committee has practically had before it the choice of constructing a road with no provision for a khal, or of constructing a khal five feet deep at low water. This sort of khal is, however, costly. Even when khals have already been made, and the Committee desired to remove the deposits of silt referred to, it has been held that the repairs ought not to be undertaken unless the Committee were prepared to deepen the khal to a depth of five feet at low water. It certainly appears to me that if the Committee be furnished by their professional adviser with the initial cost, the subsequent average annual outlay, and the probable duration of the work as done in each way, it is for the Committee and not for him to decide in which of the two ways they will spend their money. If that were done, the Committee might consider Circular No. 50, dated 23rd January 1879, paragraph 8, and other remarks on the subject, and if they considered these less applicable to a district where communication is by khal, and not by road, they might candidly give their reasons for thinking so, and those reasons might be examined.

12. Rupees 22,229 allotted for repairs was cut down to Rs. 10,796. All the roads and khals budgeted for are, however, reported to have been kept in repair.

13. The following explanations are necessary to explain the discrepancies between the budget and the actual expenditure :—

Hizla Bridge.—Some materials were supplied, but the foundation could not be laid as it was impossible to take the work in hand before the rains.

Gazipore Road.—Less was spent than estimated, because much land was given without compensation.

Amboula Road, first section.—The project having been returned unapproved, the allotment was withdrawn.

Madhabpura road extension to Banaripara No. 15, Suarupkati road No. 42, Nowabgunge road No. 79, Bhagiratpore road No. 87, and Sonakhali road No. 88.—These roads were not surveyed, as village works superseded the necessity for them.

Dadhibhanga khal, No. 113.—The survey of this khal was deferred, as it was being improved by the Branch Road Cess Committee of Perozepore.

Jhabkhali khal, No. 114.—This khal was not surveyed as it has been found to be gradually widening itself.

Baramaghi and Kaligunge Roads.—The Divisional Superintendent of Works considered repairs to these roads, unnecessary; so no expenditure was incurred.

14. *Village works.*—Rupees 34,275 was set aside for village works throughout the district, and distributed and expended as follows:—

	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.	
	Distributed.	Expended	Distributed.	Expended.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sudder sub-division...	9,500 0 0	8,891 8 0	2,775 0 0	2,563 14 0
Bhola " ...	2,000 0 0	1,997 2 6	2,000 0 0	1,523 5 6
Patuakhali " " ...	4,000 0 0	2,988 12 0	4,000 0 0	3,452 4 0
Perozepore " ...	6,890 0 0	6,680 0 0	3,110 0 0	3,035 0 0
Total ...	22,390 0 0	20,557 6 6	11,885 0 0	10,574 7 6

The balances in hand of the Bhola and Perozepore Committees were small in comparison with the expenditures. The balance in hand of the Patuakhali Branch Committee was much greater in proportion. The Chairman of the Branch Committee explains that the great scarcity of labour in his sub-division operates against the timely and regular execution of work, and that hence some of the works undertaken could not be fully executed within the year. The same explanation was given last year. Had the money been made over to zemindars as recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor in his circular No. 32, dated 27th September 1873, there is no doubt that it would have been supplemented, and that it would have been most usefully expended. Nothing has been spent for the Patuakhali tank for the repair of which Rs. 300 was allotted by the Patuakhali Branch Committee. The Chairman explains that the amount was not sufficient to meet the purpose for which the outlay was wanted.

15. The allotments made for the village works in the Sudder sub-division have been nearly all spent. Only two of the original works have not been completed owing to some dispute about land. It is hoped that they will be finished this year.

16. The village works were, as usual, much appreciated by the public. Ninety-one miles of road, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of khal were constructed; and repairs were executed to 28 roads and fifteen khals. The large grant to Perozepore was due to the fact that the Committee believed they would get more value for their money through the Branch Committee of that sub-division than by any other agency. This belief has been fully borne out. The most important village work, certainly one of the most important executed in the district during the year, was the improvement of the Dadhibhanga khal, by which Motbaria thana can now be approached from the east, and which shortens the route by which many woodcutters pass to and from the Sunderbuns. The former approach to the thana from the east was very round about, and has silted up. This work had long been contemplated by the Committee, but when men went to survey it in the latter part of the year, it was found that the work had been undertaken by the Perozepore Branch Committee. The work, such as it was, was completed within the year, and has been of great benefit. The khal will now be deepened to a depth of five feet.

17. The District Committee took an increased interest in their work throughout the year. This result was partly due to friction, but was nevertheless beneficial.

18. The Branch Committees met regularly, except the Bhola Branch Committee, which met only twice, the reason assigned being no work. The Chairman of that Committee has been directed to act strictly according to law in future.

19. The Audit Sub-Committee appointed under section 174 of the Cess Act met regularly throughout the year. The accounts up to 31st March 1885 were also examined by the Examiner of Local Accounts. Only a few discrepancies, since reconciled, were found in the District Engineer's Register of works. All his suggestions were carried out.

20. *Arboriculture.*—As in the previous year, no new trees were planted, though those previously planted were looked after.

21. Communication by steamer between Burrisal and Khulna was kept up throughout the year. The subsidy was discontinued, as it was thought the Company ought now to be able to manage without assistance. It may, however, be found necessary to renew the subsidy. Spirited, but not very successful, attempts were made by native gentlemen to open steamer communication between Burrisal and other parts of the district. One of these, that between Burrisal and Patuakhali, the Committee have proposed to subsidise.

22. A new chur, some miles in length, has formed in the middle of the Ilsha river. This detracts greatly from the utility of the Tengibari and Fenna khals, by which the Committee had formed a direct route to Bhola. These khals would, however, still be useful if kept passable.

23. There appears every probability of the Damoodar river, near Perozepore, being silted up; and if that happen the present route to Khulna will become impassable. The river is maintained by the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, who have been strongly urged to take steps for the proper maintenance of the route. I regret to say that there is an impression amongst members of the Committee that the work will not be undertaken

lest traffic should be diverted from the canal route. It is difficult to see why traffic should be so diverted, and it is to be hoped that the impression is groundless.

24. *Establishment.*—The amount spent on establishment was Rs. 39,175, as against Rs. 38,138 last year, which is 34.41 per cent. on the total income, as against 31 per cent. last year. The difference in percentage is due less to difference in actual expenditure, than to the fact that last year there was a larger income. Twenty-five per cent. is the amount allowed by law; but under section 135 of the Cess Act, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned 34.91 per cent. for the year under report. This percentage would have been exceeded, but for a technical alteration in the method of keeping accounts (at the suggestion of the Examiner of Local Accounts) by which cost of service of process is shown under suspense account instead of under contingencies. By this means the cost of the collection department has decreased, but the increased expenditure of the re-valuation establishment more than makes up for this. At every inspection it has been said that the revaluation would be completed in two years. The horizon recedes as we advance, and the Committee may reasonably doubt whether this temporary establishment is not a permanent incubus. The Collector has, however, been asked to take steps to reduce the expenditure, and possibly something may be done.

25. *Collection establishment.*—This establishment keeps up two systems of registers, one for use and one prescribed. A mistaken impression prevails in the department that they have to collect statistics and not money; as an example of which may be instanced the fact that the submission of arrear reports of cess is delayed till the quarterly and annual returns have been submitted.

26. *Certificate Department.*—Cess due is realised through this department. Subsequent delay takes place here and in the Nazarat. The first step against the debtor is that the estate is put up for sale eight or nine months after default, and then, in nine cases out of ten the money is paid. The statement in last year's report that the interval was three months is wrong, and I apologize for having made it. Were it not that two of the heaviest debtors pay regularly, and a third nearly so, the result would be much worse. These three pay between them about one-fourth of the whole amount. Steps have been taken by the late Collector which, it is to be hoped, will remedy this state of affairs.

27. *Re-valuation Department.*—The object of this department is to ascertain how much money is due to the Committee, and from whom. The outcome of their labour is the valuation statement. This is, however, compiled directly from the record without the help of the intermediate registers, filing some hundreds of volumes, which are kept nominally for that purpose, and for supervision. These registers are filled up too late to be useful for supervision. The work of this department has been much increased by the method of summary valuation having been given up. It would appear that there are about 750,000 tenures in the district, so the amount of work involved in re-valuation may be vaguely imagined.

28. The Accountant's establishment worked smoothly as in former years..

Copy of Resolution 1 of the Meeting of the Members of the Backergunge Road Cess Committee, held on the 5th February 1886.

1. READ the Annual Report and accounts for the cess year 1884-85 submitted by the Vice-Chairman

The Committee adopt, with one or two modifications, the very clear and able report submitted by the recently transferred Vice-Chairman, Mr. L. P. Shirres, and adopt the accounts as submitted, and direct that the report and accounts be submitted to the Commissioner as provided by law.

H. FASSON,

For Chairman.

No. 6.—Part II.

BACKERGUNGE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Detail of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85 from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885 to accompany the annual account for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		INCOME.			
Provincial Rates	96,486	Cess on lands	91,251 15 8		
		„ on mines and Railways			
		„ on houses			
		One per cent. road cess			
Public Works		Road tolls			
		Ferry „			
Irrigation		Canal tolls			
Miscellaneous		Rents of serais and hungalows			
	10,207	Fees, fines, and forfeitures—			
		Rs. A. P.			
		Road cess process fees	5,305 9 8		
		Searching and copying fees	882 4 0		
		Fines for non-submission of road cess returns	2,205 5 9		
		Fines imposed on contractor	10 0 0		
		Forfeiture of the security deposit of Amrita Chandra Ghosh, contractor	25 0 0		
		Forfeiture of the security deposit of Bisswa Nath Raj, contractor	5 0 0		
		Forfeiture of the security deposit of Raj Ballabh Das, contractor	5 0 0		
		Forfeiture of the security deposit of Mudhu Sudun Chatterjee, contractor	15 0 0		
			8,463 3 3		
	8,571	Miscellaneous—			
	—8,571	Rs. A. P.			
	—1,000†	Contribution from Government towards the joint road and Public Work Cess Establishment	1,000 0 0		
		Rent realized from the farmer of Dandalia road side land	16 0 0		
		Rent realized from the farmer of date-trees on the Madhabpasa road	3 0 0		
		Sale proceeds of tender forms	2 8 0		
		Ditto of useless forms	9 13 9		
		Ditto of tools and plant	5 8 0		
		Ditto of old materials of Hijla bridge	10 0 0		
		Ditto of boxes containing forms, &c.	1 5 3		
		Ditto of bricks	100 0 0		
			1,148 3 0		
	1,809	Interest on arrear cess	2,087 13 0		
Grant from Government.	5,434	Rs. A. P.			
	+8,571*	Contribution from Government for carrying on re-valuation of lands for the cess year 1883-84 under Board's Circular No. 4 of August 1883	4,226 13 9		
	+1,000†	Contribution from Government from collections in Government estates for the quarters ending 30th September and 31st December 1884, and 31st March 1885, under Government order No. 719, dated 21st March 1882	5,051 9 6		
		Contribution from Government towards the joint road and Public Works Cess Establishment	1,000 0 0		
			10,878 7 3		
		Total Revenue		1,13,819 9 0	
Advances		Advances recovered in cash from Collector of Backergunge	22 8 0		
		Ditto ditto from District Engineer	219 0 0		
		Ditto ditto from Special Deputy Collector for re-valuation work	282 13 3		
		Advances recovered by way of expenditure incurred in payment of establishment charges by Road Cess Deputy Collector	547 0 0		
		Advances recovered by way of expenditure incurred for service of certificate and re-valuation processes by Collector of Backergunge	477 8 0		
		Advances recovered by way of expenditure incurred for service of re-valuation processes by the Special Deputy Collector for re-valuation work	2,311 0 0		
		Advances recovered by work done by the Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Bhola	2,520 8 0		
		Advances recovered by work done by the Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Patnakhali	6,441 0 0		
		Advances recovered by work done by the Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Perozepore	9,715 0 0		
		Advances recovered by work done by J. F. R. Trindade, Missionary	50 0 0		
			23,546 5 3		
Deposits		Deposit received from Brojo Mohan Datta	799 0 0		
				799 0 0	
		Total Receipts		1,38,204 14 3	

* Vide Accountant-General's No. 654 L. F., dated 23rd December 1884.
† Ditto No. 216 L. F., dated 19th November 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
EXPENDITURE.					
Refunds		Of cess—			
		Road cess on lands	30 11 4		
		Of other receipts—		30 11 8(a)	
		Copying fees	454 11 0		
		Road cess process fees	7 11 3		
				454 0 3(b)	
Establishment of Office of Collection.					
Provincial Rates	28,639	1 Head clerk for 5 months, at Rs. 62, and 7 months at Rs. 64 per mensem	759 0 0		
		1 Second clerk for 12 months, at Rs. 40 per mensem	480 0 0		
		1 Third clerk for 12 months, at Rs. 25 per mensem	300 0 0		
		9 Mohurirs for 10 months, at Rs. 20 each per mensem	1,750 7 3		Fines Rs. 49-9-9.
		9 Mohurirs, 7 for one month, 1 for 22 days and 1 for 7 days of October at Rs. 20 each per mensem	154 0 0		" " 4-10-10.
		9 Mohurirs 8 for one month, at Rs. 20 each, and 1 for 18 days of May at Rs. 20, and 13 days of May, at Rs. 10 per mensem	169 0 9		" " 7-12-0.
		1 Officiating Mohurir for 21 days of October, at Rs. 20 per mensem	13 9 9		
		1 Officiating Mohurir for 10 days of May, at Rs. 10 per mensem	3 3 6		
		3 Orderly peons for 8 months and 22 days of October, at Rs. 6 each per mensem	155 12 3		Fine Rs. 1-0-0.
		2 Orderly peons for 2 months, at Rs. 6 each per mensem	24 0 0		
		2 Orderly peons one for 25 days of November, and one for 25 days of April, at Rs. 6 each per mensem	11 3 0		
Contingencies of Office of Collection.					
		Cost of service of processes under Board's Circular No. 8 of August 1882	4,875 9 3		
		Rent of the office building for 12 months, at Rs. 48 per month	576 0 0		
		Municipal tax for 12 months, at Rs. 4-12 per month	57 0 0		
		Wages of a punkha puller for 5 months and 23 days of September, 10 days of October and 15 days of March, at Rs. 4 per mensem	26 4 7		
		Wages of a sweeper for 12 months, at Rs. 2-8 per month	30 0 0		
		Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette for 1895	20 0 0		
		Cost of binding registers and books	224 4 0		
		Price of candles	5 0 0		
		Price of almanacs	0 9 0		
		Price of American cloth for tying bundles	6 2 0		
		Price of three brackets for keeping forms, &c.	34 8 0		
		Price of one ladder	8 2 0		
		Price of two punkhas	25 12 0		
		Price of two stools	5 0 0		
		Price of one trap	0 8 0		
		Price of one small chowkey	0 5 0		
		Price of six pad locks	3 3 6		
		Cost of repairing office furniture	15 4 6		
		Cost of conveying and opening boxes containing forms, &c.	6 0 0		
		Sundry charges	3 15 0		
Temporary Establishment for Revolution Work.					
		Two-thirds salary of a Special Deputy Collector for 9 months at Rs. 200 per mensem	1,200 0 0		One-fourth deduction referred to in clause 1 section X, chapter II of Board's Rules, Vc June I.
		4 Clerks for 11 months, at Rs. 25 each per mensem	1,057 9 6		Rupees 25 deduction for 1 month and Rs. 17-6-0 fines.
		3 Clerks for 1 month, at Rs. 25 each per mensem	56 4 0		Rupees 18-12 deduction for 1 month.
		1 Clerk for 30 days of August, at Rs. 25 per mensem	19 2 4		Rupees 6-0-0 deduction for 30 days of August.
		4 Clerks for 8 months, at Rs. 20 each per mensem	606 14 0		Rupees 20 deduction for 1 month and Rs. 13-0-0 fines.
		3 Clerks for 1 month, at Rs. 20 each per mensem	60 0 0		Rupees 15 deduction for month and Rs. 1 fines
		2 Clerks for 2 months, at Rs. 20 each per mensem	80 0 0		Rupees 4-10-10 deduction for 29 days of August
		3 Clerks for 1 month, at Rs. 20 each per mensem	44 0 0		
		1 Clerk for 29 days of August, at Rs. 20 per mensem	14 0 6		
		1 Clerk for 22 days of January, at Rs. 20 per mensem	14 3 1		
		1 Clerk for 21 days of February, at Rs. 20 per mensem	15 0 0		
		1 Clerk for 26 days of February, at Rs. 20 per mensem	18 9 1		
		1 Clerk for 23 days of May, at Rs. 20 per mensem	14 13 5		
		1 Clerk for 29 days of May, at Rs. 20 per mensem	18 11 5		
		1 Officiating clerk for 2 days of January, at Rs. 20 per mensem	1 4 7		
		1 Officiating clerk for 7 days of February, at Rs. 20 per mensem	5 0 0		
		1 Officiating clerk for 8 days of May, at Rs. 20 per mensem	5 2 7		
		1 Officiating clerk for 2 days of May, at Rs. 20 per mensem	1 4 7		
		1 Officiating clerk for 3 days of August, at Rs. 20 per mensem	1 4 7		
		4 Mohurirs for 8 months, at Rs. 20 each per mensem	626 14 0		Rupees 13-2 fines.
		3 Mohurirs for 4 months, at Rs. 20 each per mensem	208 15 0		Rupees 30 deduction for 2 months and Rs. 1-0-0 fines.
		1 Mohurir for 32 days of January, at Rs. 20 per mensem	7 1 6		Annas 10-4 fines.
		1 Mohurir for 29 days of March, at Rs. 20 per mensem	18 1 0		
		1 Mohurir for 21 days of July, at Rs. 20 per mensem	10 2 6		Rupees 3-0-0 deduction for 21 days of July
		1 Mohurir for 9 days of August, at Rs. 20 per mensem	4 5 8		Rupees 1-7-2 deduction for 9 days of August
		4 Mohurirs for 7 months, at Rs. 15 per mensem	413 7 0		Rupees 6-0-0 fines.
		3 Mohurirs for 4 months, at Rs. 15 each per mensem	165 7 0		Rupees 11-4 deduction for 1 month and Rs. 3-4-6 fine
		1 Mohurir for 12 days of January, at Rs. 15 per mensem	5 12 10		
		1 Mohurir for 29 days of March, at Rs. 15 per mensem	13 8 9		
		1 Mohurir for 25 days of May, at Rs. 15 per mensem	12 1 6		
		1 Mohurir for 21 days of July, at Rs. 15 per mensem	7 9 10		Rupees 2-8-9 deduction for 21 days of July.
		Carried over	14,467 1 7	493 1 11	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward ...	14,407 1 7	493 1 11	
		EXPENDITURE—continued.			
		<i>Temporary establishment for revaluation works—concl.</i>			
Provincial rates—conclude 1.		2 Mohurris for 1 month, at Rs. 15 each per mensem ...	21 8 0		Rupees 7-8 deduction for 1 month and Rs. 1 fine. Rupees 1-3-4 deduction for 10 days of August. Rupees 2-14-7 deduction for 24 days of August.
		1 Mohurri for 10 days of August, at Rs. 15 per mensem ...	3 10 1		
		1 Mohurri for 24 days of August, at Rs. 15 per mensem ...	8 11 2		
		1 Officiating Mohurri for 19 days of January, at Rs. 20 per mensem ...	12 1 2		
		1 Officiating Mohurri for 3 days of March, at Rs. 20 ...	1 15 0		
		1 Officiating Mohurri for 10 days of July, at Rs. 20 ...	6 7 3		
		1 Officiating Mohurri for 21 days of August, at Rs. 20 ...	13 8 10		
		1 Officiating Mohurri for 19 days of January, at Rs. 15 ...	9 3 2		
		1 Officiating Mohurri for 3 days of March, at Rs. 15 ...	1 7 3		
		1 Officiating Mohurri for 6 days of May, at Rs. 15 ...	2 14 6		
		1 Officiating Mohurri for 10 days of July, at Rs. 15 ...	4 13 6		
		1 Officiating Mohurri for 21 days of August, at Rs. 15 ...	10 2 7		
		1 Officiating Mohurri for 7 days of August, at Rs. 15 ...	3 6 3		
		1 Orderly peon for 10 months and 22 days of October, at Rs. 6 per mensem ...	61 4 1		
		Additional clerks and Mohurris entertained and paid from fines imposed on clerks and Mohurris—			
		3 Clerks for 15 days of September, at Rs. 20 each per mensem ...	30 0 0		
		3 Mohurris for 15 days of September, at Rs. 15 each per mensem ...	22 8 0		
		Payment of one-fourth salary deducted last year under Board's Rules Volume I, Clause 2, Section X, Chapter II—			
		3 Clerks for 2 months, at Rs. 25 each per mensem ...	37 8 0		
		1 Clerk for 1 month and 30 days of July, at Rs. 25 per mensem ...	12 4 10		
		4 Clerks for 2 months, at Rs. 20 each per mensem ...	40 0 0		
		4 Mohurris for 2 months, at Rs. 21 each per mensem ...	40 0 0		
		4 Mohurris for 2 months, at Rs. 15 each per mensem ...	30 0 0		
		<i>Contingencies for Revaluation work.</i>			
		Cost of service of processes ...	10,420 4 6		
		Price of three shelves ...	30 0 0		
		Price of one table ...	5 0 0		
		Price of two calendars ...	96 0 0		
		Price of one taktaposh ...	7 8 0		
		Price of one hand box ...	1 6 0		
		Price of two benches ...	6 12 0		
		Price of one punkha ...	7 0 0		
		Price of two padlocks ...	0 8 0		
		Price of four pitamata ...	2 8 6		
		Price of two village directoria ...	3 4 0		
		Price of candles ...	3 0 0		
		Cost of repairing office furniture ...	4 2 0		
		Cost of conveying office furniture ...	0 5 0		
		Cost of conveying boxes containing forms ...	13 15 0		
		Cost of binding books ...	1 8 0		
		Cost of opening boxes containing forms ...	1 9 0		
		Postage on a beating cover ...	0 1 0		
		Price of American cloth for tying bundles ...	22 0 0		
		Wages of a punkha-puller for the Special Deputy Collector for 5 months and 16 days of March, at Rs. 4 per mensem ...	22 0 0		
		<i>Establishment of Committee's Office.</i>		25,510 3 2	
Administration	1,576	1 Head Clerk and Accountant for four months, at Rs. 79-5-4 and seven months at Rs. 100 per mensem ...	1,013 5 4		
		1 Second clerk for seven months, at Rs. 30, and three months and 23 days of November, at Rs. 25, and seven days of November, at Rs. 12-8 per mensem ...	307 1 4		
		1 Officiating second clerk for seven days of November, at Rs. 12-8 per mensem ...	2 14 8		
		1 Dulty for 11 months, at Rs. 8 per mensem ...	88 0 0		
		1 Orderly peon for 11 months, at Rs. 6 per mensem ...	66 0 0		
		<i>Contingencies of Committee's Office.</i>			
		Wages of a punkha-puller for five months and 16 days of March, and 23 days of September, at Rs. 4 per mensem ...	25 2 0		
		Adhesive receipt stamps ...	19 0 0		
		Postage stamps ...	30 0 0		
		Cost of binding registers and books ...	3 2 0		
		Red-ink and ink and pencil erasers ...	1 11 0		
		Cost of preparing one peon's badge ...	2 0 0		
		Sundry charges ...	2 12 0		
		<i>Percentage cost of establishment for Offices of Account and Control.</i>		1,560 0 4	
	1,772	154 per cent. on the income of the Committee from April 1884 to March 1885 ...	1,633 6 8		
		<i>Stationery and printing.</i>		1,633 6 8	
Stationery	1,700	Office of Collection—			
		Stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Government Stationery ...	84 2 3		
		Country stationery ...	30 8 3		
		Printed forms ...	291 15 4		
		<i>For revaluation work.</i>			
		Stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Government Stationery ...	75 0 0		
		Country stationery ...	35 9 3		
		Printed forms ...	577 13 0		
		<i>Committee's Office.</i>			
		Stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Government Stationery ...	84 11 6		
		Cost of printing Annual Accounts and Report for the commencing year 1882-83 ...	98 4 0		
		Carried over ...	1,149 14 4	29,106 12 1	

[illegible]

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	16,382 2 0	30,433 10 5	
			EXPENDITURE—continued.					
			Public Works—continued.					
Original Works—Concluded	30 0 0	113	Dadhibhanga khal—Survey expense ...	30	.....	.....
	40 0 0	114	Jhapkati khal—Survey expense ...	40	.....	.....
(11)	+25 0 0	119	Chandrarhar road—Survey expense ...	25	25 0 0	25 0 0		(11) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 215K, dated 13th March 1886.
			Construction and improvement of village roads and khals.					
			Sudder sub-division.					
	4,500 0 0	48	Madhabpasa to Gutin road ...	.....	911 0 0	911 0 0		
(12)	+4,000 0 0		Gutia to Changaria road ...	.....	994 0 0	994 0 0		(12) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 101K, dated 9th December 1884.
			Changaria to Narayanpore road ...	.....	746 0 0	746 0 0		
			Narayanpore to Bhariukati road ...	.....	439 8 0	439 8 0		
			Bhariukati to Gabha road ...	.....	550 0 0	550 0 0		
			Road from Kanuni Ghosh's house to Umakhanit Ghosh's house in Gabha ...	.....	800 0 0	800 0 0		
			Road from Gabha to Raverhat ...	.....	580 0 0	580 0 0		
			Nalchuri to Teslahat road ...	.....	772 0 0	772 0 0		
			Nalgona to Gombhagar road ...	.....	704 0 0	704 0 0		
			Palardi to Turkey khal road ...	.....	900 0 0	900 0 0		
			Palardi bazar road, metalling ...	.....	203 0 0	203 0 0		
			Bridges on Turkey khal side towing path ...	.....	411 0 0	411 0 0		
			Bridge over Turkey khal in Gauda ...	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0		
	1,000 0 0	70	Fashatoli khal ...	.....	7,940 8 0	7,930 8 0		
			Kasipore Putta's khal ...	.....	548 0 0	549 0 0		
			.....	.....	413 0 0	413 0 0		
			Dakshin Shabazpore Sub-division.		961 0 0	961 0 0		
			Road from Maigal Sikdar to Gurudahat ...	.....	249 14 0	249 14 0		
			Road from Kalgunge to Ranigunge ...	.....	249 10 0	249 10 0		
	1,000 0 0	49	Road from Lalmoohan Satani to Nowanihat ...	.....	199 5 8	199 5 8		
			Road from Kalirkirti to Chotala ...	.....	150 15 9	150 15 9		
			Rupta road ...	.....	199 15 0	199 15 0		
			Kuchra Maru road ...	.....	199 15 0	199 15 0		
			Amami to Sahcherhat road ...	.....	149 11 0	149 11 0		
			Ratanpore to Dhuma road ...	.....	99 13 0	99 13 0		
			Char Noabad road ...	.....	99 9 0	99 9 0		
			Bugyapora road ...	.....	99 8 6	99 8 6		
			Nolapore bridge ...	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0		
	100 0 0	...	Excavation of a tank ...	.....	1,897 2 9	1,897 2 9		
			.....	.....	99 15 9	99 15 9		
			Patuakhali Sub-division.					
	4,000 0 0	39	Laukati road ...	.....	444 0 6	448 0 6		
			Srirampore do. ...	.....	397 1 3	397 1 3		
			Botkazel do. ...	.....	312 2 3	312 2 3		
			Jouta do. ...	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0		
			Arachkhali do. ...	.....	282 4 3	282 4 3		
			Beaba do. ...	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0		
			Chantabania do. ...	.....	95 0 0	95 0 0		
			Gulachupa do. ...	.....	34 0 0	34 0 0		
			Gozekhali do. ...	.....	691 3 9	691 3 9		
			Road from Kalikapore new bridge to tank ...	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0		
			Bridge over Patuakhali and Kalikapore khal ...	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0		
			Bridge over Laukati khal ...	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0		
			.....	.....	2,988 12 0	2,988 12 0		
			Perozepore Sub-division.					
	2,300 0 0	10	Extension of Sundar road to Separagal ...	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0		
(13)	+4,550 0 0		Shorshina road ...	.....	375 0 0	375 0 0		
			Jagupatti do. ...	.....	550 0 0	550 0 0		
			Dandwat do. ...	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0		
			Omedpore do. ...	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		
			Shalkati to Bhundaria road ...	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0		
			Jutahar road ...	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0		
			Motharia to Sonakhali road ...	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0		
			Huher road ...	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0		
			Malohar do. ...	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0		
			Khumaria do. ...	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0		
			Gazipore do. ...	.....	340 0 0	340 0 0		
			Mulgram to Tona ...	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0		
			1 Bridge on Sonakur road ...	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0		
			5 Bridges on Dandwat road ...	.....	225 0 0	225 0 0		
			3 Do. on Huher do. ...	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0		
			Bamboo chacs ...	.....	185 0 0	185 0 0		
	800 0 0	...	Perozepore village khals ...	.....	6,380 0 0	6,380 0 0	(c)	(13) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 101K, dated 4th December 1884.
(14)	-800 0 0		Total Original Works ...	.....	.....	.....	30,264 8 6	(14) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 101K, dated 4th December 1884.
			Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	67,397 2 11	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Brought forward	...	67,397 2 11	
			EXPENDITURE—continued.			
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.			
Repairs	400 0	1	Perozepore town roads	121 11 0		
	700	2	Patuakhali	514 13 3		
	25	3	Kalkapora	12 0 0		
	2,600	4	Bansaul town	1,790 6 3		
	1,200	5	Jhalakati	601 11 0		
	150	6	Naichiti	102 0 0		
	300	7	Amnatgunge	123 3 6		
	50	8	Dabhabia	45 12 0		
	1,100	9	Gournadi	407 0 0		
	300	10	Backergunge	243 5 6		
	30	11	Basanda	54 0 0		
	(15)					(15) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 470T, dated 29th January 1885.
	+ 24					
	2,000	13	Roads in thana Mendigunge	281 8 0		
	40	14	Mukherjee's road	17 9 3		
	600	15	Madhabpasa	227 12 3		
	1,200	16	Bhola	375 0 0		
	50	17	" town roads	54 5 2		
	2,000	18	Sandis hat	190 5 6		
	1,000	19	Tajumuddin	270 12 0		
	1,500	20	Dowlakhan	290 6 8		
	600	21	Dhanamonia	370 5 3		
	1,000	22	Ghazipore	191 0 0		
	250	23	Rayarkati	114 0 0		
	50	24	Mirzagunge	58 12 0		
	200	25	Sibpore	136 4 0		
	100	26	Kanki	78 8 0		
	150	27	Bocra	84 6 3		
	25	28	Juinkati	35 4 0		
	(16)					(16) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 216R, dated 12th March 1885.
	+ 15					
	500	29	Rejypore	77 7 9		
	10	30	Basumajhi	...		
	150	31	Bowfal	92 13 9		
	1,500	32	Muzakalu	454 7 6		
	1,000	33	Tarnihat	241 0 9		
	150	34	Kalgunge	...		
	300	35	Galuchipa	195 8 6		
	200	36	Tushkhali	180 2 6		
	100	37	Tarkey khal	100 0 0		
	100	38	Kasipore	7 4 0		
	50	39	Nachiti	403 13 8		
	20 0 0	40	Kalagaram khal	20 0 0		
	1,000 0 0	41	Jachari road	746 9 0		
	200 0 0	42	Alinsgar road	74 15 3		
	50 0 0	43	Jaysri khal	50 0 0		
	100 0 0	44	Mahilara khal	100 0 0		
	50 0 0	45	Fenna khal	50 0 0		
	600 0 0	46	Tangibari khal	595 13 9		
			Maintenance of village roads and khals.			
			Sudder Sub-Division.			
	1,000 0 0	48	Saistabad road	308 0 0		
	(17)		Kujlakati road	240 0 0		
	+ 500 0 0		Kasipore Post Office road	45 0 0		
	(18)		Town path along Tarkey khal	217 0 0		
	+ 275 0 0		Durgapore and Dighi roads	50 0 0		
			Roads and bridges in Garia	200 0 0		
			Bridge over Patuhat khal	79 0 0		
			Bridge over Uzupore khal	314 0 0		
			Bridge over Defulia khal	90 0 0		
			Bridge at Palardi	20 0 0		
			Road from Madhabpasa road to Baniakati khal	50 0 0		
				1,613 0 0		
	500 0 0	70	Rhata khal	100 0 0		
	(19)		Sagardi khal	65 0 0		
	+ 500 0 0		Nalgora khal	160 0 0		
			Sekanter khal	680 14 0		
			South Harimafolia khal	80 0 0		
			Kosipore Datta's Katakhal	15 0 0		
				950 14 0		
			Patuakhali Sub-Division.			
	300 0 0	39	Repairing existing roads	165 4 6		
	3,400 0 0	74	Kalya khal	500 0 0		
			Nobalgunge khal	700 0 0		
			Gudighata khal	800 0 0		
			Lakhipur cut	170 0 0		
			Bolgachia khal	30 15 0		
			Chandunbaria khal	34 2 0		
			Daklokhali khal	395 11 0		
				3,285 16 6		
	300 0 0		Tanks in Patuakhali sub-division	...		
			Carried over	16,253 7 9	67,397 2 11	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Brought forward	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		EXPENDITURE—continued.	10,253 7 9	67,897 2 11	
		PUBLIC WORKS—continued.			
		Porcupine Sub-Division.			
Repairs—concluded.	1,600 0 0 (20) -390 0 0	40 Andharmanik road Sagalkanda road Bashbani to Seta road Dumardis and Rampore roads Bashbani road Bhaddari road and bridge Bridge over Banaripara khal Bridge over Nazimpor khal	100 0 0 50 0 0 200 0 0 110 0 0 125 0 0 75 0 0 425 0 0 50 0 0		(20) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 101 R. dated 14th December 1884.
			1,135 0 0		
	1,300 0 0 (21) +600 0 0	75 Tikokata khal Aizikhal	900 0 0 1,000 0 0		(21) Sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 101 R. dated 14th December 1884.
		Dakshinshabazpore Sub-Division.			
	2,000 0 0	89 Road from the 4th mile of Kaligunge Mirzakalu road to Munshurhat Road from Kistoram Dewan's tank in Aman to Abugungehat Chatala to Jalirhat road Road from Tarnurhat Mirzakalu road to Chanderhat in Dhanamonia Chatala to Thanthania road Barangunge to Rangunge road Kulakopa to Rangunge road Gazipore to Charkakra road Gurama to Kachia road Charkumaria road Char Jangla road Shukdeb to Radhaballabhpore road Road from Rangunge to Petmanika bridge Petty repairs to existing minor roads and bridges and cutting jungles	100 4 6 149 0 6 149 14 3 99 12 6 100 0 0 99 9 9 99 5 9 99 6 9 100 0 0 99 13 6 49 1 3 49 6 6 99 8 0 128 12 3		
			1,523 5 0		
		Total Repairs ...		20,811 13 3	(d).
Establishment	10,522	Salary of a District Engineer, for 12 months, at Rs. 300 per mensem ... Travelling allowance of ditto Salary of an overseer, for 12 months, at Rs. 135 per mensem Ditto ditto, ditto, " 100 ditto Ditto a sub-overseer, ditto, " 50 ditto Travelling allowance of ditto Salary of a head clerk and accountant, for 12 months, at Rs. 60 per mensem Salary of a second clerk, for 12 months, at Rs. 25 per mensem Ditto a draftsman, ditto " 40 ditto Ditto a daffry, ditto " 7 ditto Ditto 4 chuprassees, ditto " 6 each per mensem	3,000 0 0 1,200 0 0 1,582 10 3 1,200 0 0 600 0 0 300 0 0 720 0 0 300 0 0 480 0 0 94 0 0 287 0 0		Rs. A. P. Savings 37 5 9 Fine ... 1 0 0
		Contingencies.			
		Wages of 2 punkha-pullers, for 5 months and 16 days of March, 23 days of September and 10 days of October, at Rs. 4 each per month Postage stamps Postage on a bearing parcel Cost of binding registers and books Commission paid for money-orders Sundry charges	52 13 0 46 0 0 1 8 0 6 12 0 2 14 0 8 2 6		
		Total Establishment ...		10,471 11 9	
Tools and Plant	300	1 Almira 2 Chairs Repairing a punkha and a wooden chest Conveying tents and a box	27 0 0 15 0 0 0 14 0 1 0 6		
		Total Tools and Plant ...		43 14 6	
Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies.	6,000	Subsidy given to Bengal Central Flotilla Company, for a daily steamer service between Burrisal and Khulna, from October 1884 to September 1885	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	
Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works.	5,806	Contribution towards pay and other charges of the Divisional Superintendent of Works	4,813 12 3	4,813 12 3	
Irrigation ...		Canal toll establishment and contingencies			
Miscellaneous ...		Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies Ditto petty construction and repairs Miscellaneous			
Contribution to Provincial Government.		Contribution to Provincial Government			
		Total Expenditure ...		1,09,539 6 8	
Advances ...		Amount advanced to— J. F. R. Trinidad, Missionary Chairman Branch Road Cess Committee, Bihola Ditto ditto Patuakhali Ditto ditto Perozepore Special Deputy Collector for re-valuation work	50 0 0 3,520 8 0 6,411 0 0 9,715 0 0 3,625 5 0		23,261 13 0
		Carried over ...		1,32,790 8 8	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	...	1,32,790 3 4	
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.			
Deposits	...	Deposits refunded—			
		Haran Chandra Ghosh	265 0 0		
		Chandra Kumar Ghosh	110 0 0		
		Gagan Chandra Ghosh	100 0 0		
		Aswini Kumar Ghosh	20 0 0		
		Ananta Chandra Ghosh	37 0 0		
		Modhu Sudan Ghosh	15 0 0		
		Prakash Chandra Ghosh	505 0 0		
		Durga Charan Laskar	116 0 0		
		Anubika Charan Laskar	50 0 0		
		Mohesh Chandra Chanda	36 0 0		
		Chandi Charan Chanda	10 0 0		
		Goleke Nath Roy	63 0 0		
		Harish Chandra Roy	50 0 0		
		Akshil Chandra Datta	40 0 0		
		Brojo Mohan Datta	1,436 12 3		
		Modhu Sudan Banerjee	5 0 0		
		Modhu Sudan Chatterjee	16 0 0		
		Kailas Chandra Ganguli	300 0 0		
		Raj Mohan Chakravarti	40 0 0		
		Patik Chandra Halder	90 0 0		
		Raj Ballav Das	5 0 0		
		Tewar Chandra Sarpan	50 0 0		
		Joy Krishna Mondal	30 0 0		
		Bharat Chandra Mosid	100 0 0		
		Joseph Bewas	50 0 0		
		Sri Nath Shome	10 0 0		
		Biswa Nath Roy	50 0 0		
		Kulu Raj	5 0 0		
		Karmuddin	10 0 0		
		Azadi	200 0 0		
		Shabazzkhan	10 0 0		
		Fazuddin	10 0 0		
		Tamuzuddin	20 0 0		
		Wassimuddin Mohamed	50 0 0		
		Razuddin Mirza	110 0 0		
		Baser Sydar	5 0 0		
		Ledu Sydar	10 0 0		
		Sadu Mir	30 0 0		
		Am-dali	15 0 0		
		Tamuzuddin Munshi	130 0 0		
		Sadu Mir and Johir	10 0 0		
		Total Disbursement	...	4,290 12 3	
				1,37,086 15 11	

Explanatory Memorandum to accompany the Annual Account for the cess year 1884-85.

(a). The difference between this and the figures shown in the monthly statement is owing to the fact that Rs. 4-4 on account of refund of talabanah or process fees was shown in the monthly statement through an oversight against head "Refund of cess" instead of against head "Refund of other receipts." The amount has now been shown in the Annual Account under its proper head.

(b). For the increase of Rs. 4-4, see explanation (a).

(c). The difference between this and the figures shown in the monthly statement is due to the fact that Rs. 147 incurred by the Branch Road Cess Committee of Perozepore on "Original works" was shown in the monthly account under head "Repairs." The amount has now been transferred in the annual account to its proper head.

(d). For the decrease of Rs. 147, see explanation (c).

L. P. SHIRRES,

Vice-Chairman.

No. 110, dated Mymensingh, the 2nd January 1886.

From—The Chairman, Road Cess Committee, Mymensingh,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

UNDER the provisions of section 179 of the Cess Act IX of 1880 (B. C.), and the instructions contained in Bengal Government's Circular No. 973A, dated the 14th September 1880, I have the honour to submit the annual accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Mymensingh District Road Fund for the last cess year 1884-85 in duplicate, duly audited by the Sub-Committee, and passed by the District Committee at their meeting of the 31st December 1885.

2. The Road Cess Act has been in force in this district since October 1875, and this is the tenth report of its working.

* * * * *

3. New members have been appointed during this year in places of some of those whose places were vacated by the expiry of their terms of office. Of the new members appointed, some are from the sub-divisions of Jamalpore and Tangail and other parts which were not represented in the former Committees.

4. The road cess on lands, under section 6 of the Act, has been levied at the maximum rate of one-half anna on each rupee of the annual value ever since the operations of the Cess Act came into force in this district. The receipts during the cess year under report amounted to Rs. 1,55,060 against the estimated demand of Rs. 1,53,433. The arrear at the close of the year was Rs. 10,653 as shown in the annual return of the Road Cess Collection office, submitted in No. 30, dated 13th November last. The closing balance of the cess year amounted to Rs. 67,414-3, which is owing to the savings effected under the different heads of expenditure as indicated in the detailed accounts.

5. The expenditure under "original works" during the cess year amounted to Rs. 73,360-2-9 against the provision of Rs. 99,748. The works done were earthwork, construction of roads, brick bridges, and glazed pipe culverts, building ferry boat and one inspection bungalow. Two feeder roads to the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway have been constructed, and the water channel of the Bramaputra river passing the town has been much improved this year. It is worthy of notice that the amount of expenditure under original works during the year was nearly double of what was spent during the preceding year. The original works mentioned in the annexed account have been completed with the exception of the following, and these have also been very nearly completed :—

- I.—Construction of 10 bridges on the Mymensingh to Subarnocally road.
- II.—Extension and improvement of the culverts on the above road.
- III.—Planting trees 10 miles of the Mymensingh to Ramgopalpore road.
- IV.—Construction of the Jharria to Durgapore road.
- V.—Planting trees 10 miles of the Shambhuganj to Durgapore road.
- VI.—Improving and widening portions of the above road.
- VII.—Constructing four masonry culverts on the Madhupur to Tangail road.
- VIII.—Constructing three pucca bridges and pipe culverts on the Mymensingh to Phulbaria road.

6. The amount of expenditure under the head "repairs" during the cess year under report amounted to Rs. 28,680-7 against the sum of Rs. 42,481 provided. I may mention here that though the expenditure under the head during the year has been much curtailed, yet every possible step was taken to put all the existing district roads into a fair and passable order by the necessary repairs and maintenance of the road surface, bridges, jungle cutting, providing ferry boats, inspection bungalows and metalled portion of roads, and by replacing the old rotten timber bridges with glazed pipe culverts.

7. The statement below exhibits the provision made and expenditure incurred by the District and Branch Committees on account of construction and maintenance of the village communications under the category of original and repair works during the year under report, as per detail in the enclosed account—

			Amount allotted.			Amount expended.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sudder	sub-division	...	7,000	0	0	5,700	2	6
Atia	ditto	...	7,000	0	0	6,702	2	3
Jamalpore	ditto	...	7,000	0	0	6,036	5	0
Kishoregunj	ditto	...	7,000	0	0	3,329	9	9
Netrokona	ditto	...	7,000	0	0	6,040	10	3
Total			35,000	0	0	27,808	13	9

A sum of Rs. 38,000 has been appropriated for expenditure on the village communications of the five sub-divisions during the current cess year, allowing a grant of Rs. 3,000 more than the year under review, for the Atia sub-division, which is the most extensive one in the district.

8. The sum Rs. 2,356-13-6 has been spent for planting fruit-bearing trees (nearly 5,000) on 17 miles of road and maintaining the old trees planted in previous years. Many of the jack-trees planted have borne fruit during the last two seasons. A sufficient grant has also been made for tree-planting in the current cess year's budget.

9. This report is supplementary to the brief narrative of the district road cess operations for the half-year up to March 1885, which was submitted with this office No. 244, dated 22nd April 1885, and it is needless to give a detailed statement of the work to be executed during the current cess year, as the information is given in the revised budget estimate submitted with this office No. 53, dated 4th December 1885.

10. The subjoined table shows the percentage cost of the different establishments (exclusive of contribution towards pay of the Divisional Superintendent of Works and his office establishment) entertained by the District Road Cess Committee during the year under review—

Total income exclusive of previous year's balance.	Total cost of establishment, exclusive of contribution for Divisional Superintendent of Works	Percentage.	Cost of establishment of collection office.	Percentage.	Cost of administration establishment.	Percentage.	Cost of works establishment.	Percentage.
Rs. 1,55,000	Rs. 31,455	20.28	Rs. 9,746	6.28	Rs. 4,176	2.69	Rs. 17,533	11.30

The aggregate expenditure for the establishment was below the limit of one-fourth of the income of the Committee, exclusive of the balance of the previous year, as provided for in the law; and it would have been more so, in case there was no expenditure incurred for the re-valuation work and serving processes of the collection office under the Board's Circular No. 8 of August 1882, for which a sum of Rs. 2,036 and Rs. 2,811 respectively was spent during the year. The different establishments under the Committee have worked satisfactorily.

11. In conclusion, I have to state that the accounts of the District Road Fund for every month of the year have been submitted to the Accountant-General, Bengal, after being audited by the Sub-Committee. The accounts of the Committee for the last two-and-a-half years (from April 1883 to September 1885) have lately been thoroughly examined and audited by Baboo Asutosh Singha, who was deputed by the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.

No. 6. --Part I.

MYMENSINGH DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Accounts of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

Income	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on the 1st October 1884	83,517 7 6	83,517 7 6	Refunds	...	...
Provincial rates	1,50,115 11 6	...	Provincial rates	...	...
{ Cess on lands	...	...	Establishment and contingencies of collection office	9,746 8 6	9,746 8 6
{ " on houses	...	...	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's Office	1,883 4 6	...
{ One per cent. road cess	...	...	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control	2,292 15 0	...
Public Works	...	...	Stationery	1,048 11 2	4,176 3 6
{ Road tolls	...	...	Stationery and printing	...	1,018 11 2
{ Ferry "	...	...	Original works	73,380 2 9	...
{ Canal tolls	...	...	Repairs	2,651 7 0	...
{ " "	...	...	Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works	7,035 2 0	...
{ " "	...	...	Intro of District Engineer's Office	17,533 5 3	...
{ " "	...	...	Tools and plant	172 12 6	...
{ " "	...	...	Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	...	1,26,781 13 6
{ " "	...	...	Canal toll establishment and contingencies	...	...
{ " "	...	...	Staging bungalows establishment and contingencies	...	...
{ " "	...	...	Intro petty construction and repairs	...	...
{ " "	...	...	Miscellaneous	...	...
{ " "	...	...	Contribution to Provincial Government	...	...
{ " "	...	...	Total Expenditure to be passed	...	1,41,753 4 8
Grant from Government	800 0 0	800 0 0	Advances	2,5391 0 3	...
{ Rent of serais and bungalows	...	...	Deposits	5,791 0 0	29,332 6 3
{ Fees, fines, and forfeitures	3,006 4 8	...	Balance on the 30th September 1885 (as detailed in the memorandum of balance)	67,114 3 0	67,114 3 0
{ Miscellaneous	48 9 0	4,044 12 8	GRAND TOTAL	2,35,549 13 11	2,35,549 13 11
{ Interest	...	...	
Total Income	1,51,000 5 2	1,51,000 5 2			
Advances	14,180 14 3	...			
Deposits	5,791 0 0	18,971 14 3			
GRAND TOTAL	2,35,549 13 11	2,35,549 13 11			

Passed for rupees (1,41,753 4-8) one lac forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, annas four and pies eight only.

MOHAMMUD, }
Raj Chundra Roy, } Members of the Sub-Committee.

M. C. BISHOP,

MOHAMMUD,

H. SAVAGE,

Accountant.

for Vice-Chairman, Road Cess Committee.

for Chairman, Road Cess Committee.

No. 6.—Part II.

MYMENSINGH DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885 to accompany the annual account for that year.

Sub head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
54,076 (40,000 + 18,676)*		Estimated balance on the 1st October 1884		
INCOME.				
Provincial rates	1,45,531	Cess on lands	1,50,115 11 6	
		" on mines and railways		
		" on houses		
		One per cent. road cess		1,50,115 11 6
Public works.	.....	Road tolls		
		Ferry		
Irrigation	.....	Canal tolls		
Miscellaneous	.....	Rents of serais and bungalows		
	5,112†	Fees, fines and forfeitures,	3,090 4 8	
	995‡	Miscellaneous		
	895†	Interest	48 8 0‡	4,044 12 8
	900	Grant from Government	900 0 0	900 0 0
Advances.				
Advances	.....	Cost of rubble and steam coal recovered from Contractors, who received for use on the district road works during the year	5,177 2 9	
		Cost of earthen glazed pipes realized from Contractors, who received for use on the district road works during the year	8,423 9 6	
		Amount adjusted for the supply of stationery and printed forms from Superintendent of Stationery for use in the Road Cess Collection Office	370 0 0	
		Amount adjusted for the manufacture of bricks for bridges on the Durgapore road	180 2 6	
		Amount adjusted for the sale of tender forms to contractors by the District Engineer	49 8 0	
		Cost of painter's stores supplied to Contractor for Road Cess works	0 9 0	
		Total advances		14,180 14 3
Deposits.				
Deposit	.....	Amount received from Savings Bank for the security refunded to Mahomed Hussien Box, Contractor	340 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Mr. T. T. Kallonas, Contractor	50 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Lali Kumar Bose, ditto	100 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Mahomed Kabir, ditto	40 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Shekhar Sircar, ditto	161 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Grish Chandra Sircar, ditto	50 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Kali Kumar Chakraverty, ditto	370 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Kailash Nath Ghose, ditto	295 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Allaboz Munshi, ditto	325 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Rosni Sirdar, ditto	50 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Mohamed Sabarah Munshi ditto	290 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Jaripuddin Sircar, ditto	50 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Mr. R. Webster, ditto	340 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Rahamat Sircar, ditto	20 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Baboo Akhoy Coomar Bose, overseer	250 0 0	
		Ditto for ditto to Kali Kumar Kar, Contractor	50 0 0	
		Ditto for the contribution paid by Bhagirat Das being credited to Road Fund	100 0 0	
		Ditto from Baboo Heramba Nath Das, District Engineer, for his security	500 0 0	
		Ditto from Baboo Dena Nath Das, sub-overseer, for ditto	70 0 0	
		Ditto from Baboo Ambica Nath Chandra, sub-overseer, for ditto	100 0 0	
		Ditto from Baboo Grish Chandra Rai, ditto ditto	40 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Mahomed Hussien Box, contractor	550 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Grish Chandra Sircar, ditto	500 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Ananda Chandra Kar, ditto	120 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Rosni Sirdar, ditto	50 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Shekhar Sircar, ditto	81 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Chooloo Sircar, ditto	20 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Lali Kumar Bose, ditto	50 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Jaripuddin Sircar, ditto	50 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Rahamat Sircar, ditto	20 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Allaboz Munshi, ditto	500 0 0	
		Amount received from Bhagirat Das, for contribution for a village road work	100 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Kali Coomar Kar, contractor, for security	0 0 0	
		Ditto ditto from Hafizullah, vendor for his security	200 0 0	
		Total deposits		5,791 0 0
	2,12,100	Total receipts		1,75,032 6 5

* As per supplementary budget estimate sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 631 C. of 6th January 1885, and Commissioner's No. 154 R of 16th January 1885.

† Correction made as per Accountant-General's No. 0236 L.F. of 23rd November 1884, under Bengal Government No. 1703 R C. of 15th May 1885, and Commissioner's No. 354 R. of 13th May 1885, and Bengal Government No. 361 R C. of 4th February 1885, and Commissioner's No. 176 R of 12th February 1885.

‡ The sum of Rs. 48-8 realized during the month of September 1885, has been separately shown, as per Accountant-General's No. 016 L.F. of 6th September 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds	.....	Refunds of cess Of other receipts	.....	.....
Provincial rates	7,070	<i>Establishment of Collection Office.</i>		
		Head clerk's salary for 5 months, at Rs. 64 per mensem	320 0 0	
		Ditto ditto for 1 month, at Rs. 65 ditto	65 0 0	
		Ditto ditto for 5 months, at Rs. 68 ditto	340 0 0	
		Second clerk's salary for 12 months, at Rs. 30 per mensem	360 0 0	
		Third clerk's salary for 10 months and 10 days of August, at Rs. 25 per mensem	254 1 0	
		Ditto ditto for 10 days of August, at Rs. 12-8 per mensem	4 0 6	
		6 Mohurirs' salary for 7 months, at Rs. 20 per mensem each	840 0 0	
		5 Ditto ditto for 1 month, at Rs. 20 ditto ditto	100 0 0	
		4 Ditto ditto for 2 months, at Rs. 20 ditto ditto	160 0 0	
		3 Ditto ditto for 1 month, at Rs. 20 ditto ditto	60 0 0	
		4 Ditto ditto for 1 month, at Rs. 10 ditto ditto	40 0 0	
		1 Ditto ditto for 7 days of November, at Rs. 20 per mensem	4 10 9	
		1 Ditto ditto for 25 days of December, at Rs. 20 per mensem, less Rs. 2 for fine	18 0 9	
		1 Mohurir's salary for 24 days for February, at Rs. 20 per month	18 9 0	
		1 Ditto ditto for 15 days of October, at Rs. 10 ditto	4 13 3	
		1 Ditto ditto for 23 days of November, at Rs. 10 ditto	7 10 8	
		1 Ditto ditto for 24 days of December, at Rs. 10 ditto	9 0 3	
		1 Ditto ditto for 24 days of December, at Rs. 10 ditto	7 6 8	
		2 Extra mohurirs' salary for four kists for 1 month in each kist, at Rs. 15 per month each	120 0 0	
		6 Mohurirs' salary for 8 months, at Rs. 20 per month each, for Act VII	960 0 0	
		6 Ditto ditto for 1 month, at Rs. 20 ditto ditto	120 0 0	
		4 Ditto ditto for 2 months, at Rs. 20 ditto ditto	160 0 0	
		1 Ditto ditto for 2 months and 20 days of May, at Rs. 10 per month, for Act VII	28 7 0	
		1 Ditto ditto for 30 days of March, at Rs. 20 per month	19 5 6	
		1 Ditto ditto for 24 days of May, at Rs. 20 ditto	15 7 6	
		1 Ditto ditto for 24 days for May, at Rs. 20 ditto	18 1 3	
		1 Orderly peon's salary for 11 months, at Rs. 6 ditto	66 0 0	
		1 Duffry's salary for 11 months, at Rs. 7 per month, Rs. 2 less for fine	75 0 0	
		3 Chowdars' salary for 11 months, at Rs. 5 per month each	165 0 0	
		<i>For Re-valuation Work.</i>		
		1 Clerk's salary for 12 months and 30 days of December, at Rs. 15-12 per mensem, less 4 annas for fine	224 2 0*	
		1 Clerk's salary for 3 days of October, at Rs. 18-12 per month	1 13 0*	
		1 Ditto for arrears of previous month	6 10 6*	
		1 Ditto for 13 months and 25 days of February at Rs. 15 per mensem	208 8 3†	
		1 Ditto for arrears of previous month	14 7 3†	
		Mohurir's salary for the arrears of the previous years, quarter kept in deposit	154 8 0	
		9 Ditto for 3 months at Rs. 11-4 per month each	303 12 0‡	
		4 Ditto for 4 " at " 11-4 " " "	88 0 0	
		7 Ditto for 2 " at " 11-4 " " "	157 8 0	
		2 Ditto for 2 months and 15 days of October, at Rs. 11-4 per month each	35 8 8	
		4 Ditto for 26 days of October, at Rs. 11-4 per month each	37 11 0	
		1 Ditto for 19 " of " at " 11-4 " " "	6 15 8	
		1 Ditto for 24 " of December, at " 11-4 " " "	10 2 3	
		1 Ditto for 26 " of January, at " 11-4 " " "	9 7 0	
		1 Ditto for 20 " of February, at " 11-4 " " "	5 0 6	
		1 Ditto for 14 " of " at " 11-4 " " "	7 3 3	
		1 Ditto for 24 " of March, at " 11-4 " " "	10 2 6	
		1 Ditto for 6 " of May, at " 11-4 " " "	2 2 0	
		1 Ditto for 16 " of June, at " 11-4 " " "	6 0 0	
		1 Ditto for 20 " of July, at " 11-4 " " "	10 8 6	
		Ditto for the arrears kept in deposit for the three quarters of the year	280 11 9	
	7,070	Total Establishment	6,166 6 11	
		<i>Contingencies of Collection Office.</i>		
	6,747	Cost of serving processes of the Road Cess Collection office by affixing court-fees stamps under Board's Circular No. 3 of August 1882	2,500 0 0	
		Boat fare and drummer's wages for serving processes of the Collection office through the Collectorate Nazir	340 15 0	
		1 Sweeper's wages for 12 months at Rs. 2 per month	24 0 0	
		1 Punkha-puller's pay for 3 months and 22 days of May, at Rs. 4 per month	14 13 3	
		1 Ditto ditto for 12 days of August and 14 days of September, at Rs. 4 per month	9 6 6	
		Cost of binding register-books, &c.	37 0 0	
		Price of banya-bardha cloth	7 14 0	
		Postage stamps for office use	30 0 0	
		Vinegar supplied for preparing ink	12 0 0	
		Kerosene oil supplied for office lamp	9 11 6	
		Miscellaneous petty materials	3 6 8	
		4 Desks purchased for office furniture at Rs. 24 each	96 0 0	
		4 Almirahs purchased for office furniture at Rs. 60 each	240 0 0	
		1 Almirah purchased for office furniture at Rs. 45	45 0 0	
		2 Wooden chairs purchased for office furniture at Rs. 2 each	4 0 0	
		17 Locks purchased for office furniture	10 4 0	
		19 Brass caps purchased for office almirahs	11 12 6	
	6,747	Total Contingencies	3,390 2 3	
		Total Establishment and Contingencies of Collection Office		9,740 8 6
	14,717	Carried over		9,740 8 6

* One-fourth of Rs. 25 = Rs. 6-4 less paid for deposit.
† One-fourth of Rs. 25 = Rs. 6 less paid for deposit.
‡ One-fourth of Rs. 15 = Rs. 3-12 less paid for deposit.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	14,717	Brought forward	...	9,746 5 0
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		Establishment of Committee's Office.		
Administration	1956	Head clerk and Accountant's salary for 11 months at Rs. 122 per mensem ...	1,312 0 0	
		Second clerk's salary for 1 month and 8 days of November at Rs. 35 per mensem ...	44 5 6	
		Second clerk's salary for 9 months and 29 days of November at Rs. 23 per mensem ...	241 16 6	
		Peon's salary for 11 months at Rs. 6 per mensem ...	66 0 0	
	7,956	Total Establishment	1,663 15 9	
		Contingencies of Committee's Office.		
	240	Subscription to Calcutta Gazette for the year ...	29 6 0	
		Service postage stamps for office use ...	39 8 0	
		Receipt stamps affixed on cheques ...	2 14 0	
		Punkha-pullers pay for six months at Rs. 4 per mensem ...	24 0 0	
		Municipal tax for Road Cess Office for four quarters ending September 1885 at Rs. 2-4 per quarter ...	9 0 0	
		4 Brass seals purchased for the Branch Committees for cancelling vouchers of payments ...	24 3 6	
		Cost of binding books and Gazette files ...	7 4 6	
		Supplying two district maps for use ...	6 12 0	
		Cost for civil suits made by contractors ...	19 15 0	
		Do. of an wooden bracket for office clock ...	4 8 0	
		Do. for taking photograph of Road Cess Office building ...	13 0 0	
		Miscellaneous petty contingencies ...	8 1 3	
	240	Total Contingencies	189 4 9	
	2,196	Total Establishment and contingencies of Committee's Office	...	1,853 4 0
	2,333	Percentage cost of Establishment for offices of account and control as per Accountant-General's letter Nos. 708L-F. and 125L-F. dated 10th January 1885 and 30th June 1885, respectively ...	2,292 15 6	2,292 15 0
		Stationery and Printing of Collection Office.		
Stationery	840	Stationery supplied from the Stationery Office, Calcutta, and bazar with carriage ...	96 0 0	
		Printed forms supplied from Stationery Office, &c., with conveyance ...	435 7 0	
	840	Total Stationery, &c., for Collection office	532 0 0	
		Stationery and Printing for Committee's office.		
	200	Stationery supplied from the Stationery Office ...	50 2 0	
		Cost of printed forms ditto ditto ...	19 7 5	
		Cost of printing the annual accounts and report of the District Road Cess Committee for the cess year 482-83 in the Calcutta Gazette, vide Commissioners' No. 421R, of 23rd June 1885 ...	119 2 0	
	200	Total Stationery, &c., for Committee's office	179 9 7	
		Stationery and Printing for District Engineer's Office.		
	560	Stationery supplied from the Stationery Office ...	171 0 0	
		Cost of printed forms supplied from Stationery Office and advertisements made for inviting tenders, &c. ...	163 11 12	
	560	Total Stationery, &c., for District Engineer's office	337 1 1	
	1,000	Total Stationery and Printing	...	1,048 11 2
		PUBLIC WORKS.		
Original Works	22,742	1 Constructing 10 masonry bridges with iron top on the road from Mymensingh to Subarna-colly—		
		Excavating foundation ...	119 0 0	119 0 0
		Brickwork ...	11,177 5 0	9,922 6 0
		Concrete work ...	291 0 3	291 2 3
		Cement pointing ...	206 13 3	206 13 3
		Wrought and cast-iron work ...	6,913 14 0	6,904 14 0
		Red painting, two coats ...	136 1 0	136 1 0
		Earthwork to approaches of bridges ...	595 6 9	135 6 9
		Clearing channel beds ...	250 3 0	250 3 0
		Karchon glazed pipe culvert ...	68 14 0	58 14 0
		Dismantling existing bridge ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
		Contingencies ...	291 3 0	291 15 0
			20,012 5 3	18,801 2 3
	2,052 (1,000+302) (1)	1 Extending and improving culverts at 21st, 22nd, and 41st miles on the Mymensingh-Subarna-colly road—		
		Excavating foundation ...	2 14 0	2 14 0
		Brickwork ...	612 9 0	812 9 0
		Concrete work ...	15 2 0	15 2 0
		Cement pointing ...	50 7 0	30 7 6
		Centering for arches ...	15 0 0	15 0 0
		Dismantling old brickwork ...	27 10 0	27 10 0
		Cement plastering ...	37 3 6	37 3 6
		Earthwork to approaches of bridges ...	6 14 0	6 14 0
	24,794		947 12 0	947 12 0
	20,846	Carried over	...	19,748 14 8
				11,971 7 2

(a) Estimate sanctioned in Bengal Government's letter No. 12800, dated 24th July 1884, and Commissioner's No. 625R, dated 2nd August 1884.
 (b) Ditto in Commissioner's No. 404T, dated 24th January 1885.
 (1) Transfer of Rs. 302 was sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 241E of 23rd March 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	20,846		Brought forward ...	...	...	19,746 14 3	14,971 7 2
	24,794		EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original Works—continued.	1,268	1	Metalling with laterite at 19th, 20th, 21st and 26th miles on Mymensingh to Suburnacolly road— Carting laterite to site with digging ... Spreading and consolidating ...	1,268	397 11 9 270 0 0	397 11 9 270 0 0	
	520	1	Planting trees 3 miles at 18th, 30th and 41th miles of the Mymensingh to Suburnacolly road— Planting trees with maintaining nursery garden ... Earthen raised mounds ... Fencing and maintaining trees ...	520	19 13 0 60 1 0 246 15 0	19 13 0 60 1 0 246 15 0	
	(2) 123 (389-129-137)	1	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 13th and 24th miles of the road from Mymensingh to Suburnacolly— Earthwork in foundation ... Carts for conveying pipes ... Fitting and fixing pipes ... Filling earth ... Earthen glazed pipe culverts ... Dismantling timber bridges ...	389	3 12 9 14 0 0 17 2 0 7 1 6 40 3 6 2 0 0	3 12 9 14 0 0 17 2 0 7 1 6 40 3 6 2 0 0	
	(3) 188	1	Planting boundary trees on the Mymensingh to Suburnacolly road— Planting trees ... Earthen mounds ...	188	12 0 0 37 8 0	12 0 0 37 8 0	
	(4) 1,494	1	Raising and widening the portion of the Mymensingh to Suburnacolly road between Madhupore and Suburnacolly— Earthwork ... Contingencies ...	1,494	1,420 9 0 10 0 0	1,420 9 0 10 0 0	
	(5) 80	1	Constructing a temporary bamboo bridge over Gabtali ferry on the Mymensingh to Suburnacolly road ...	80	80 0 0	80 0 0	
	(6) 438	1	Constructing glazed pipe culverts at 30th, 34th, and 36th miles of the road from Mymensingh to Suburnacolly— Earthen glazed pipes ... Dismantling timber bridges ... Fitting and fixing pipes ... Carts for conveying pipes ... Earthwork for filling gaps ...	438	330 10 6 7 0 0 7 0 0 20 0 0 12 0 0	330 10 6 7 0 0 7 0 0 20 0 0 12 0 0	
	(7) 1,036	1	Metalling two miles with laterite at 27th and 29th miles of the road from Mymensingh to Suburnacolly— Carting laterite at site ...	1,036	690 0 0	690 0 0	
	(8) 530	1	Widening and raising the 31st mile of the Mymensingh to Suburnacolly road— Earthwork ...	530	530 0 0	530 0 0	
	173	2	Planting trees 1 mile of the Mymensingh to Jamalpore road, between 17th and 18th mile-posts— Planting trees with maintenance ... Fencing and maintaining trees ... Maintaining trees with clearing jungle ...	173	8 7 0 27 8 0 44 8 6	8 7 0 27 8 0 44 8 6	
	142 (291-149)(9)	2	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 7th, 8th, and 11th miles of the Mymensingh to Jamalpore road— Earthwork in foundation ... Dismantling timber bridges ... Earthen glazed pipes ... Carts for conveying pipes ... Fitting and fixing pipes ... Earthwork ...	291	1 0 0 9 0 0 89 4 6 12 0 0 23 2 0 6 14 6	1 0 0 9 0 0 89 4 6 12 0 0 23 2 0 6 14 6	
	39,796				141 5 0	141 5 0	
	20,846		Carried over ...	...	...	24,206 3 8	14,971 7 2

- (2) Transfer of Rs. 129 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 346R of 3rd June 1885, and Rs. 137 sanctioned in No. 453R of 15th July 1885.
 (3) Ditto Rs. 148 ditto ditto No. 241R of 23rd March 1885.
 (4) Ditto Rs. 1,494 ditto ditto No. 241R of 23rd March 1885.
 (5) Ditto Rs. 80 ditto ditto No. 241R ditto.
 (6) Ditto Rs. 438 ditto ditto No. 346R of 3rd June 1885.
 (7) Ditto Rs. 1,036 ditto ditto No. 453R of 15th July 1885.
 (8) Ditto Rs. 530 ditto ditto ditto.
 (9) Ditto Rs. 140 ditto ditto No. 386R of 5th June 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Disaggregating number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	20,846		Brought forward ...	.....	....	24,206 3 3	14,971 7 2
	30,786		EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original Works—continued.	(10) 114	2	Planting boundary trees on both sides of the Mymensingh to Jamalpore road ...	114	....	....	....
	(11) 47	2	Completing the two masonry culverts at 18th and 4th miles of the Mymensingh to Jamalpore road— Brickwork Concrete work	47	26 8 0 20 0 0	26 8 0 20 0 0	
	75	3	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culvert at 1st mile of the Jamalpore to Bowshibangali road— Earthwork in foundation Earthen glazed pipes Carts for conveying pipes Fitting and fixing pipes Contingencies	75	46 8 0 1 4 6 21 4 0 8 0 0 7 0 0 0 8 0	46 8 0 1 4 6 21 4 0 8 0 0 7 0 0 0 8 0	
	344	4	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 42nd mile of the Jamalpore and Sherepore road— Earthwork in foundation, &c. Dismantling timber bridges Earthen glazed pipes Carting pipes to site Fitting and fixing pipes Contingencies	344	38 0 6 0 2 3 1 5 0 60 8 6 12 0 0 9 0 0 1 0 0	38 0 6 0 2 3 1 5 0 60 8 6 12 0 0 9 0 0 1 0 0	
	75	5	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 30th mile of the Sherepore to Pearpore road— Earthwork in foundation, &c. Earthen glazed pipes Carting pipes to site Fitting and fixing pipes Contingencies	75	46 9 3 0 11 3 34 0 6 6 0 0 1 13 6 2 0 0	46 9 3 0 11 3 34 0 6 6 0 0 1 13 6 2 0 0	
	166	6	Raising and widening the Mymensingh to Toke road at 14th, 23rd, 36th, 37th, and 43rd miles— Earthwork	166	146 4 0 146 4 0	146 4 0 146 4 0	
	163	6	Constructing and improving the Mymensingh to Toke road at 33rd mile to the ferry ghat at Husempore— Earthwork	163	174 0 0 174 0 0	174 0 0 174 0 0	
	110	6	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 23rd and 38th miles on the Mymensingh to Toke road— Earthwork in foundation, &c. Earthen glazed pipes Carting pipes to site Fitting and fixing pipes	110	71 0 6 1 12 6 46 4 0 8 0 0 16 0 0	71 0 6 1 12 6 46 4 0 8 0 0 16 0 0	
	347	6	Planting trees two miles of the Mymensingh to Toke road at 28th and 43rd miles— Planting trees with maintenance Earthen raised mounds Fencing and maintaining trees Contingencies	347	215 9 0 7 7 0 29 10 9 141 5 3 33 2 0	215 9 0 7 7 0 29 10 9 141 5 3 33 2 0	
	(12) 167	6	Planting boundary trees on both sides of the Mymensingh to Toke road ...	167	....	....
	(13) 289	6	Providing earthen glazed pipes on the 2nd mile of the Mymensingh to Toke road— Dismantling brickwork Earthen glazed pipes Conveying pipes Fitting and fixing pipes Earthwork Respreading road Brickwork with cement pointing	289	275 0 0 5 0 0 171 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 75 0 0	275 0 0 5 0 0 171 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 75 0 0	
	33,703				275 0 0	275 0 0	
	30,846		Carried over ...	.....	....	26,301 5 3	14,971 7 2

(10) Transfer of Rs. 114 sanctioned by the Commissioner's No. 241 R of 23rd March 1885.

(11) Ditto of " 47 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 453 R of 15th July 1885.

(12) Ditto of " 167 ditto ditto No. 241 R of 23rd March 1885.

(13) Ditto of " 289 ditto ditto No. 12 R of 6th October 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Designating number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	20,846		Brought forward ...	...	.....	25,301 5 3	14,971 7 2
	32,703		EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original Works continued.	(1) 5,400 (1,500+900)	7	Metalling both sides of the approaches of 5th mile bridge on the road from Mymensing to Rangapulpore and Gouripore— Dressing road surface Sowing and edging bricks Jbama metal Breaking metal Spreading and consolidating ditto Rubbish Earthwork on metal berm Contingencies	(a) 5,854	98 2 3 1,439 15 0 2,682 1 9 232 10 9 310 10 0 176 0 0 91 0 0 10 0 0	98 2 3 1,439 15 0 2,682 1 9 232 10 9 310 10 0 176 0 0 91 0 0 10 0 0	
	500	7	Planting trees 10 miles of the Mymensing to Rangapulpore and Gouripore road— Mangoe, almond and jack trees ...	(b) 3,326	1,082 6 0 1,082 6 0	499 11 0 499 11 0	
	387	8	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 40th, 41st, 43rd and 44th miles on the road from Huseenpore to Jungleburi via Kisorogunge— Earthwork in foundation &c. Dismantling existing culverts Earthen glazed pipes Carting pipes to site Fitting and fixing pipes	387	3 15 3 0 0 0 173 9 0 23 0 0 34 8 0	3 15 3 0 0 0 173 9 0 23 0 0 34 8 0	
	(2) 91	8	Re-erecting a bamboo bridge at 30th mile of the Rowshcebangali to Subornocolly road— Bamboo bridging, &c. Earthwork	91	36 12 0 21 0 6 60 12 6	36 12 0 21 0 6 60 12 6	
	2,060	10	Construction of the road from Shambhugunge to Durgapore via Shamgong between Jharea and Durgapore— Earthwork Bamboo bridges Contingencies	(c) 34,012	25,498 0 7 792 0 0 431 2 9	1,653 15 0 9 0 0	
	571	10	Constructing an inspection bungalow at 13th mile of the Shambhugunge to Durgapore road via Shamgunge— Sālwood posts 6" Grass thatching, &c. Double Mowla matwalling Filling pinth with earth Mud flooring 4" Grass thatching, &c. Coarse matwalling Contingencies	(d) 509	177 12 0 172 0 0 99 8 9 8 15 3 2 1 6 43 3 3 19 12 0 14 2 0	177 12 0 172 0 0 99 8 9 8 15 3 2 1 6 43 3 3 19 12 0 14 2 0	
	(3) 300 (200+100)	10	Planting trees 10 miles of the Shambhugunge to Durgapore road via Shamgunge— Mangoe, almond and jack trees, &c., ...	(e) 3,326	261 10 0 261 10 0	261 10 0 261 10 0	
	347	10	Planting trees two miles of the Shambhugunge to Durgapore road at 28th and 35th miles— Planting trees, &c., Earthen raised mounds, &c., Fencing and maintaining trees Contingencies	347	44 0 0 16 14 6 60 11 0 15 0 0	44 0 0 16 14 6 60 11 0 15 0 0	
	1,087	10	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 4th, 6th, 10th 2nd and 24th miles on the Shambhugunge to Durgapore road— Dismantling timber bridges Earthen glazed pipes Carting pipes to site Fitting and fixing pipes Earthwork	1,087	10 12 0 462 14 4 45 0 0 47 0 0 13 7 3	10 12 0 462 14 0 45 0 0 47 0 0 13 7 3	
	(4) 1,020	10	Improving and Widening a portion of the Shambhugunge to Durgapore road— Earthwork	1,020	570 1 3 494 14 3 494 14 3	570 1 3 494 14 3 494 14 3	
	44,390				494 14 3	494 14 3	
	20,846		Carried over ...	.....	...	34,518 3 6	14,971 7 2

(1) Transfer of Rs. 900 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 12R of 6th October 1885.

(a) Estimate sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 162R, dated 27th March 1884.

(2) Transfer of Rs. 91 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 194—T of 19th December 1884.

(b) Ditto in ditto No. 476R, dated 17th April 1882.

(c) Estimate sanctioned in Bengal Government's letter No. 4530, dated 14th December 1880, and Commissioner's No. 196R, dated 32nd December 1880.

(d) Estimate sanctioned in Bengal Government's letter No. 3019LC, dated 30th December 1881 and Commissioner's No. 237R, dated 11th January 1882.

(5) Transfer of Rs. 100 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 453R, dated 15th July 1885.

(e) Estimate sanctioned in Commissioner's letter No. 476R, dated 17th April 1882.

(4) Transfer of Rs. 1,020 ditto ditto No. 241R, of 23rd March 1885.

Sub-head of estimate	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	28,846		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	34,518 2 0	14,971 7 2
	44,396		EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original Works—continued.	(1) 7,500	10	Improving the road from Shambhugunge to Durgapore via Shambhugunge— Wrought-iron work with carriage	(a) 9,522	1,098 13 0 1,098 13 0	1,098 13 0 1,098 13 0	
	(2) 3,944 (11,441—7,500)	11	Constructing three masonry culverts at 15th and 18th miles of the road from Madhupore to Tangail				
	3,210	11	Constructing four masonry culverts at 33rd, 35th, 37th and 50th miles of the road from Madhupore to Tangail— Earthwork in foundation Brickwork Contingencies	(b) 3,210	10 0 3 1,576 15 0 56 1 9 1,643 1 0	10 0 3 1,576 15 0 56 1 9 1,643 1 0	
	1,292	11	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 39th, 44th and 58th miles of the road from Madhupore to Tangail— Dismantling timber bridges Earthen glazed pipes Fitting and fixing pipes Conveying pipes to site Earthwork	1,292	9 8 0 456 13 0 60 4 0 60 5 0 37 5 8 612 3 9	9 8 0 456 13 0 60 4 0 60 5 0 37 5 8 612 3 9	
	347	11	Planting trees two miles of the Madhupore to Tangail road at 45th and 58th miles— Planting trees Earthen raised mounds Fencing and maintaining trees	347	13 0 0 17 4 0 163 5 0 193 0 0	13 0 0 17 4 0 163 5 0 193 0 0	
	(3) 23	11	Constructing a temporary bamboo bridge over 45th mile ferry on the Madhupore to Tangail road— Bamboo bridging	23	23 0 0	23 0 0	
	(4) 288	11	Providing a ferry boat at Hamidpore, 45th mile of the Madhupore to Tangail road	288	288 8 0	288 8 0	
	127	12	Constructing arch masonry over the existing masonry abutments on the road from Ramgopalpore to Kishoregunge, via Attarbati up to Ishurgunge— Brickwork Concrete work Cement pointing	127	98 4 3 19 9 6 12 11 6 123 0 3	98 4 3 19 9 6 12 11 6 123 0 3	
	560	12	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 14th and 16th miles of the Ramgopalpore to Kishoregunge road— Dismantling timber bridges Earthen glazed pipes Carting pipes to site Fitting and fixing pipes Earthwork	560	17 0 0 244 14 6 28 0 0 30 8 0 7 0 0 327 4 0	17 0 0 244 14 6 28 0 0 30 8 0 7 0 0 327 4 0	
	(5) 165	12	Additions and alterations to the masonry culverts at 15th mile of the Ramgopalpore to Kishoregunge road up to Ishurgunge— Earthwork in foundation Brickwork with cement pointing	165	2 0 0 155 0 0 157 0 0	2 0 0 155 0 0 157 0 0	
	352	13	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts from 2nd to 5th miles on the Mymensingh to Daponea road— Dismantling timber bridges Earthwork in foundation, &c. Earthen glazed pipes Conveying pipes Fitting and fixing pipes Contingencies	352	12 0 0 6 12 9 230 3 6 9 0 0 41 0 0 6 0 0 305 0 3	12 0 0 6 12 9 230 3 6 9 0 0 41 0 0 6 0 0 305 0 3	
	62,204						
	30,846		Carried over ...	.....	.....	39,305 3 3	14,971 7 2

- (a). Estimate sanctioned in Commissioner's letter No. 275 R, dated 9th April 1885.
 (b). Ditto " " in Commissioner's letter No. 704 R, dated 15th September 1884.
 (1). Transfer of Rs. 7,500 ditto ditto No. 886 R, of 3rd June 1883.
 (2). Ditto " 7,500 ditto ditto ditto.
 (3). Ditto " 33 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 241 R, of 23rd March 1885.
 (4). Ditto " 288 ditto ditto No. 386 R, of 3rd June 1885.
 (5). Ditto " 165 ditto ditto No. 241 R, of 23rd March 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. 63,204		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 50,305 3 3	Rs. A. P. 14,971 7 2
	20,440		EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			Original Works—continued.				
Original Works—continued.	(1) 1,067	13	Constructing a masonry culvert at 3rd mile of the Mymensingh to Dapouea road— Earthwork in foundation, &c. ... Brickwork ... Concrete work ... Cement pointing ... Metalling with spreading and consolidating ... Dismantling timber bridges ... Centring for arches ... Turfing slopes ...	1,067	31 2 3 812 1 0 8 0 0 50 0 0 50 4 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 6	31 2 3 112 1 0 8 0 0 50 0 0 50 4 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 6	
	(a) 800	13	Widening the road from Mymensingh to Dapouea— Earthwork ...	847	689 2 0 689 2 0	689 2 0 689 2 0	
	(b) 7,750 (6,500 + 1,250)	13 & 33	Constructing three masonry bridges and pipe culverts on the road from Mymensingh to Dapouea and thence to Phulbaria— Earthwork in foundation, &c. ... Brickwork ... Concrete work ... Cement pointing ... Removing and respreading metal ... Metalling over bridges and approaches ... Centring for arch ... Turfing ... Dismantling timber and bamboo bridges ... Improving the khal ... Contingencies ...	8,038*	116 4 3 6,684 5 9 244 0 0 416 0 0 33 0 0 178 4 9 1 0 0 17 4 6 27 0 0 145 7 0 306 10 3	116 4 3 6,684 5 9 244 0 0 416 0 0 33 0 0 178 4 9 110 0 0 17 4 6 27 0 0 145 7 0 306 10 3	
	(c) 601 (781—180)	28	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 16th, 17th, 24th and 25th miles of the Shamgunge to Netrokona road— Dismantling timber bridges ... Earthwork ... Earthen glazed pipes ... Carting pipes ... Fitting and fixing pipes ...	781	21 0 0 5 6 0 392 2 0 42 8 0 34 0 0	21 0 0 5 6 0 392 2 0 42 8 0 34 0 0	
	173	28	Planting trees 1 mile at 26th mile of the road from Shamgunge to Netrokona— Planting trees, &c. ... Earthen raised mounds, &c. ... Fencing trees, &c. ... Contingencies ...	173	2 14 0 10 4 0 71 0 0 8 0 0	2 14 0 10 4 0 71 0 0 8 0 0	
	(d) 2,809 (3,399—16 524)	29	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 2nd, 4th, 8th, and 16th miles of the Kishoregunge to Kateadi road— Earthwork in foundation work, &c. ... Dismantling timber bridges ... Earthen glazed pipes ... Carting pipes to site ... Fitting and fixing pipes ...	3,383†	86 4 3 61 0 0 1,517 6 0 147 8 0 245 10 0	86 4 3 61 0 0 1,517 6 0 147 8 0 245 10 0	
	173	29	Planting trees 1 mile at 16th mile of the Kishoregunge to Kateadi road— Planting trees with maintenance ... Earthen raised mounds ... Fencing trees, &c. ... Contingencies ...	173	15 14 3 16 17 9 80 13 0 16 13 0	15 14 3 16 17 9 80 13 0 16 13 0	
	1,406	31	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts at 16th, 20th, 22nd and 24th miles of the Kateadi to Nichl road— Earthwork in foundation, &c. ... Dismantling timber bridges ... Earthen glazed pipes ... Carting pipes ... Fitting and fixing pipes ...	1,406	37 11 0 24 4 0 744 8 0 57 12 0 121 10 0	37 11 0 24 4 0 744 8 0 57 12 0 121 10 0	
	77,033				989 13 9	989 13 9	
	20,940		Carried over ...	.....	.....	52,172 12 6	14,971 7 2

(1) Transfer of Rs. 1,067 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 194T. of 19th December 1884.

* Estimate sanctioned in Bengal Government letter No. 610L.C., dated 19th March 1885, and Commissioner's No. 240K. of 29th March 1885.

† Estimate sanctioned in Commissioner's letter No. 661R., dated 23rd August 1884.

(a) As per supplementary budget estimate sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 68R.C. of 8th January 1885, and Commissioner's No. 164R. of 16th January 1885.

(b) Transfer of Rs. 1,250 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 12R. of 6th October 1885.

(c) Transfer of Rs. 160 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 346R. of 3rd June 1885.

(d) Transfer of Rs. 16 and Rs. 524 sanctioned in Commissioner's Nos. 194T. and 366R. of 19th December 1884 and 3rd June 1885, respectively.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinction in sum-ber.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	20,846		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	52,172 12 6	14,971 7 2
	77,038		EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original Works—continued.	173	33	Planting trees 1 mile at 13th mile of the Daponea to Phulbaria road— Planting trees with maintenance ... Earthen mounds, &c. ... Fencing trees, &c. ...	173	59 2 6 10 7 0 97 15 6	5 2 6 10 7 0 97 15 6	
	288	36	Constructing earthen glazed pipe culverts on the Dobakholla to Gopalgunj road— Earthwork in foundation, &c. ... Earthen glazed pipes ... Carting pipes ... Fitting and fixing pipes ... Dismantling bamboo bridge ...	288	166 9 0 5 0 0 149 0 0 9 0 0 24 0 0 3 0 0	166 9 0 5 0 0 149 0 0 9 0 0 24 0 0 3 0 0	
	686 (a)	...	Improving the water channel of the Brahmaputra river near the town ...	686	190 0 0	190 0 0	
	782 (b)	...	Providing a sluice gate and other improvements on the drain towards Brahmaputra river from 1st mile culvert on Subarnocolly road— Earthwork in foundation, &c. ... Brickwork ... Cement pointing ... Ditto plastering ... Piling with old timber ... Improving drain ... Wrought-iron work, &c. ... Contingencies ...	782	665 11 6 63 2 0 422 2 3 37 0 0 11 8 3 78 0 0 25 0 0 65 0 0 6 10 6	665 11 6 63 2 0 422 2 3 37 0 0 11 8 3 78 0 0 25 0 0 65 0 0 6 10 6	
	131 (c)	...	Constructing a feeder road from Balipara to Brahmaputra river bank to Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway— Earthwork ... Clearing jungle, &c. ...	131	89 7 0 18 0 0	89 7 0 18 0 0	
	87 (d)	...	Constructing a feeder road from Kalibazar to Brahmaputra river bank to Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway— Earthwork ... Jungle clearing ...	87	107 7 0 50 13 0 1 0 0	107 7 0 50 13 0 1 0 0	
	583 (300 + 288) (e) 4,000	15 & 16	Surveying the district roads, canal, &c., in the district as required ... Village road works in the Jamalpore Sub-division— Village track from Jamalpore to Haren-dhora ... Village track from Shearpore to Bongao ... Ditto from Char Shearpore to Kamarchar ... Village track from Maschali to Gilagacha ... Ditto from Shambhugunj to Khadanga ... Village track from Bhadanga to Bokshi-gunj ... Village track from Dewangunj to Halkar-char ... Village track from Nandina to Polastolla ... Ditto from Shearpore to Nalitabari ... Ditto from Nalitabari to Bhathkura ... Ditto from Bhathkura to Madarchar ... Bridge over Godasimla road ... Ditto over Mirzapore road ... Ditto over Narundi road ... Supplying earthen glazed pipes for constructing culverts on the sub-divisional village roads ...	583	422 6 9 181 5 0 405 9 3 329 4 0 389 12 9 459 1 3 492 0 0 210 4 3 505 0 0 825 8 6 116 6 6 148 6 3 48 12 0 43 0 6 169 6 0 583 8 0	422 6 9 181 5 0 405 9 3 329 4 0 389 12 9 459 1 3 492 0 0 210 4 3 505 0 0 825 8 6 116 6 6 148 6 3 48 12 0 43 0 6 169 6 0 583 8 0	
	4,000	17	Village road works in the Atia Sub-division— Village track from Kagramari to Selimpore Kola ... Village track from Nagarbari to Subarno-colly ... Village track from Bhukta to Kaddahur ... Ditto from Matara to Jamarki ... Ditto from Pingna to Bengulla ... Ditto from Bhadurichat to Ambarea ... Ditto from Gopalpore to Pingna ... Ditto from Selimpore to Nagarpore via Denega ... Village track from Pathrail to Kadar-pore ... Ditto from Jamarki to Mirzapore ... Ditto from Porabari road to Porabari Bazar ...	4,000	4,970 4 3 108 7 3 300 12 0 94 12 3 49 13 9 88 9 6 178 14 0 99 5 3 140 0 0 180 0 3 242 14 6 141 10 0 24 12 0	4,970 4 3 108 7 3 300 12 0 94 12 3 49 13 9 88 9 6 178 14 0 99 5 3 140 0 0 180 0 3 242 14 6 141 10 0 24 12 0	
	87,748		Carried over ...	.....	1,647 14 8	1,647 14 8	
	20,846			.....	.....	59,455 7 0	14,971 7 2

(a) Transfer of Rs. 686 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 1047 of 10th December 1884.

(b) Transfer of Rs. 782 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 1802 of 3rd June 1885.

(c) Ditto of Rs. 131 ditto ditto No. 241R. of 23rd March 1885.

(d) Ditto of Rs. 87 ditto ditto No. 241R. of ditto

(e) Ditto of Rs. 288 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 1061, of 3rd June 1885.

The excess expenditure of Rs. 970-4-3 was met from the saving of Rs. 1,833-15-3, under the repairs of the Sub-divisional works with the sanction of the Branch Committee. Commissioner's sanction is not required, vide this office letter No. 663, dated 17th March 1884.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	20,816						
	67,748		Brought forward ...	.....	.....	50,455 7 0	14,971 7 2
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original Works—concluded.		17	Village road work in the Atia sub-division—concluded.				
			Village track from Ramnagar to Dhabakandi ...		24 4 9	24 4 9	
			Village track from Maismara to Bhatgao ...		91 7 9	91 7 9	
			Ditto from Korotia to Bashail ...		117 11 3	117 11 3	
			Ditto from Kabadabar to Ratanganj ...		85 0 0	85 0 0	
			Ditto from Dhalkan Chandpore to Tannuorgru ...		18 15 6	18 15 6	
			Village track from Tarki to Main road vid Sadapore ...	4,000	37 3 0	37 3 0	
			Village track from Pingna to Jamna river ...		128 4 9	128 4 9	
			Ditto from Dighalia to Kagnari ...		26 3 6	26 3 6	
			Ditto from Barabashalia road ...		100 0 0	100 0 0	
			Kazipore road ...		59 9 3	59 9 3	
			Culverts near Ananda Singh's house ...		23 3 6	23 3 6	
			Supplying earthen glazed pipes for constructing culverts on sub-divisional village road ...		1,302 0 0	1,302 0 0	
					3,691 14 0	3,691 14 0	
	1,000	18 10	Village road works in the Sudder sub-division—				
			Village track from Tarakanda to Ghose-gong ...		737 0 0	737 0 0	
			Village track from Shanibhugunge to Tarakanda ...		324 11 6	324 11 6	
			Village track from police line to Daponea bazar ...		218 3 9	218 3 9	
			Village track from Duttigram to Sootia ...		189 1 6	189 1 6	
			Ditto from Shahaganj to Golokapore ...		543 0 0	543 0 0	
			Village track from Chiehoa to Dulla ...	4,000	54 14 0	54 14 0	
			Ditto from Phulbaria to Raghunath-pore ...		905 15 6	905 15 6	
			Village track from Raghunathpore to Balla ...		923 13 9	923 13 9	
			Village track from Debal to Bhatookakura and Habiaghat ...		331 10 6	331 10 6	
			Village track from Tarakanda to Kukail ...		68 0 0	68 0 0	
			Ditto from I-harganj to Dewan-ganj ...		54 3 3	54 3 3	
			Total ...		4,334 9 9	4,334 9 9	
	4,000	19	Village road works in the Netrokona sub-division—				
			Village track from Netrokona to Kendua ...		1,040 6 0	1,040 6 0	
			Ditto from ditto to Durgapore ...		1,182 8 3	1,182 8 3	
			Ditto from ditto to Barhatta ...		338 0 0	338 0 0	
			Ditto from ditto to Naramandahar ...		679 13 6	679 13 6	
			Village track from Harikhal to Anjala ...		30 0 0	30 0 0	
			Ditto from Debal to Durgapore ...		269 9 6	269 9 6	
			Ditto from Fulhar road to sub-divisional office ...	4,000	35 11 9	35 11 9	
			Village track from sub-divisional office to Sub-Registrar's office ...		44 7 3	44 7 3	
			Village track from sub-divisional office door to Fulhar road ...		15 0 0	15 0 0	
			Construction of Dyal bridge ...		712 8 0	712 8 0	
			Bridge over the road drain in the sub-division ...		15 0 0	15 0 0	
			Supplying earthen glazed pipes for constructing culverts in the sub-division ...		347 4 0	347 4 0	
			Total ...		4,698 4 3	4,698 4 3	
	4,000	20	Village road works in the Kishoregunj sub-division—				
			Village track from Mirzapore to Pakindia bazar ...		15 14 3	15 14 3	
			Village track from Bazitpore Munsiff's cu'cherry to Bharab bazar ...		52 0 0	52 0 0	
			Village track from Kubarchar to Bharab bazar ...	4,000	67 2 0	67 2 0	
			Village track from Katendi to Bazitpore ...		547 6 6	547 6 6	
			Wooden bridge over Kakardia road ...		75 0 0	75 0 0	
			Supplying earthen glazed pipes for constructing culverts on village roads in the sub-division ...		453 9 0	453 9 0	
					1,210 15 9	1,210 15 9	
	50,748		Total original works ...				73,360 2 0
Repairs	(a) (1) 6170(6314-144)	1	Repairs to metalling of the road from Mymensingh to Subarnocolly up to Muktagacha ...			5,547 0 0	
	(b) (2) 2402(2072-210)	1	Repairs of the road from Mymensingh to Subarnocolly ...			1,590 13 9	
	14	1	Maintaining trees planted on the Mymensingh to Subarnocolly road up to Muktagacha ...			147 12 6	
	4,760						
	1,20,524		Carried over ...			7,255 10 9	84,321 9 11

The excess expenditure of Rs. 332-4-0 was met from the savings of Rs. 1,634-7-3 under the repairs of the sub-division with due sanction.

Ditto ditto of Rs. 696-4-3 ditto ditto of Rs. 1,657-10-0 ditto ditto ditto

(a) Estimate sanctioned in Commissioner's letter No. 669R, dated 23rd August 1884.

(b) Ditto ditto in ditto No. 663R, ditto.

(c) Transfer of Rs. 144 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 194J of 19th December 1884.

(d) Ditto of Rs. 210, ditto ditto ditto.

Sub-head of Estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.
	1,20,504		Brought forward ...	7,255 10 9	88,331 9 11
	8,780		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
Repairs—continued.	186	1	Repairs to the inspection bungalows at Gabtali, Madhupore and Suburnocolly on the Mymensingh to Suburnocolly road	141 13 9	
	94	1	Repairs to the Gabtali ferry boat on the Mymensingh to Suburnocolly road	67 2 0	
(3)	119	1	Repairing the fencing on both sides of the Montalla bridge at 6th mile, &c. on the Mymensingh to Suburnocolly road	91 9 0	
(74)	382	1	Repairing the three timber bridges on the Mymensingh to Suburnocolly road	190 0 0	
(5)	29	1	Repairing the parapets of the 12th, 15th and 16th mile bridges on the Mymensingh to Suburnocolly road	25 3 0	
732		2	Repairs of the road from Mymensingh to Jamalpore	641 2 0	
162		2	Repairs to the inspection bungalows at Pearpore and Jamalpore on the road from Mymensingh to Jamalpore	149 7 3	
(6)	14	2	Repairing the Jamalpore bungalow on the Mymensingh to Jamalpore road	9 0 0	
206		3	Repairs of the road from Jamalpore to Bowsheebangali	194 12 3	
(7)	77	3	Ditto ditto as per supplementary estimate	77 0 0	
(8)	430	3	Ditto ditto ditto	156 10 3	
(9)	08	3	Repairing the out-houses of the Bowsheebangali bungalow on the road from Jamalpore to Bowsheebangali	50 3 0	
94		4	Repairs to the Jamalpore ferry boat on the Jamalpore to Shearpore road	50 4 0	
265		4	Ditto of the road from Jamalpore to Shearpore	175 15 3	
559		5	Ditto ditto from Shearpore to Pearpore	599 9 9	
921		6	Ditto ditto from Mymensingh to Toke	919 11 3	
117		6	Maintaining the trees planted on the first ten miles of the road from Mymensingh to Toke	45 13 9	
314		6	Repairs to the inspection bungalows at Guffergong and Toke on the road from Mymensingh to Toke	253 0 3	
(10)	132	6	Repairs to metalling first portion of the Mymensingh to Toke road	131 11 9	
477		7	Ditto of the road from Mymensingh to Rangopalpore and Gouripore	315 10 0	
439		7	Ditto to metalling of the road from Mymensingh to Rangopalpore and Gouripore	417 8 0	
(11)	524	7	Repairs of the road from Mymensingh to Rangopalpore and Gouripore	154 15 6	
237		8	Repairs of the road from Hussenpore to Junglebari and Kishoregunge between Hussenpore and Kishoregunge	237 0 0	
94		8	Repairs to the Hussenpore ferry boat on the Hussenpore to Kishoregunge road	92 0 0	
306		9	Repairs of the road from Bowsheebangali to Suburnocolly	349 9 9	
10		9	Repairs to the inspection bungalow at Bowsheebangali on the road from Bowsheebangali to Suburnocolly	173 0 6	
(12)	312	9	Repairs of the road from Bowsheebangali to Suburnocolly	552 6 6	
924		10	Repairs of the road from Shambhuganj to Durgapore and Shamgonj	61 1 8	
59		10	Repairs to the inspection bungalows at Jhara and Durgapore on the Shambhuganj to Durgapore road	1,062 3 6	
1,182		10	Repairs to metalling of the road from Shambhuganj to Durgapore via Shamgonj	30 0 0	
(13)	34	10	Repairing the Kitcha ferry boat at 11th mile of the Shambhuganj to Durgapore road	89 0 0	
(14)	90	10	Repairing the inspection bungalow at Jhara on the Shambhuganj to Durgapore road	1,267 13 0	
1,706		11	Repairs of the road from Madhupore to Tangail	166 2 0	
120		11	Repairs to the inspection bungalows at Hamidpore and Tangail on the Madhupore to Tangail road	504 3 9	
(15)	521	11	Repairing the timber bridges on the Madhupore to Tangail road	214 11 0	
263		12	Repairs of the road from Rangopalpore to Kishoregunge and Attarabari between Rangopalpore and Ishwarganj	300 7 0	
347		13	Repairs of the road from Mymensingh to Daponea	740 11 0	
1003		13	Repairs to metalling of the road from Mymensingh to Daponea	379 11 3	
593		27	Repairs of the road from Jamalpore to Dewanganj	66 13 9	
(16)	88	27	Repairing a portion of the Jamalpore to Dewanganj road	26 11 0	
50		28	Ditto to the inspection bungalow at Netrokona on Shamganj to Netrokona road	226 5 0	
249		28	Repairs of the road from Shamganj to Netrokona	74 14 6	
(17)	75	28	Repairing Kamalganj timber bridge at 23rd mile of the Shamganj to Netrokona road	360 8 0	
441		29	Repairs of the road from Kishoreganj to Kateadi	32 8 6	
43		29	Ditto to the inspection bungalow at Kateadi on the road from Kishoreganj to Kateadi	105 4 8	
217		31	Ditto of the road from Kateadi to Nickli	251 9 0	
395		33	Ditto of the road from Daponea to Phulbaria	123 11 9	
(18)	130	38	Ditto of the road from Daponea to Phulbaria as per supplementary estimate	9 0 0	
35		36	Ditto of the road from Dobakholla to Gopalgunj	34 15 9	
42		37	Ditto of the road from Montalla to Bagunbari		
24,653			Carried over ...	19,520 13 6	88,331 9 11
1,20,504					

- (3) Transfer of Rs. 119, sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 241 R. of 23rd March 1885.
 (4) Ditto of " 382, ditto " 241 R. ditto
 (5) Ditto of " 29, ditto " 453 R. of 15th July 1885.
 (6) Ditto of " 14, ditto " 386 R. of 3rd June 1885.
 (7) Ditto of " 77, ditto " ditto ditto.
 (8) Ditto of " 490, ditto " ditto ditto.
 (9) Ditto of " 88, ditto " No. 453 R. of 15th July 1885.
 (10) Ditto of " 132, ditto " 241 R. of 3rd March 1885.
 (11) Ditto of " 524, ditto " 386 R. of 3rd June 1885.
 (12) Ditto of " 312, ditto " 386 R. of 3rd June 1885.
 (13) Ditto of " 34, ditto " 386 R. ditto.
 (14) Ditto of " 90, ditto " 453 R. of 15th July 1885.
 (15) Ditto of " 521, ditto " 687 R. of 7th August 1885.
 (16) Ditto of " 68, ditto " 453 R. of 15th July 1885.
 (17) Ditto of " 75, ditto " 386 R. of 3rd June 1885.
 (18) Ditto of " 130, ditto " 386 R. of 3rd " 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1,30,694		Brought forward ...	19,629 18 6	88,831 9 11
	24,653		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
Repairs—concluded.	37	38	Repairs of the road from Shearpore to Habahati ...	80 15 3	
	109	39	Ditto of the road from Bagunbari to Muktagacha ...	74 0 3	
	163	...	Repairing the District Engineer's office bungalow at Mymensingh ...	61 12 3	
	60	...	Ditto road cess store godown at Mymensingh ...		
	3,000	15&16	Village road repairs in the Jamalpore sub-division—		
			Goneritola road ...	145 10 6	
			Harindhara to Balshiganj road ...	183 10 9	
			Bahuri Madarganj road ...	107 11 6	
			Beltia to Narikali road ...	80 11 9	
			Dewanganj to Farithana road ...	103 5 3	
			Kalbari to Dighpat road ...	157 12 0	
			Gowind road ...	115 11 3	
			Jalalpur road ...	81 4 9	
				1,060 0 0	
	3,000	17	Village road repairs in the Atia sub-division—		
			Repair of Elenga to Shaya road ...	103 6 6	
			Ditto Jamarki road ...	67 5 0	
			Ditto Korota road and culvert ...	64 12	
			Ditto Gopalpur thana to Mirzapore road ...	100 10 0	
			Ditto Agbathair road ...	100 0 0	
			Ditto Delawar road ...	853 2 6	
			Ditto Tangail to Bukta road ...	64 9 3	
			Ditto Chandi road ...	11 11 0	
			Ditto Nagarpalpa to Puttajan road and culvert ...	31 3 0	
			Ditto Chasabhalha road ...	62 1 6	
			Ditto Bhagil road ...	41 7 9	
			Ditto Ambaria road ...	350 3 0	
			Ditto Kalihari road ...	170 1 0	
			Ditto Basu road ...	62 4 0	
			Ditto Kauri road ...	50 0 0	
			Ditto Elenga to Shaya road ...	25 0 0	
			Ditto Puttajan to Pathrail road ...	115 13 9	
			Ditto Porabari road ...	303 11 0	
			Ditto Golabari road ...	29 15 9	
			Ditto Gopalpur to Madhupore road ...	24 3 6	
			Ditto Kalyure road ...	332 4 0	
			Ditto road near Ishwar Bose house, &c. ...	80 2 6	
			Ditto 22 culverts and one large bridge ...	435 0 0	
				3,040 4 30	
	(1) 1,520 (7,656—317 —1,529—221— 2,450).	...	Reserve for unforeseen repair works ...		
	3,000	18 & 19	Village road repairs in the Sudder sub-division—		
			Road from Police line to distillery ...	55 3 6	
			Ditto Mymensingh to Choorikhai ...	150 11 0	
			Ditto Muktagacha to Chechoa ...	70 4 9	
			Ditto Phulbaria to Shibganj ...	72 3 0	
			Ditto within Khagolhar ...	50 12 9	
			Daponea branch road ...	8 12 0	
			Road from Mahuli to Dewanganj ...	402 0 0	
			Ditto Rangopore to Dobakhalla ...	351 8 0	
			Ditto Kanilhari to Kusena ...	95 6 3	
			Ditto Kakrad to Ambaria ...	28 8 0	
				1,366 8 0	
	3,000	19	Village road repairs in the Netrokona sub-division—		
			Repair of Nowapara tank ...	485 0 0	
			Ditto Fulbar road ...	304 8 6	
			Ditto Barabazar road ...	60 8 0	
			Ditto Kendua to Gige road ...	50 0 0	
			Ditto Nowapara road ...	10 0 0	
			Ditto Sandikona road ...	20 0 0	
			Ditto Ashupa road ...	20 0 0	
			Ditto Sarpai road ...	20 0 0	
			Ditto Tarabazar road ...	10 0 0	
			Ditto Vake-lpara road ...	20 0 0	
			Ditto two bridges ...	10 14 6	
			Ditto river-side road ...	134 0 0	
			Ditto sub-divisional road ...	40 0 0	
			Ditto to the existing roads ...	22 8 0	
				1,342 6 0	
	3,000	20	Village road repairs in the Kishoreganj sub-division—		
			Road from Kishoreganj to Bramankachari ...	177 8 9	
			Ditto Boali to Karinganj ...	70 15 0	
			Ditto Kakardia to Jungbari ...	100 1 0	
			Ditto Gangatia to Gobindapore ...	52 1 0	
			Ditto Surati to Madhukaita ...	122 14 9	
			Ditto Bangao to Gachhata ...	176 2 6	
			Ditto Angadia to Pakuchia ...	100 0 0	
			Ditto Bangao to Kalinchapra ...	61 15 9	
			Ditto Beral to Asmeta ...	151 4 9	
			Ditto Katalali to Bangao ...	31 0 0	
			Ditto Bazitpore to Dulapore ...	120 15 3	
			Ditto Holodushazar to Jhumapore ...	300 11 3	
			Ditto Fatapore to Kalardia ...	876 12 6	
			Ditto Attarabari to Padyabazar ...	178 7 6	
			Ditto Majpara to Kayaspasha ...	26 11 3	
				2,118 10 0	
	42,181		Total Repairs ...		29,680 7 0
	1,03,075		Carried over ...		1,17,012 0 11

(1) Transfer of Rs. 347 sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 386 R of 3rd June 1885.

Ditto of " 1,829 " 453 R of 15th July 1885.

Ditto of " 521 " 88 T of 7th August 1885 and of Rs. 2,430 in No. 12 R of 6th November 1885.

(a). The excess expenditure of Rs. 40-4-3 was made from the saving of Rs. 338-3 under the original works in the sub-division with due sanction.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. 1,63,075	Brought forward ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1 17,012 0 11
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		PUBLIC WORKS—concluded.		
Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works.	8,468	Proportionate cost of the Divisional Superintendent of Works with his office establishment and contingencies	7,035 2 0	
	8,468	Total Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works ...	....	7,035 2 0
		District Engineer's Office.		
Establishment	18,780	District Engineer's salary, for 11 months at Rs. 450 per mensem ...	4,350 0 0	
		District Engineer's travelling allowance, for 12 months at the Public Works Department rates ...	1,400 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for 11 months at Rs. 180 per mensem ...	2,090 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for 1 month at Rs. 50 per mensem ...	50 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for 8 months at Rs. 100 per mensem ...	800 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for 3 months at Rs. 70 per mensem ...	210 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for 1 month at Rs. 30 per mensem ...	30 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for 11 months at Rs. 100 per mensem ...	1,100 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for 1 month at Rs. 30 per mensem ...	30 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for 10 months at Rs. 70 per mensem ...	700 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for 15 days of March at Rs. 70 per mensem ...	32 12 0	
		1 Overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for 1 month at Rs. 20 per mensem ...	20 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary, with travelling allowance, for 10 months, at Rs. 70 per mensem ...	700 0 0	
		1 Overseer's salary for 8 days of June at Rs. 70 per mensem ...	21 0 0	
		1 Surveyor's salary, with travelling allowance, for 8 months, 20 days of March and 28 days of May, at Rs. 40 per mensem ...	379 5 3	
		1 Surveyor's travelling allowance, for 2½ months, at Rs. 7 per mensem ...	17 5 0	
		1 Sub-overseer's salary, with travelling allowance, for the Sudder sub-division, for 11 months, at Rs. 25 per mensem ...	275 0 0	
		3 Sub-overseers' salary with travelling allowance, for the Atia, Jamalpore, and Khetoregunge sub-divisions, for 12 months at Rs. 25 per mensem each ...	900 0 0	
		1 Sub-overseer's salary with travelling allowance, for the Netrokona sub-division, for 11 months and 21 days of March, at Rs. 25 per mensem ...	291 15 0	
		1 Storekeeper's salary, with travelling allowance, for 11 months, at Rs. 31 per mensem ...	341 0 0	
		1 Draftsman's salary for 11 months at Rs. 50 per mensem ...	550 0 0	
		Head Clerk and Accountant's salary for 11 months at Rs. 50 per mensem ...	550 0 0	
		Second Clerk's salary for 11 months at Rs. 31 per mensem ...	341 0 0	
		Third Clerk's salary for 10 months and 21 days of December at Rs. 28 per mensem ...	277 9 9	
		1 Duffery's salary for 11 months at Rs. 7 per mensem ...	77 0 0	
		3 Office peons' salary for 11 months at Rs. 4 per mensem each ...	132 0 0	
		2 Godown chowkidars' salary for 11 months at Rs. 6 per month each ...	132 0 0	
		14 Bungalow chowkidars' pay for 2 months at Rs. 3 per month each ...	84 0 0	
		15 Bungalow chowkidars' pay for 7 months at Rs. 3 per month each, less Rs. 3 for fine ...	312 0 0	
		16 Bungalow chowkidars' pay for 2 months at Rs. 2 per month each ...	96 0 0	
		1 Bungalow chowkidar's pay for 1 month at Rs. 2 per month each ...	2 0 0	
		1 Bungalow chowkidar's pay for 15 days of May at Rs. 3 per month each ...	1 7 0	
		Total Establishment ...	17,359 9 0	
		Contingencies of District Engineer's Office.		
	210	2 Punkha-pullers' wages for 4 months and 12 days of March at Rs. 4 per month each ...	35 1 6	
		1 Punkha-puller's wages for 1 month and 15 days of August at Rs. 4 per month ...	4 5 6	
		1 Sweeper's pay for 11 months at Rs. 2 per month ...	22 0 0	
		Postage stamps purchased for office use ...	60 0 3	
		Cost for binding books, files, &c. ...	4 0 0	
		Miscellaneous petty charges ...	45 15 0	
		Total Contingencies ...	179 12 3	
	18,990	Total Establishment and Contingencies ...	....	17,533 5 8
Tools and Plant	200	Repairing the tools and plant and office furniture of the District Engineer's office	172 12 0	
	200	Total Tools and Plant ...	....	172 12 0
		Advances.		
Advances	11,376	Amount advanced for the purchase of rubble coal required for burning bricks for road metal and bridges on the district roads ...	6,705 2 3	
		Cost of earthen-glazed pipes required for making culverts on the District and village roads ...	15,870 4 0	
		Amount advanced for manufacturing bricks for bridges on the Dinapore road ...	853 2 0	
		Do. paid by District Engineer for purchasing tender forms ...	70 0 0	
		Do. do. for purchasing sal-wood planks for works ...	91 14 0	
	11,376	Total advances ...	....	23,501 2 3
	2,02,109	Carried over ...	.....	1,65,344 10 11

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	2,02,109	Brought forward	.....	1,65,344 10 11
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		Deposits.		
Deposits	.....	Amount of security received from Baboo Heramya Nath Das, District Engineer, was lodged at the Savings Bank, Mymensingh	500 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Baboo Dena Nath Dey, Sub-Overseer, was lodged at the Savings Bank	70 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Baboo Ambica Nath Chandra, Sub-Overseer, was lodged at the Savings Bank	100 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Baboo Girish Chandra Ray, Sub-Overseer, was lodged at the Savings Bank	40 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Baboo Ananda Chandra, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank	150 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Baboo Girish Chandra Sirkar, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank	550 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Shekhar Sirkar, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank	81 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Mahomed Hussienbox, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank	550 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Chooloo Sirkar, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank	20 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Lohit Coomar Bose, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank, Mymensingh	50 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Rosai Sirdar, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank, Mymensingh	50 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Jarpudeen Sircar, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank, Mymensingh	50 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Rahamat Sircar, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank, Mymensingh	20 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Allaboz Munshi, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank, Mymensingh	500 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Kali Coomar Kar, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank, Mymensingh	50 0 0	
		Amount of security received from Hafezullah, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank, Mymensingh	200 0 0	
		Amount of contribution received from Bhagirat Das, Contractor, was lodged at the Savings Bank, Mymensingh	100 0 0	
		Amount of security refunded to Mahomed Hussienbox, Contractor	340 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Kali Kumar Chakraverti ditto	170 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Kailash Nath Ghose, ditto	365 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Allaboz Munshi, ditto	325 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Rosai Sirdar, ditto	50 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Jarpudeen Sircar, ditto	50 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to T. T. Kallouas, ditto	50 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Mr. R. Webster, ditto	340 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Lohit Coomar Bose, ditto	100 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Mahomed Kabir, ditto	40 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Shekhar Sircar, ditto	161 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Mahomed Shabarali, ditto	200 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Rahamat Sircar, ditto	20 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Kali Coomar Kar, ditto	50 0 0	
		Ditto ditto to Baboo Okhey Coomar Bose, Overseer	250 0 0	
		Amount of contribution received from Bhagirat Das, refunded to District Road Fund	100 0 0	
		Total Deposits	.....	5,701 0 0
	2,02,109	Total Expenditure	.....	1,71,135 10 11

Memorandum showing in detail the actual balance on the 30th September 1885.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of Mymensingh District Road Fund at the local treasury, as per treasury pass-book and the certificate ending the 30th September 1885	79,711 4 0	
Add the amount of imprest in hands of the District Engineer	100 0 0	
Total	.....	79,811 4 0
Deduct the amount of outstanding cheques on the 30th September 1885—		
Cheque No. 110, dated the 10th August 1885	1,318 0 3	
Ditto „ 183, ditto 15th September 1885	187 4 9	
Ditto „ 8, ditto 21st ditto	112 7 3	
Ditto „ 20, ditto 25th ditto	89 0 6	
Ditto „ 32, ditto 26th ditto	151 2 0	
Ditto „ 34, ditto 28th ditto	1,029 9 0	
Ditto „ 35, ditto 28th ditto	8,358 15 3	
Ditto „ 36, ditto 29th ditto	91 14 0	
Ditto „ 38, ditto 29th ditto	458 12 0	
	12,397 1 0	
Net balance as per Road Cess cash-book	67,414 3 0	

Memorandum showing in detail the amount of outstanding advances on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rubble coal in store	1,631	10	0			
Bricks ditto	3,172	5	0			
Painter's stores	59	2	0			
Earthen glazed pipes	11,581	8	0			
Deputy Collector in charge, Road Cess	10	0	0			
Collectorate nazir	50	0	0			
District Engineer, Road Cess	20	8	0			
Manufacturing bricks for bridges on the Durgapore road	693	0	0			
Sal-wood planks	91	14	0			
Total outstanding advances ... ..	.....			17,399	15	0

Memorandum showing in detail the balance at credit of Deposits on the 30th September 1885. Nil.

MOHUMMUD,

H. SAVAGE,

For Vice-Chairman, Road Cess Committee.

For Chairman, Road Cess Committee.

No. 264R., dated Dacca, the 27th February 1886.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., c.s., Offg Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

As required by the provisions of section 179 of the Road Cess Act, I have the honour to submit herewith copies of the annual accounts for the cess year 1884-85, together with the reports of the Chairmen of the various Road Cess Committees in the Dacca Division on the administration of the road cess funds in their respective districts.

2. The cess has been levied at the full rates in the Dacca, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh districts, but in the district of Backergunge at only half rates. The collection of the full cess in the last-mentioned district was proposed by the Chairman, who was supported by all the official members of the Committee, but the influence of the zemindars in the Committee was too strong to admit of the Chairman's proposal being carried. There is, I think, no district in Bengal which is more wealthy, or in which a larger expenditure on the improvement of both land and water communications could be better incurred, and it is therefore much to be regretted that the opposition to the Chairman's proposal should have proved successful. When the budget estimate for the current cess year was framed, Mr. Fasson, who had in the meantime succeeded Mr. Dutt as Chairman of the Committee, made a strenuous effort to induce the Committee to levy the full cess; but whilst every reasonable argument was in favour of his motion, the votes of the members representing zemindary interests again proved too strong, and the motion was defeated in favour of an amendment again providing for the levy of the cess at half rates.

3. In the Dacca and Mymensingh districts the amount of cess collected during the year under review was in excess of the estimates, but in the districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore it fell short of them. This result, as regards Furreedpore, was very far from satisfactory. In the Administration Report for the previous year the arrears of cess, which then amounted to Rs. 22,000, were the subject of comment. The arrears now amount to Rs. 28,757, and it is evident from the remarks of the Chairman that the measures adopted have proved inadequate to the collection of the accumulating arrears.

4. The offices of the several Committees appear to have been inspected by the Examiner of Local Accounts, and those of the District Engineers by the Divisional Superintendent of Works.

An inspection of the office of the District Engineer of Backergunge in November last, made by the Divisional Superintendent of Works, brought to light a very extraordinary correspondence between the estimates for the majority of the works, whether original or repairs, which had been executed during the year under review, and the register of works, which represents the payment made. The explanations given were not satisfactory, and the Divisional Superintendent was compelled to conclude that the measurements recorded were not *bond fide*; that a proper check over his subordinates had not been kept by the District Engineer; and that there were consequently very good ground for believing that the greater number of the bills, certifying to work, coinciding as they did exactly with the estimates, had been drawn up without actual measurements. This may possibly have been the result of pure laziness on the part of the subordinates unchecked by the District Engineer, but whatever the origin of the system may have been, there is unfortunately little room for doubting that in very many instances a malversation of the road cess fund has been the result. An instance of a somewhat similar kind in which

the bills for a work, with the solitary exception of the final bill, were mere copies of the estimate, had come under the Divisional Superintendent's notice during the previous year, fortunately before the final payment had been made. Further subsequent investigation, which embraced the measurement of the work by the Divisional Superintendent in person, has shown that the bills included charges largely in excess of the work actually executed, and that, excluding the final bill, the payments which had been made included a considerable overcharge for earthwork. The conduct of the District Engineer in respect to these transactions has been under the consideration of the Road Cess Committee.

5. Under the head of Original Works the expenditure in the district of Dacca and Mymensingh was of a very satisfactory character. In the former district the principal outlay was on the road, which has been for some years under construction between Dacca and Goalundo. The Committee have been very properly concentrating their efforts on the completion of this road before attempting the commencement of other new works. In the Mymensingh district the grant was mainly expended on the bridging of the existing roads. The old practice of commencing new roads, either leaving their bridging to be carried out at some future time or at the best erecting wooden bridges, which were very often of a purely temporary character, had been abandoned during the previous year. The Divisional Superintendent had pointed out the great advantages that would result if the Committee were to make an effort to complete the existing lines of road before proceeding with the construction of other new and costly works, and the result of the adoption of his proposal has greatly exceeded his expectations. It is now estimated that, assuming the same policy to be followed up during the cess year 1886-87, all the existing main roads, aggregating 260 miles in length, will be provided with bridges, mostly of a permanent, and all of a safe, description. These, too, will involve a comparatively small annual outlay on repairs. The large increase in cart traffic that has already followed on these roads being made safe for the use of heavy carts is sufficient evidence in itself of the appreciation by the public of the benefits conferred by the bridging of these roads.

6. In the districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore the progress made in original works is not however satisfactory. The total expenditure in the former district under this head amounted only to Rs. 36,964, of which one-third was expended on village works, and it may be reasonably doubted whether the Committee have obtained the full value of their money laid out on these latter, since it would appear that it has expended to a large extent through the agency of the same subordinates whose methods of dealing with contractor's bills have already formed the subject of adverse comment. In the Furreedpore district there was practically a complete failure to carry out the principal works for which provision had been made in the budget estimate. Upwards of Rs. 44,000 were provided for six works, on which the small sum of Rs. 1,380 only was expended. In one case the failure was due to delay in the acquisition of the land, the estimate for which was not submitted until after the close of the working season. In two other instances the estimates had not been prepared and were never submitted. In two other cases the estimates were so inefficiently prepared as to render their return for revision necessary, and these also were not submitted till the working season was past. In the only remaining instance the estimate was also received when it was practically impossible to make any real progress with the work, and this estimate did not receive the immediate sanction of Government. The result, which is very unfortunate, as very much the same thing occurred during the previous cess year, is clearly the consequence of a want of system and foresight. In April last the Divisional Superintendent of Works visited Furreedpore and had a conference with the Chairman (Mr. Samuells), the Vice-Chairman, and the District Engineer, the object of which was to place matters on a more satisfactory footing and to initiate a better policy during the current year. I also visited Furreedpore myself in company with Mr. Johnson in September last, and discussed the matter with Mr. Barrow, who had in the meantime succeeded Mr. Samuells as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Barrow was most anxious to secure a better administration of the funds at the disposal of the Committee, and it is to be hoped that the present year will be characterized by a marked improvement in the extent of expenditure under this head.

7. In the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh and Furreedpore, roads rather than new waterways, are likely to prove of the greatest use to the public, but the district of Backergunge is very differently situated, and deserves some remark, not only in respect to the character of the country, but also as to the nature of the works already carried out, their practical utility, and the measures which it seems most desirable to adopt for the further improvement of the communications in the district generally.

8. The head-quarters, Perojepore, and Patookhali sub-divisions comprise a tract of country in which all traffic is carried on by boats. Carts are practically unknown, and the broad roads which have been constructed, as well as the Harinafulia road now under construction, have never been, nor are ever likely to be, used for wheeled traffic. A very large saving might consequently have been effected by a reduction in their width and the character of the bridges built, since narrow embanked roads, raised a foot above flood level and provided with wooden foot bridges of a cheap description, would have served all the purposes to which these broad roads have been actually put. Roads of this description, or in short an improved description of village road, are all that are required in that portion of the district which lies to the west of the Megna and Ilsha rivers.

9. On the other hand, the natural water communications are capable of very great improvement. This remark is not intended to apply to the main rivers, but to the khalls

which connect these rivers, and which are consequently subject, as a rule, to the influence of opposing tides advancing from either end of the channels, for which reason the maintenance of these channels is a difficult and expensive matter, and consequently the exercise of considerable judgment and discrimination is required when selecting works of this kind for the purposes of improvement. There has thus arisen a difference of opinion between the Committee and the professional advisers of the Commissioner from time to time, the last-named officers on the one hand frequently condemning schemes submitted to them on the ground that the temporary advantages to be gained did not warrant the expenditure proposed, whilst the Committee on the other hand do not appear to have been satisfied that the disapproval of their proposals was justifiable. An illustration of this divergence of opinion occurred in 1883-84, when the present Divisional Superintendent condemned certain proposals on the ground that the expenditure would prove to be a sheer waste of money, the Committee nevertheless resolving to proceed with their execution.

10. In connection with this point it should be also noted that the inability of the Committee to proceed with works of this class on a more extended scale during the year under review was the result of the inaction of the Committee and of their Chairman at the time in not availing themselves of the concessions which the Government of Bengal made in its No. 1391LC, dated 8th August 1884, in reply to a reference made by my predecessor Mr. Alexander, when this difference of opinion between Mr. Johnson and the Committee was brought to his notice. Mr. Johnson met the Chairman shortly after the receipt of the letter quoted and discussed the matter with him, the result of the interview being that, these officers practically concurred as to the procedure that should be followed. It is to be greatly regretted that no further steps were practically taken in the matter for several months, and in the meantime effect could not be given to the orders of Government owing to the absence of any definite proposals or expression of their wishes by the Committee.

11. I cannot leave this subject without the remark that the Divisional Superintendent of Works has for the last two years been persistently urging on the Committee the thorough improvement of certain channels, which would give greatly improved communication between the central portions of the district and the east and west of it respectively. No action was taken by the Committee until in November last. I then visited some of the localities, accompanied by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Fasson, and the District Superintendent of Police, who, as a matter of course, is well acquainted with the district. The result of this tour was our entire concurrence with Mr. Johnson's several proposals, as likely to prove of very great benefit to the district generally, and surveys are now in hand with the view to the preparation of the requisite estimates. A partial improvement of one of the channels embraced in Mr. Johnson's proposals, viz the Dadhibanga khall, appears to have been carried out as a village work by the Perojepore Branch Committee, and incomplete as such work must be, the resulting advantages are highly spoken of in the Vice-Chairman's report.

12. Throughout the island of Dakhin Shabazpore, which forms the main portion of the Bhola sub-division, bridged roads are in great request, surrounded as the island is by rivers not only difficult, but most dangerous to navigate during fully seven months of the year, and with the exception of the khall, which crosses the island between Bhola and Dowlat Khan being possessed of practically no internal lines of water communication, the want of good roads is greatly felt. Thus this part of the district differs entirely from the tracts already noticed. With the view to meeting this demand a fairly complete system of roads has been constructed from time to time, which are however provided at the best with wooden bridges of a very inferior class, or left altogether unbridged. The bridges have decayed and have been for some time past practically useless, whilst the money expended on their construction and annual repair would have gone far towards the permanent bridging of these roads. The Committee having laid out so large an amount on the construction of these roads, have latterly been expressing their unwillingness to incur further expenditure on them, on the ground that a continued heavy outlay on one locality is an injustice to the rest of the district. Whilst admitting that there is some force in this view of the matter, it is obviously desirable that these roads should be completed, as in the absence of bridges they remain practically useless for the purpose for which they were constructed, and I am glad to be able to report that a commencement was made last year, and that during the current year the representation made to the Committee have resulted in their allotting grants which will suffice to complete the bridging of about 85 miles of these hitherto incomplete roads. I trust that the Committee will take the earliest available opportunity of completing them altogether, more especially as the extent of bridging required is not great, and as no very large annual grants will again be requisite.

13. On the expenditure under the head of repairs little comment is needed. The budget grants have not in all cases been fully worked up to, but on the other hand the saving effected on the estimates appears to have been the consequence of more effective supervision over the expenditure, resulting in an outlay limited by actual requirements. In the district of Backergunge the large reduction in the estimates was mainly effected at the instance of the Divisional Superintendent of Works.

14. Two short feeder roads were constructed in the district of Mymensingh connecting the railway stations of Kalibazar and Balipara on the Naraingunge-Dacca Mymensingh State Railway with the banks of Brahmapootra. In the district of Dacca an estimate was framed and sanctioned during the year under review, providing for a feeder road to connect the station of Sreepore with Gosingha Hat, which is situated on the banks of the Lakhya

river. No progress was however made with this work, as the Committee declined to expend upon it the larger sum involved in its construction, intimating at the same time their willingness to contribute towards it Rs. 10,000, or half the estimated cost, and to carry it out, provided that the Government of Bengal were willing to contribute the balance. There appears to be considerable doubt whether this road, if constructed, would serve the purpose which it is intended to effect. The station of Sreepore is already connected with the much more important hât of Barmee, about six miles distant by river from Gosinga hât by a portion of the old road between Dacca and TokeChandpore, and the construction of a second and costly feeder road connecting this railway station with the Lukhya river would appear to be questionable in the absence of any material traffic over the existing road. In the district of Furreedpore it was intended to construct a railway feeder to connect the station of Belgachee on the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the important market of Ramdia, which is located on the banks of the Chanda river, but in consequence of difficulties arising in respect to the acquisition of the land it was found impracticable to proceed with the work during the year under review.

15. In the district of Backergunge the steamer of the Central Bengal Flotilla Company continued to ply between Barisal and Khulua throughout the year, but the subsidy which the Road Cess Committee of the district had granted during the previous year was withdrawn, the Committee considering it to be unnecessary to continue it. Several attempts were made by private individuals to open out steam communication between Barisal and other parts of the district, but it is very doubtful whether the enterprising projectors of these schemes and proprietors of the steamers employed will meet with the success which alone would warrant the continued maintenance of the services.

16. Under the head of River Improvements during the year under review a very important, though inexpensive, work was carried out at Mymensingh, which consisted in the training of the river Brahmaputra under its right or southern bank opposite the station, very materially contributing to the convenience and probably to the health of the inhabitants of the town by providing them with fresh running, in place of stagnant, water. At Dacca an attempt was made to improve the channel lying between town and the large chur that has formed in the middle of the river Booriganga, but it is open to very grave doubt whether the spurs which were erected without the advice of the Divisional Superintendent of Works have not failed to effect their object, and whether they have not been the cause of the great changes that have taken place in the condition of the river below the town. The tail of the old chur has been cut away opposite to the cantonments, and for some miles below the cantonments an extensive series of new churs have been thrown up, converting what twelve months since was a comparatively deep channel into shallow water. Surveys are now being made and sections taken which may throw some light on the subject.

17. During the year under review the system of thoroughly renewing metalled roads, mile by mile, as occasion required, which was introduced into the district of Dacca during the previous year, was also brought into force in Mymensingh and continued in operation in Dacca. The previous practice consisted in occasional repairs here and there, the consequence being that the roads were bad throughout. The new system has effected a marked improvement in all the metalled roads in both districts.

18. Under the head of Village Communications the expenditure in every district was considerable. In the districts of Mymensingh and Backergunge the grants were high, and in the former much was done to open out new lines of communication by the demarcation of well aligned tracks, which in course of time will be probably converted into bridged and embanked roads. These tracks were adapted to traffic of every description, and are actually very superior in point of utility to unbridged embanked roads. In the lowlying parts of the district they are of course submerged during the rains, but embanked road devoid of bridges could only be used for foot traffic at the same season, and that only to a limited extent.

19. Complaint is made of the full grant not being expended in parts of Backergunge. The practice here appears to be that village works, to a very large extent, are carried out through the agency of the Committee's establishment, which, as already remarked, does not appear to be altogether trustworthy. There can be little doubt that if the execution of this class of works were entrusted to the zemindars who are principally interested in their construction, the work would be honestly done, and that the grants would frequently be supplemented by contributions from the zemindars themselves. Throughout the division the very limited amount of such contributions is very marked. In the sub-division of Madaripore the decrease is commented on by the Chairman of the Furreedpore Committee, and this falling off is probably the consequence of Mr. Badshah's transfer to Tangail. A great deal undoubtedly rests with the Chairmen of the Branch Committees, and were they to exercise their influence wisely, the applicants for village works would probably contribute much more largely than they now do towards their construction. Such contributions might very frequently be made a condition of the Committees entertaining applications for village works. This practice appears to be in force in the sudder sub-division of Furreedpore, and to work satisfactorily. The liberality of Nawab Ahsanullah in contributing the entire cost of two roads connecting the new Goalundo road in the district of Dacca with Sally Shah's tomb deserves special recognition.

20. The proposal made for the construction of a steam tramway or light railway over the Rajbaree road in the district of Furreedpore, connecting the head-quarters of the district with Rajbaree station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, has not made

great progress, but negotiations have lately been opened which appear likely to result in the construction of the line by a private company under a guarantee by the Committee.

21. The progress made under the head of Arboriculture in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh was satisfactory. In the districts of Furreedpore and Backergunge, on the other hand, no new trees were planted, but, as noticed in previous reports, the roads in these districts are not adapted for arboriculture.

22. The establishments employed by the Committees appear, with a few exceptions, to have worked well. The District Engineer, Baboo Herembo Nath Das, of Mymensingh, exhibited great zeal and intelligence in carrying out the heavy original works executed during the year, and the District Engineer of Dacca, Baboo Shoshi Bhusan Mitter, is also highly spoken of by the Chairman. I regret to find that complaint is again made of the want of system and control over his subordinates displayed by Mr. Williams, the District Engineer of Furreedpore, more particularly as the failure of the Committee to carry out their budget proposals appears to be largely traceable to these causes. From what I have seen of this officer and his work, I am not inclined to recommend the retention of his services when the Local Self-Government Act is put in force.

23. It is not necessary to make any addition to my previous remarks on the methods that have characterized the conduct of business in the office of Baboo Jagadish Chundra Roy, District Engineer of Backergunge. The Committee will probably be wise if they dispense with this officer's services.

24. The various Chairmen have taken great interest in the administration of the funds at the disposal of these Committees. Mr. Fasson and Mr. Barrow, who took office when the year was well advanced, deserve considerable credit for the efforts made by them to secure better administration in the districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore.

I have to acknowledge the valuable services rendered during the year by the Divisional Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Johnson, who is, I regret to say, about to go on furlough. The care with which he has supervised the work of the Committees, and the tact which he has shown in securing the co-operation both of the Committees and the District Engineers, have greatly conduced to the successful results of the year's operations.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates, in the district of the 21-Pergunnahs, will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th June, corresponding with 13th Ashar, Saturday, for recovery of arrears of revenue which was due on the 28th March 1886:—

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Number of town.	Name of estate.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
11	Mouzah Santoshpore estate.	Mazoorah	Kah Prasanno Rai Choudhuri and others.	818 1 8½	20 1 6½	The whole estate is to be sold.
22	Kismat Kowridanga estate.	Ditto	Nikopal Mandal and others.	875 5 9	112 7 3	Ditto ditto.
96	Kismat Akool-sa estate.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	1,373 5 7	237 13 10	Ditto ditto.
123	Mouzah Den-rack estate.	Ditto	Parbutty Charan Roy and others.	558 9 1	197 6 0	Ditto ditto.
151	Kismat Chak Haturia estate.	Baridbatty and others.	Trailokhya Nath Biswas, Nikopal Mandal and others.	39,032 7 1½	359 15 1½	Exclusive of 4p. 7kags 7½ share of the estate bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 556-10 in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Radha Binode Mandal and others, the residuary jumma share of 15a. 15g. 2 12½ bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 39,375-13-1½, from which the arrear is due, will be put up.
230	Kismat Dha-kurn and others.	Khaspore	Radha Mohun Mandal and others.	1,094 11 10	51 2 10	The whole estate will be sold.
322	Mouzah Aham-pete estate.	Mooragatcha	Sib Narain Mookherji, Nikopal Mandal and others.	10,565 0 2	382 14 3½	Exclusive of 4a. 18g. 11½ of the share of the estate bearing a revenue demand of Rs. 3,236-10-8½ in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Moumo-tho Nath Rai Choudhuri and others, the residuary joint share of 11a. 1p. 3k. 3½ 8½, bearing a revenue demand of Rs. 7,329-5-5½, from which Rs. 382-14-3½ is due, will be put up to sale.
358	Mouzah Raja Rampore estate.	Bellia	Nikopal Mandal and others.	1,194 3 5	99 3 9	The whole estate will be sold.
389	Kismat Santoshpore estate.	Ditto	Radha Mohun Mandal and others.	9,434 9 7	31 5 11	Exclusive of 1a. 24g. share of the estate in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Radha Binode Mandal and others, the residuary joint share of 1a. 17g. of the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 8,771-3-8-1, will be put up to sale.
404	Kismat Rameshwar-pore.	Azimabad	Nikopal Mandal and others.	1,299 1 5	230 4 9	The whole estate will be sold.
624	Tarat Jadurati estate.	Bellia	Kedar Nath Bosa and others	871 15 3 Inclusive of police charge.	17 11 6	Exclusive of 5a. 6g. 2k. 2k. share of the estate bearing a sudder jumma, inclusive of police charge, of Rs. 290-10-5, in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Hemola Soondari Dass, the residuary joint share of 10a. 13g. 1k. 1k. standing in the name of Kedar Nath Bosa and others bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 581-4-10, including police charge, from which the arrear is due, will be put up.
640	Mouzah Sarfarazpore.	Sarfarazpore...	Raja Baroda Kanto Roy and others.	4,596 12 3	344 9 3	Exclusive of the share separated under section 70, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, in the names of Rani Satta Bhanna and Jan Koondalatta, and of the jumma portion of the estate recorded in the name of Raja Baroda Kanto Rai and others at an annual sudder jumma of Rs. 2,513-3 the residuary share in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Raja Rajendro Nath Roy and others with a revenue demand of Rs. 2,083-0-3, and from which the arrear is due will be put up to sale.

A. FORBES, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Noakholly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 28th June 1886, corresponding with 15th Ashar 1293, for arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886:—

Town number.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear for which the estate will be sold.
26	Hissa 2a. 5p. 1k. 3d. of pergunnah Kanchanpur.	Haushanally Chowdhury, Omda Bibi herself and as guardian of Omda Khatun, minor, Monija Bibi, Basarat Ali Chowdhury, Hassan Ally Chowdhury, farmer.	Rs. A. P. 563 3 7	Rs. A. P. 96 13 2

Noakholly Collector's Office, the 20th May 1886.

R. M. WALLER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Beerbhoom, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Class of mehal.	Number of estate.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st class	51	51	Kesabpur, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Manada Sundari Dehya, Byasmani Dehya, guardian of Sashibhawan Sarkar and others.	756 0 0	80 8 6	The entire mehal will be put up to sale.
Ditto	75	75	Turigram, pergunnah Sahagadpur.	Shekh Tarifulla ...	1,508 0 0	21 6 3	Ditto ditto.
Ditto...	103	103	Lot Khanna, pergunnah Khatanga.	Rajendra Narain Dhole, Devraj Maroori and Ganes Narain Sen and others.	1,383 3 0	490 4 6	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ..	105	105	Lot Kubra, pergunnah Khatanga.	Gopi Nath Mukherji, Gones Chandra Sen, Rakul Hori Sen and others.	1,471 0 0	596 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto...	161	161	Lot Thiba, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Devraj Maroori, Gopi Nath Mukherji and Gones Chandra Sen and others.	907 4 0	306 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto...	174	174	Baranasabati, pergunnah Swarupsinha.	Gones Chandra Sen and Devraj Maroori.	724 6 0	295 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto...	207	207	Lot Kirnahar, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Chhoti Taris Chandra Bhattacharya, Ramdoyal Bhattacharya, Raghunath Bhattacharya and others.	793 11 0	29 13 3	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ..	215	215	Lot Hetia, pergunnah Fatepur.	Bimalananda Mukherji, general manager of the estate of Ram Subhadra Kumari disqualified, and Kuwar Ranjit Sinha, minor, and others.	1,917 9 0	99 10 11	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ..	217	217	Hetia, pergunnah Fatepur.	Giris Chandra Bandyopadhyaya and Iswar Chandra Bandyopadhyaya and others.	580 9 0	14 3 3	Ditto ditto.
2nd class	50	50	Parbatipur, pergunnah Alimgar.	Tinkori Roy, Shekh Sonulla, Manada Sundari Dehya and others.	3,516 5 0	502 0 3	Excluding share, for which separate account has been opened, of Banka Behari Acharya with Government revenue Rs. 85-11-8, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 3,430-9-4 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	53	53	Shahapur, pergunnah Joyrajpal.	Gones Chandra Sen and others.	3,480 7 0	227 9 6	<div>Rs. A. P.</div> <div>Excluding the separated share of Rajah Ramrajan Chakravarti with Government revenue ... 541 11 10</div> <div>Of Doyal Chandra Shome and others with Government revenue ... 572 9 2</div> <div>Of Nitambini Dehya and others with Government revenue ... 193 14 8</div> <div>Of Satis Chandra Mukherji with Government revenue ... 193 14 5</div> <div>Of Nitambini Dehya and others with Government revenue ... 193 14 3</div> <div>And of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji with Government revenue ... 872 9 9</div> <div>2,808 11 4</div> <div>The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 581-11-8 will be put up to sale.</div>
Ditto	74	74	Lot Kirtihnt, pergunnah Khargram.	Mahananda Roy, Saroda Sundari Dehya Chowdhurani and others.	2,326 9 0	33 8 2	<div>Rs. A. P. G.</div> <div>Excluding the separated share of Tarini Prosad Roy Chowdhury with Government revenue ... 611 10 2 0</div> <div>Of Nritva Kesri Dehya and others with Government revenue ... 541 6 1 0</div> <div>Of Chandra Sekhar Roy and others with Government revenue ... 32 10 11 0</div> <div>Of Korunamoyu Dasya and others with Government revenue ... 16 5 0 3</div> <div>Of Korunamoyu Dasya and others with Government revenue ... 16 5 0 3</div> <div>Of Rajendra Lal Bandyopadhyaya with Government revenue ... 13 9 4 0</div> <div>Of Mahananda Roy with Government revenue ... 50 1 6 0</div> <div>1,241 15 3 0</div> <div>The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 544-9-0 will be put up to sale.</div>
Ditto ...	98	98	Kapadanga, pergunnah Nan.	Dolgobinda Mani Debi, executrix to the estate of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji, Mohendra Narain Roy, Jogendra Narain Roy and others.	2,215 9 0	31 0 0	<div>Rs. A. P. G.</div> <div>Excluding the separated share of Rajah Ramrajan Chakravarti with Government revenue ... 80 11 0 0</div> <div>Of Dolgobinda Mani Debi, executrix to the estate of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji with Government revenue ... 299 7 1 2</div> <div>379 2 1 2</div>

Class of menal.	Number of estate.	Towji number.	Name of menal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
nd class	205	205	Lot Lokhundaipur, pergunnah Khulna.	Kala Chandra Chatterji, Mohes Chandra Basu, Kedaraswar Sinha and others.	718 6 0	48 2 0	The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 1,836-10-2 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	214	214	Shahajapur, pergunnah Barbak-sinha.	Moheswar Das, Boroja Sundari Debi, Kumed Kumari Debi, and Tarasumari Debi.	664 14 3	143 3 3	Excluding the separated share of Raja Chandra Mandal with Government revenue Rs. 153-4-1, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 555-1-11 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	94	94	Chakule Gohulta	Dhermadas Mustafi Adhormani Dosi and others.	3,250 14 0	64 0 3	The separated share with Government revenue Rs. 664-14-3 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	94	94	Ditto	Khetra Nath Goli Mustafi and Channara Nath Goli Mustafi.	1,625 7 0	5 6 3	Excluding the separated share of Khetra Nath Goli Mustafi and others with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7 will be put up to sale. The separated share with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7 will be put up to sale.

Beerbhoom Collectorate, the 6th May 1886.

K. G. GUPTA, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Khulna, will be put to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 21st June 1886, corresponding with 8th Asar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886.

Number of estate.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Interest to be sold.	Interest excluded from the sale.	Sudder jumma of the interest to be sold.	Arrears for which to be sold.
			Rs. A. P. K.			Rs. A. P. K.	Rs. A. P. K.
6	Kismut pergunnah Akatpara.	Suryakanta Ray Choudhury and others.	1,069 6 6 0	Share No. 1-11a. 10g. opened under section 10 in the name of Prasanna Chandra Ray Choudhury and others.	All other shares except share No. 1.	1,199 14 0 0	5 14 3 0
67	Kismut pergunnah Itahipore.	Govinda Mohan Bose and others.	589 0 6 0	Share No. 1-5a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. opened under section 10 in the name of Boshadeb Roy and others.	Ditto	189 10 9 0	42 1 10 0
72	Kismut pergunnah Dantia.	Surendra Nath Pal Choudhury and others.	47,322 5 6 1	Entire estate	...	47,322 5 6 1	891 12 5 0
77	Kismut pergunnah Dhukapore.	Kailash Chandra Pal Choudhury and others.	17,697 7 7 0	Share No. 1-5a. opened under section 10 in the name of Kailash Chandra Pal Choudhury.	All other shares except share No. 1.	5,530 7 4 0	34 2 0 0
114	Kismut pergunnah Bajitpore.	Khetra Nath Bhongu and others.	2,124 4 7 0	Share No. 1-11a. 10g. 3k. 1kt. 6t. opened under section 10 in the name of Uttom Krista Bhongu and others.	Ditto	1,532 6 1 0	134 14 31 0
125	Kismut Barkari, pergunnah Buran.	Ganendra Kumar Ray Choudhury and others.	712 6 11 0	Share No. 1-12a. 15g. opened under section 10 in the name of Protnoo Kail Ray Choudhury and others.	Ditto	567 11 6 0	63 5 4 1
127	Kismut pergunnah Bhaluka.	Uzolia Bibi and others.	14,943 15 8 0	Share No. 1-18g. 3k. 4d. 5 15 opened under section 10 in the name of Meherulla Choudhury and others.	All other shares except Nos. 1, 11, and 18.	850 0 8 0	40 2 2 0
127	Ditto	Ditto	14,943 15 8 0	Share No. 11-1a. 18g. 11k. 16t.	Ditto	1,809 0 6 0	98 4 8 2
127	Ditto	Ditto	14,943 15 8 0	Share No. 18-8g.-1-4.	Ditto	373 13 1 0	81 4 0 0
146	Kismut pergunnah Nyhattee.	Mohendra Nath Ray Choudhury and others.	5,290 8 4 0	Share No. 3-1a. 12g. opened under section 10 in the name of Tara Chand Ghose and others.	All other shares except shares Nos. 3 and 5.	529 0 10 0	2 13 9 2
146	Ditto	Ditto	5,290 8 4 0	Share No. 5-1a. 12g. opened under section 10 in the name of Tara Chand Ghose and others.	Ditto	529 0 10 0	2 13 0 0
159	Kismut Ramdanga, pergunnah Shorapur.	Bakendro Nath Ray Choudhury and others.	549 13 8 0	Share No. 1-4a. opened under section 10 in the name of Radha Bolhav Choudhury and others.	All other shares except share No. 1.	137 7 5 0	45 12 6 2
166	Kismut lot No 16, Asholi Roujannagore, Sunderbun.	Jadu Nath Ray Choudhury and others.	1,884 0 0 0	Entire estate	...	1,884 0 0 0	18 0 3 0
278	Kismut pergunnah Hukse.	Afijal Rohman	527 12 3 0	Share No. 1-10a. 1g. 6k. opened under section 10 in the name of Khetra Mohun Ghose and others.	All other shares except share No. 1.	332 2 0 0	22 6 9 0

The Collector's office, Khulna, the 10th May 1886.

W. M. CLAY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Serial number.	Touji number of estate.	Names of mohals.	Names of proprietors.	Amount of arrear jumma.	Arrears of revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	1	Pergunnah Birkampur, Mudafat Raj Krishna Ray. Ditto, hisya 9 annas 16 gundas. Ditto, hisya 1 anna 8 gundas. Ditto, hisya 1 anna 8 gundas. Ditto, hisya 2 annas 8 gundas.	Balkanta Mohon Pal Mukunda Lal Pal Choudhury and others. Kali Krishna Pal Choudhury Ram Krishna Pal Choudhury Soshi Mohun Pal Choudhury and others.	611 4 0 213 15 1 106 15 6½ 106 15 6½ 183 6 2	103 2 1½	The residue share will be sold.
				1,223 8 4	103 2 1½	
2	230	Pergunnah Rajnagore Mudafat, hisya Nilmoni Sen, chakla Nurpur, Ram Chandra Das. Ditto, 12 annas share of kismat Nundonkolah and Noparah. Ditto, kismat Hajgaon ...	Kumoodini Kanta Banerji and others ... Mahomed Shurat Khan and others ... Anna Purna Dasya and others ...	1,043 4 3¼ 48 12 0 30 14 11	112 12 4½	
				1,120 12 2½	112 12 4½	
3	562	Shahar Chandinah, with pe-kosh Chandinah. Ditto, hisya 10 annas 8 gundas.	Protap Chandra Das and others ... Mohini Mohun Das	664 8 2 1,264 2 6	249 0 7	
				1,895 10 8	249 0 7	
4	8435	Gor chur, Krok chur within chur Bhedar.	Ram Chandra Byasack and others ...	858 0 0	222 0 0	
5	8080 234	Tuppeh Amrabad	Abhoy Chandra Das and others ...	760 4 1½	5 5 11	Entire estate will be sold.
6	9089	Kismat Kumarhati and two other churs near it within chur Krishnaparah.	Kumar Rajendra Narain Ray Choudhury and others.	619 9 0	498 7 2	Ditto ditto.
7	9084	Kismat Harguzi within chur Julua Kanta.	Rash Behari Ray and others ...	1,394 0 0	811 0 0	Ditto ditto.
8	9271	Kismat Chandra Rashura appertaining to chur Modon Saker.	Baroda Kanta Banerji and others ...	909 0 0	38 3 0	Ditto ditto.
9	9639	Pergunnah Rajnagore, howlah Pitamber Sen, joar Belashpur, hisya 7 annas. Ditto, hisya 12 annas ...	Pyari Mohun Ray and others Ditto ditto	236 4 ½ 708 12 6½ 915 0 0	2 4 3½ 6 0 0½ 8 4 6	The residue share and the 12 annas under separate account will be sold.
10	10507	Pergunnah Berohunpur, tuppeh sheto.	Bishoo Nath Saha and others	816 12 0	126 11 0	The entire estate will be sold.

F. WYER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

I.—Permanently-settled estates.

Touji number.	Name of mahal.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears for which to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
632	S-andia Diha, pergunnah Bullia.	Nemdhari Singh and others.	534 7 0	65 5 0	The tjusli mahal (sudder jumma of which is Rs. 125-15) will be sold.
633	Khutaha, pergunnah Mulki.	Dixpal Singh and others.	800 6 0	6 8 0	The separate 3a. 2d 16c. 5b. and 10ph share of Gopal Singh and others (sudder jumma of which is Rs. 155-4) will be sold.
1072	Raikunthpur Khunjahapur, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Ramrup Singh and others.	1,193 3 0	57 0 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1370	Mahinathnagar, pergunnah Farkia.	Narsingh Prasad and others.	793 14 0	329 14 0	Ditto ditto.
4431	Deera Gangbarar Monohurpur Ral-pura Mirzapur karn alias Mulhipur, pergunnah Mulki.	Ganga Prasad and others.	1,068 0 0	42 0 0	The separate 4 annas share of Ganga Prasad and others will be sold.
5238	Kumbni, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Jagdeepnarain Singh and others.	905 3 0	167 2 0	The entire estate will be sold.

Monghyr Collectorate, the 6th May 1886.

H. MOSELY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of June 1886 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

No. of the bet.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.		
12	Zemindary share 1 anna, pergunnah Attia, with the exception of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Shib Sanker Bhattacharji, Nababul Chowdhury and others.	702 13 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 455 11 8 247 1 4	12 2 2	Joint share to be sold.
26	Zemindary pergunnah Barabazoo, joint share, exclusive of the separate accounts opened.	Amrannessa Khatoon and others.	9,853 2 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 5,384 1 0 4,469 1 0	882 1 0	Ditto ditto.
26	Ditto separate account opened, 6 annas 8 gundas.	Khujel Enayetullah Chowdhury.	3,041 4 0	897 0 0	This separate share to be sold.
66	Zemindary pergunnah Hoshanshabhi, with the exception of the separate accounts opened.	Demo Nath Chakravarty Chowdhury and others.	45,467 15 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 16,168 14 0 29,299 1 0	803 2 0	Joint share to be sold.
85	Taluk Mohamed Ekbal, Tuppah Ron Bhowal Joar Bouni, with the exception of the separate accounts opened.	Sridhor Acherjee Chowdhury and others.	2,385 1 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 1,296 10 3 1,088 6 9	11 15 0	Ditto ditto.
96	Zemindary pergunnah Nasayyal, hissa 41 annas, with 1 ephabi taluks exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1876.	Prasanna Coomur Chowdhury, Ron Kumar Chowdhury and others.	7,197 10 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 4,556 11 0 2,640 15 0	620 12 0	Ditto ditto.
116	Taluk Newaj Ali, hissa 8 annas, tuppah Ron Bhowal, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1876.	Raja Surja Kanth Acherjee Chowdhury.	2,638 15 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 1,894 8 0 754 7 0	82 8 0	Ditto ditto.
124	Payendebez, hissa 13a. 6g. 2c. 2k., tuppah Hazrad, exclusive of separate accounts opened under section 70, Act VII of 1876.	Shorajannessa Bibee and others.	1,796 2 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 492 6 0 1,304 12 0	9 4 0	Ditto ditto.
144	Zemindary pergunnah Sherpur, hissa 1a. 15g. exclusive of the separate accounts opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859.	Srimutty Chowdhurani and others.	2,643 8 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 612 0 0 2,001 8 0	74 6 0	Ditto ditto.
2120	Taluk Krishna Rao Dutta, Tuppah Hazrad, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Mothura Nath Chakravarty.	1,605 5 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 1,265 7 7 339 15 5	65 0 5	Ditto ditto.
2129	Taluk Krishnamur Dutta, tuppah Hazrad, Separate accounts opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, 1a. 10g.	Ramkishore Ganguli ...	250 13 0	63 4 0	Separated share to be sold.
2129	Ditto ditto ditto	Bisweswar Dasia ...	250 13 0	63 4 0	Ditto ditto.
Second class estates.					
4965	Chur Mokabla Jubelkhan, pergunnah Alapsingh, Joint-share, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Isankishore Acharjee Chowdhury.	2,474 0 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 2,001 12 0 472 4 0	120 6 0	Joint share to be sold.
4965	Ditto separate account opened under Act XI of 1859, hissa 1a. 2g. 2k. 2d.	Raja Surja Kant Acharjee Chowdhury.	648 2 0	165 12 0	This separated share to be sold.
4965	Ditto ditto, hissa 13a. 1k. 1k. ...	Harn Santory Debis ...	108 1 0	1 14 0	Ditto ditto.
5045	Bit Chholong, pergunnah Alapsingh, joint share, exclusive of the separate accounts opened.	Kashi Kishore Roy Chowdhury and others.	583 0 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 4 13 0 578 3 0	24 13 8	Joint share to be sold.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of March 1886:—

Number of mahal.	Names of mahal and pergunnah.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount in arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10	First-class permanently-settled estate Radha Kantabatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sreeburry Nundy and others Deduct 62b. 6k. 4c. of land belonging to Hajee Achhaluddu Mistry of Jamgram, of which the sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened ... Balance due from Sreeburry Nundy and others, for which no separate account has been opened ...	624 11 11 27 6 0 597 3 11		
11	First-class permanently-settled estate Chhalapore, pergunnah Pandooah.	Hamadul Haq and others Deduct 3a. 11g. 6k. 2k. share belonging to Sidhika Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is ... Deduct 3a. 11g. 6k. 13k. belonging to Khodeja Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 2a. 10g. 2k. 2k. belonging to Tokiaton Nessa Bibi, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Hamadul Haq and others on account of 5a. 17g. 1k. 2k. 3k., for which no separate account has been opened ...	707 6 2 157 5 0 165 6 0 125 4 0 447 15 0	137 8 2	This portion of the estate will be sold for this arrear.
20	First-class permanently-settled estate Malikapore, pergunnah Baligori.	Joga Nunda Ray and others Of this estate 4a. 6g. 14k. share in mouzah Harpur and 8 annas in mouzaha Nischindipore, Chandibati, Palasi, Paikpara and Gosa belonging to Gopi Kristo Mitter, the sudder jumma of which is ... And of which separate account has been opened.	10,595 3 8 1,855 8 0	30 4 0 0 3 0	Ditto ditto.
55	First-class permanently-settled estate Chum-pahatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Ekitonnissa Bibi and others	591 2 2	86 10 3	
56	Ditto ditto	Sayed Mohammed Ally alias Mohammed Taha and others	606 7 2	49 10 5	
59	First-class permanently-settled estate Mukhaldibi, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sayed Abul Mazaffer and others Deduct 4a. 11g. 3k. share belonging to Obboy Churan Nundy, Salait of Thakoor Salgram and Shib Thakoor, of which the sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 4a. 14g. and 3k. share belonging to Upendra Narain Nundy and others, of which the sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance 6a. 10g. and 2k. due from Syed Abul Mazaffer and others ... And for which no separate account has been opened	722 15 1 214 1 0 214 1 0 204 13 1		
81	First-class permanently-settled estate Sija, pergunnah Arsa.	Jogendra Nath Roy and others Of this 2a. 8g. share belonging to J. Mick, Manager and guardian of Upendra Chandra and Kiran Chandra Ray, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from the 13a. 4p. share belonging to Jogendranath Roy and others	1,480 8 1 248 4 0 1,231 4 1		
117	First-class permanently-settled estate Rajhat, pergunnah Khosarpore.	Jeebun Kristo Gossain and others Deduct 5 annas share of Anonda Moyi Debee, executrix to the estate of her minor son Kash-Debury Roy, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 3a. 6g. 2k. and 2k. share belonging to Prosad Das Gossain, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 3a. share out of 5a. 11g. share of the three mouzaha kiamut Noolpore, Baidobati, and Abhirambati belonging to Huro Chandra Banerjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Jeebun Kristo Gossain and others for which no separate account has been opened ...	726 0 3 226 14 1 151 4 1 82 3 0 480 5 2	342 0 7	
126	First-class permanently-settled estate Silampore, pergunnah Silampore.	Parbati Chaitain Roy and others Deduct 1a. 15g. and 2k. share belonging to Binoda Debee, widow of late Dina Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 1a. 15g. 2k. and 2d. share of mouzah Gopalpore, belonging to Soorendra Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 1a. 15g. 2k. and 2d. share of mouzah Gopalpore belonging to Mohendra Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 15g. 3k. share of the entire estate belonging to Jogendra Nath and Sosee Bhuson Chatterjee whose sudder jumma is ...	2,108 8 9 234 15 0 35 11 0 35 11 0 90 10 0 390 15 0	29 3 0	Ditto ditto.
153	First-class permanently-settled estate Mullikhati, pergunnah Boro.	Separate accounts of the above four shares have been opened. Balance due from Parbutty Churan Roy and others, for which no separate account has been opened ... Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver of the High Court to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De and others Deduct 4a. share belonging to Radica Prosad Gossain and others, the sudder jumma of which is ... And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De and others	1,711 9 9 2,908 0 8 742 0 0 2,228 0 8	23 2 4	Ditto ditto.
159	First-class permanently-settled estate Chatra Baday, pergunnah Boro.	Mr. A. B. Miller Receiver to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De, and others Of this 6g. 7k. and 6k. share in mouzaha kiamut Beloo Adan, Khoragore and Basodehpore belonging to Bidhoo Bhusan and Lal Mohun Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened.	740 9 5 15 0 0	79 5 4 4 0 0	Ditto ditto.
179	First-class permanently-settled estate Boro Monrampore, pergunnah Boro.	Kali Kumar Bose and others Of this 6g. 2k. 2k. share of the entire estate belonging to Matargini Dasai, executrix to her minor son Hari Das Bose, the sudder jumma of which is ...	578 9 0 12 1 0		
191	First-class permanently-settled estate Haripur Ayma, pergunnah Chowmoha.	Suttodayal Banerjee and others Deduct 345 beeghas of land belonging to Khetter Nath Sil as sublet on behalf of idol Naul Kisoro Jio Taccor in mouzah Mohistikra, the revenue of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Suttodayal Banerjee and others. Of this no separate account has been opened ...	851 3 2 123 1 0 728 2 2	2 13 0	Ditto ditto.
				124 2 7	Ditto ditto.

Number of mahal.	Names of mahal and pergunnah.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount in arrears.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2034	Permanently-settled estate Soottanpore Chur, pergunnah Patmehal.	Amrita Lal Sen Deduct 12a. share belonging to Amrita Lal Sen, whose sudder jumma is ... And of which separate account has been opened, ... Balance due from the 4a. share belonging to Amrita Lal Sen, whose sudder jumma is ... And of which no separate account has been opened, ...	938 4 9 703 10 9 234 10 0	74 13 0	This portion of the estate will be sold for this arrear.
3541	Permanently-settled estate Kharsarat, pergunnah Boro.	Ramdayal Banerjee and others ... Rent— Road fund— 1,311 10 6 8 annas share belonging to Mohalukhi Dassi, executrix to her minor son Jogodandhoo Roy and others, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened, ... 8 annas share belonging to Ram Dayal Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which no separate account has been opened, ...	1,398 10 9 12 15 9 1,311 10 6 Rent— 649 5 4½ Road fund— 6 7 10½ 655 13 3 Rent— 649 5 4½ Road fund— 6 7 10½ 655 13 3	161 13 6 6 7 10½	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
3471	First-class permanently-settled estate Mowri, pergunnah Arua.	Dino Nath Koondoo Chowdhry and others ...	10,831 13 11	25 7 10	
3473	First-class permanently-settled estate Mulhikpore, pergunnah Singhor.	Mothoora Nath Babu and others ...	8,236 8 2	308 7 3	
3491	First-class permanently-settled estate Sethpore, pergunnah Ameerabad.	Haro Soondari Debi and others Deduct 2a. 13g. 1k. 1k. share belonging to Noho Chunder Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 4a. 6g. 2k. 2k. share belonging to Sutto Dayal Banerjee and others, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 2a. 13g. 1k. 1k. share belonging to Rajkrishna Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... The total of the above three shares amounts to 10a. 13g. 1k. and 1k. whose sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened, ... Balance due from 5a. 6g. 2k. 2k. share belonging to Haro-soondari Debee and others, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which no separate account has been opened, ... Sutto Dayal Banerjee and others Deduct 5 annas share belonging to Brojo Nath Sreemani, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 2a. 10g. share belonging to Gopal Chundra Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... The total of the above two shares is 7a. 10g. whose sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened, ... Balance due from 8a. 10g. share belonging to Sutto Dayal Banerjee and others, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which no separate account has been opened, ...	575 13 11 94 0 0 191 15 0 96 0 0 383 15 0 191 14 11 726 4 8 1k 227 0 0 113 8 0 340 8 0 345 12 8 1k.	7 7 8 32 0 0	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
3493	Permanently-settled estate Howrah				

Hooghly Collectorate, the 11th May 1886.

RADHA SYAM SINHA DE, for Collector

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned lands, known as Government Lottery Committee lands, situated in the town of Calcutta, will be put up to sale by public auction at the Calcutta Collectorate at 12 A.M. on the 21st June 1886, corresponding with 5th of Ashar 1293.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The lands to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the lands will be considered as the proprietor of the lands, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such lands will be transferred to him subject to the payment of Government revenue of 3 annas per kattah.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that be a close holiday, then by the noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Serial number of plots.	Division.	Number of blocks.	Number of holdings.	NUMBER OF PREMISES AND NAME OF STREET.	Area found on actual measurement and proposed to be sold.	Upset price per kattah.	Quarterly rent.	Date of expiring of the lease.
					B. K. C. SQ. FT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	North	XIV	549	108, Amherst Street ...	0 4 0 81	800 0 0	48 0 0	30th September 1886.
2	"	XXV	32	154 to 168, Cornwallis Street ...	0 4 0 17	600 0 0	15 0 0	31st March 1886.
3	"	"	"	5, Strand Road ...	0 5 4 13	2,000 0 0	127 0 0	31st July 1887.
4	"	XXXI	14	103, Cornwallis Street ...	0 5 5 17	600 0 0	36 0 0	31st March 1886.
5	"	XIII	37	74, Amherst Street ...	1 2 14 8	800 0 0	69 0 0	30th September 1886.
6	"	XXXI	17	54, Grey Street ...	2 0 15 16	800 0 0	129 0 0	31st March 1886.
7	"	XIII	119	49 and 52, Amherst Street ...	2 4 12 30½	800 0 0	104 0 0	30th September 1886.
8	"	XIII	141	79, Mechuabazar Street ...	1 16 9 28½	800 0 0	45 0 0	31st May 1884.
9	"	XIII	135	46, Amherst Street ...	0 8 13 17	600 0 0	25 8 0	30th September 1886.
10	"	"	303	2, Ditto ...	0 3 11 41	600 0 0	31 8 0	31st March 1886.
11	"	XIV	198	72, Manicktollah Street ...	1 4 7 32	700 0 0	90 0 0	30th November 1886.
12	"	"	100	152, Amherst Street ...	0 2 6 1	600 0 0	18 0 0	31st March 1886.
13	"	"	391	23, Ditto ...	0 5 10 24	400 0 0	10 8 0	31st May 1884.
14	"	I	206	5, Musulmanpara Lane ...	0 1 3 21	400 0 0	1 8 0	31st October 1886.
					10 10 3 26½			

G. M. GOODRICKS, Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, the 21st April 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Moorshedabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of the district on Saturday, the 19th June 1886, corresponding with 6th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due up to Phalgun 1292 B.S.

Serial number.	Class of mehal.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder Jamma.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1(a)	1st class	6	Kismut Debi Keshpur, pergunnah Sherpur.	Kristo Kishor Sen, Girish Chunder Sen, Ganga Narayan Sen, Kulada Prosad Sen, Gopewar Sen, Lahit Mohan Sen, Bydya Nath Sen, Suchman Sen, Gour Das Sen, Mukunda Lal Sen, Bepin Behari Sen, Naban Behari Sen, Bhugoban Chandra Sen, Bonwari Lal Sen, Dima Budhin Sen, Brojeswaro Dasya, Ganes Chandra Sen.	3,200 7 11 Police 24 7 10 8,224 15 9	1,105 11 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
1(b)	Ditto	9	Kismut pergunnah Keshpur, pergunnah Keshpur.	Radha Ballab Rai, Shama Charan Bhattacha, Prasanna Chandra Rai Srinath Choudhuri, Radha Charan and Kristo Charan Banerjee, Joy Kristo Adhikari, Rama Prosad Hajari, Narin Prosad Chackerbuty, executor to the estate of late Radha Charan Sen, Chundermukhi Dasya, executor to the estate of late Pratap Chunder Das, Gopi Sundari Dasya.	8,074 3 0	0 13 2	In this estate only 12g. 2k. share of Hari Prosad Hajari, at a sudder jamma of Rs. 20-15-5, of which a separate account has been opened, will be sold.
2	Ditto	30	Kismut Kodla Kobi Chunderpur pergunnah Dayanagar.	Chandra Mohini Debya, mother of Hari Prosad, Nishintha Prosad, Jagat Nath Prosad Roy minors, Probhaba Dasya, mother and guardian of Kristo Prosad Ray.	1,195 3 0	235 15 10	In this estate only 8g. share of Probhaba Dasya mother and guardian of Kristo Prosad Ray, at a sudder jamma of Rs. 297-0-6, will be sold.
3	Ditto	179	Kismut pergunnah Das Hazari, pergunnah Das Hazari.	Bandi Nisha Bibi, Sarbeswar Chowdhuri, Gaya Sundari, Mukta Keshi Dasya, Kristo Sundari Dasya.	1,323 4 9	43 10 3	In this estate only 2g. 12g. 1k. 1k. of Kristo Sundari Dasya, at a sudder jamma of Rs. 220-8-9, of which a separate account has been opened, will be sold.
4	Ditto	273	Kismut pergunnah Babak Shingha, pergunnah Babak Sing.	Radha Binod, Jagat Mohun, Mana Mohun, Beni Madhab, Hira Lal, Bannu Das, Madhab Chandra, Moti Lal Choudhuri, Haradhan Goswami, Chota Gola Muni Debya, Rama Nishintha Mustali, Radmal, Kabi Chand, Puri Mohun, Ram Gopal Chowdhuri, Champak Lata Debya, Kristo Kisor, Gobinda Lal, Bishnu Lal, Srinayyan Srikrishna Chowdhuri, Akileswari Debya, mother and guardian of Haradhan and Tulshi Ram Chowdhuri minors, Rajendra Chandra, Subanlal, Chetan Lal Choudhuri, Chandra Mukta Debya, and Kalprina Debya, mother and guardian of Jonardon Hooyam Chowdhuri minors, Monmori Debya, Mohananda Banerjee, Brij Lal Chowdhuri, Gopisundari Datta, Gopanchun Chowdhuri, Ellokesh Bannasundari Debya, Kalidas Chowdhuri, Radhabullav Das, Jodu Nath Banerjee, Hari Lal Chowdhuri, Rajee Bibi, Azizun Nissa Bibi, Jeevar Rohman, Bandi Bibi, Golap Debya, Rajendra Lal Chowdhuri.	2,105 6 1	72 2 5	In this estate the joint share of Kirtokishore Chowdhuri of 11g. 6g. 5d. 16k., of which the sudder jamma is Rs. 1,487-5, will be sold.
5	Ditto	356	Kismut pergunnah Moholundi, pergunnah Moholundi.	Mohendro Naram Chowdhuri, Shih Chunder Chowdhuri, Haradhan Chowdhuri, Chunderkant Chowdhuri, Luckheswari Debya, Lalmoni Debya.	795 2 9	28 7 11	In this estate the joint share of Mohendro Naram Chowdhuri and others, 14g. 9k. 1k., of which the sudder jamma is Rs. 7-10-7, will be sold.
6	Ditto	386	Kismut taraf Matigara, pergunnah Moholundi.	Ananda Kanta Bhattacharjee, Ramlal Bhattacharjee, Brojolal Banerjee.	1,389 5 9	185 10 3	The entire estate will be sold.
7	Ditto	408	Kismut mouza Rajhari, pergunnah Behorole.	Kumar Ruckmini Bullav Rai, Shobaith of Brindabanbehari Deb Thakoor.	2,373 5 5	1,176 8 8	Ditto ditto.
8	Ditto	540	Kismut mouza Emadipore, pergunnah Kulbaria.	Kaminisundari Dasi, manager of Torongoni, alias Lutumoni Dasya, Kailash Nath Sing Rai, Poresch Nath, Sing Rai, Surup Lal Chowdhury, Chunder Mohun Chowdhury, Mukta-kesh Chowdhuri, Poresch Nath Chowdhuri, Haradhan Chowdhuri, mother and guardian of Satya Charan and Dusruth Rai Chowdhuri minors, Womesh Chunder Mitter, Chinnaye Dasi, mother and guardian of Promotho Nath and Monmotho Nath and Suruth Nath Bose, Patan Moni Chowdhuri, Roghoo Nath Mustali, Leht Mohun Rai Chowdhuri, Kamini Kumar Chowdhuri, Mon Mohun Chowdhuri, Prem Lal Shaha.	1,081 10 2	8 15 0	In this estate the joint share of Monmohan Chowdhuri and others 11g. 12g., of which the sudder jamma is Rs. 7-3-0-9, will be sold.
9	2nd class	558	Kismut Chur Gota, pergunnah Sonmohani.	Tripura Sundari Debya, mother and guardian of Debendro Naram Rai, minor, Ram Lal Rai, Rameswar Rai, Sita Nath Rai.	737 5 0	136 10 0	The entire estate will be sold.
	1st class	2734	Kismut Debi Govindpore, pergunnah Sherpore.	Mahomed Abdul Sobhan Sheikh Abdulla, Sheikh Abdul Rauf, Sheikh Abdul Bashed Mahomed, Sheikh Samirulla, Sheikh Nasirulla, Sheikh Abdul Monaf, Sheikh Abdul Gafoor, Azamunnissa alias Allarakha Bibi, Mahomdatun nissa Bibi, Habibur Rohman.	1,548 9 11 Police 11 13 7 1,560 7 6	155 14 9	In this estate Sheikh Abdulla and others 4g. 13g. 2k. share, of which the sudder jamma is Rs. 155-2-2, of which a separate account has been opened, will be sold.

Serial number.	Class of mehal.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
11	1st class	2742	Kismut taraf Gunapur, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Soyloja Sundari Burmonya and Modhu Sundari Burmonya.	Rs. A P. 798 5 0	Rs. A. P. 3 15 6	In this estate the share of Soyloja Sundari, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 390-10-6, will be sold.
12	Ditto	2743	Kismut taraf Gunapur, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Soyloja Sundari Burmonya and Modhu Sundari Burmonya.	798 5 0	3 15 5	In this estate the share of Modhu Sundari Burmonya, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 390-10-6, will be sold.
13	Ditto	2743	Kismut taraf Bhandardoh, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Srikrishto Shaha Chowdhury, Jodu Krishto, Shib Krishto Kali Krishto Shaha Chowdhury.	3,416 12 1 Road Fund— 34 2 8	34 1 4	The entire estate will be sold.
				Total ...	3,450 14 9		
14	Ditto	2749	Kismut Gowripur, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Lucknowari Dasya, Kumar Krishto, Lal Krishto Shaha Chowdhuries.	1,298 7 3 Road Fund— 12 15 9	13 15 0	Ditto ditto.
				Total ...	1,311 7 0		
15	Ditto	2751	Kismut taraf Aramgunge, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Modhu Sudun Chuckerbutty	1,068 6 2 Road Fund— 10 10 8	Revenue— 601 15 10 Road cess— 10 10 8	Ditto ditto.
				Total ...	1,077 0 10	612 10 8	
16	Ditto	2779	Kismut taraf Kanapara, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Ram Lal Ghose	1,849 9 5 Road Fund— 13 8 0	Revenue— 812 15 11 Road Fund— 13 8 0	Ditto ditto.
				Total ...	1,863 1 5	826 7 11	
17	Ditto	2785	Kismut taraf Hanyunge, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Pachoo Ram Mundle	656 6 3 Road Fund— 6 9 0	6 6 2	Ditto ditto.
				Total ...	662 16 3		
18	Ditto	2786	Kismut taraf Ram Chudderpore, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Sharoda Sundari Debya	1,077 15 7 Road Fund— 10 3 0	10 1 3	Ditto ditto.
				Total ...	1,028 2 7		

The 10th May 1886.

J. ANDERSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 11 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, Act II (B.C.) of 1871, and section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned dependent tenures in the Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of June 1886, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, 25th day of February 1886:—

Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal.

Number on which registered No. 1.	Number of dependent tenure.	Name of dependent tenure with its situation.	Annual rent.	Cesses.	AMOUNT OF ARREAR FOR WHICH THE TENURE WILL BE SOLD.		
					Rent.	Cess.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35	1311	Thana Teknaf, mouzah Lengurbil, taluk Thow Chowdiya	738 0 0	44 10 0	400 0 0	14 14 0	414 14 0
44	1361	Thana Teknaf, mouzah Teknaf, taluk Thow Chowdiya	1,217 0 0	54 14 6	613 0 0	18 4 6	631 4 6
72	49	Thana Kamon, mouzah Patily, taluk Gourisunker Boida Nath.	1,491 4 9	223 1 6	558 0 0	74 5 6	632 5 6
280	274	Thana Chakutta, mouzah Bheola, taluk Bibi Spruk.	757 10 0	96 7 0	284 0 0	32 2 0	316 2 0

Chittagong Collectorate the 3rd May 1886.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furreedpore, will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office on Friday, the 25th June 1886, corresponding with 12th Ashar 1293 B.S., for the recovery of arrears of revenue which were due on the 28th March 1886:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled estates.

Towji number.	Name of Estate.	Name of proprietor.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3355	Taluk Ratnagar Pal, pergunnah Natarat Shahi.	Radhika Prasad, Satya Charan Ghosh and others.	2,569 13 8	82 13 10	Permanently-settled estate. The entire estate will be sold.
4054	Taluk Golok Chandra Roy, pergunnah Chusanun G.	Abhey Chandra Chandra, Kumar Das and others.	1,003 6 3	11 5 9	Ditto.
6706	Modan Banker Sankranta, Khagotis, pergunnah Nadi.	Srinath, Janaki Nath, and Sita Nath Roy and others.	1,243 11 7	308 11 5	Ditto.

Furreedpore Collectorate, the 15th May 1886.

F. H. BARROW, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Mozufferpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 3rd day of July 1886, corresponding with the 17th day of *Asarh* 1293 *Fusli*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

Serial number.	Towji number.	Estate and pergunnah.	Government revenue of the estate.	Share for sale, with names of registered proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of share.	Amount of arrears due.	Share or shares to be exempted, the number of such shares, their gross amount, with name of proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of them.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1	261	Ibrahim-pore, pergunnah Bahal.	535 0 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Raja Hurbullubh Narayan Singh, will be sold.	167 3 0	
2	921	Bagidpur Doulat, pergunnah Bura Champan.	4,450 12 3	14a. 13g. 1k. 2d. 5r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 4,083-15-6, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Baboo Moheshdat Singh and others, will be sold.	794 12 14	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. 6g. 3c. 1k. 13r. share with its Government revenue Rs. 396-12-7, belonging to Mussamat Pancha Kuar, Said Lutfali Khatu and others.
3	931	Bisahi, ditto.	509 0 1	4a. 7g. 2c. 2k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 139-5, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	38 10 9	
	931	Ditto	.....	11a. 12g. 1c. 1k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 368-7-1, belonging to Shammundun Singh himself and guardian of Baboo Rammundun Singh, Baboo Rajnundun Singh and others, will be sold.	65 11 34	
4	996	Chiknouta, pergunnah ditto.	3,811 4 10	2a. 15g. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 569-11-5, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	160 3 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 2g. 2c. 1k. share of this estate, with its Government revenue Rs. 26-11-4, belonging to Ram Gulam Singh.
	996	Ditto	.....	13a. 2g. 1c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 2,714-13-9 belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Baboo Deo Nundun Singh Bahadur and others will be sold.	552 6 04	
5	1046	Rasulpur Pitouja, pergunnah ditto.	608 10 8	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 262, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	73 6 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 436-0-8, belonging to Raja Shewraj Nundun Singh Bahadur, Rajkumar Babu Deo Nundun Singh and others.
6	1096	Madhopur Balbhadder, pergunnah ditto.	500 10 8	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 190, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	63 5 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 316-10-3, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh, Deo Nundun Singh and others.
7	1142	Hurnahi, pergunnah ditto.	961 5 4	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 360-9-6, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	101 6 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 609-12-10, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Deo Nundun Singh and others.
8	1270	Aktarpore Kanti, tuppah Bhutasia.	1,625 13 4	4a. 13g. 3c. 2k. 5r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 477-2-7, belonging to Tiluk Dhari Sahu, Harakh Nath Sahu and others, will be sold.	48 10 4	4a. 3g. 2c. 3r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 454-12-7, belonging to Thakur Prosad Sahu, Narasing Narayan Sahu and others, will be excluded from such sale.
...	1270	Ditto	.....	6a. 16g. 2c. 2d. 12r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 693-14-2, belonging to Jadu Singh, Abhai Sahu and others, will be sold.	32 5 3	
9	1684	Bungra, pergunnah Gadeh Sand.	561 14 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Tiluk Dhari Singh, Rachpal Singh and others, will be sold.	46 2 6	
10	2487	Poura Madan Singh, chukla Gurjoul, pergunnah Bisara.	513 13 7	1a. 3g. 3c. share of this estate, with its Government revenue Rs. 84, belonging to Halkhori Singh, will be sold.	2 1 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. 7g. 2c. 2k. 2d. share with its Government revenue Rs. 237-12, belonging to Ram Bhugwan Singh, Dirgpal Singh and others.
...	2487	Ditto	.....	7a. 8g. 2c. 1d. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 238-1-7, belonging to Ramzulam Singh, Purmehuar Singh and others, will be sold.	37 14 3	
11	2707	Mokondpur Singhara, pergunnah ditto.	1,974 0 9	2a. 1g. 1c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 253-10-4, belonging to Mohamad Hoesan and Amir Hasan Khan, will be sold.	69 5 10	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. 18g. 3c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 1,720-6-5, belonging to Raj Narayan Singh, Hem Narayan Singh and others.
12	3478	Shahbaspur Mutaluka Ufroul, pergunnah Hajepur.	1,455 7 9	3a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 209-12-1, belonging to Siram Singh, Lalbansi Singh and others, will be sold.	22 12 1	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 1,185-11-7, belonging to Ghan Beam Singh, Debi Prosad and others.
13	3497	Biddupur, pergunnah ditto.	1,033 10 6	The entire mehal, belonging to Keshobihari Singh and Lalbhari Singh, will be sold.	163 10 74	
	3523	Judauranpur, pergunnah ditto.	719 10 7	1a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 44-15-8, belonging to Harbansa Singh, will be sold.	11 11 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 8a. 14g. 1k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 344-9-5, belonging to Ram Charan Singh, Jadunundun Singh and others.

Serial number.	Town number.	Estate and pergunnah.	Government revenue of the estate.	Share for sale, with names of registered proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of share.	Amount of arrears due.	Share or shares to be exempted, the number of such shares, their gross amount, with name of proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of them.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
	3523	Judauranpur, pergunnah Hajipur.	.....	13g, 1c, 1k, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 29-16-9, belonging to Shewraj Singh, will be sold.	9 3 7	
	.....	.....	.....	1a, 6g, 2c, 2k, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 59-15-9, belonging to Chitter Sen Singh, will be sold.	16 0 9	
	.....	.....	.....	1a, 6g, 3c, 2k, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 60-12, belonging to Palat Kuari, will be sold.	1 13 3	
	.....	.....	.....	1a, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 179-8-1, belonging to Upnet Narayan, will be sold.	49 8 11	
1.	3534	Jusrapur Balia, pergunnah ditto.	735 10 11	4a, 10g, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 208-2-8, belonging to Badri Choudhri, Janki Singh and others, will be sold.	22 7 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 11a, 10g, share with its Government revenue Rs. 527-5-3, belonging to Duran Rai, Nounida Rai and others.
16	3594	Shahpur Kurupur, pergunnah ditto.	506 10 8	7a, 10g, 2c, 2k, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 252-1-7, belonging to Ram Sahai Singh and others, will be sold.	22 13 6	The estate is to be sold excluding 8a, 1c, 1k, share with its Government revenue Rs. 211-6-1, belonging to Ramdhan Singh, Gobindjha and others.
17	3617	Gobindpore, pergunnah ditto.	836 6 11	2a, 5g, 2c, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 119-4-3, belonging to Mussamut Jamuna Kuari, mother and guardian of Jettu Lal, Hirdai Nath Narayan and others, will be sold.	24 1 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 12a, 14g, 2c, share with its Government revenue Rs. 652-2-8, belonging to Ram-lax Singh, Nundun Lal and others.
	3617	Ditto	.....	1a, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 65, belonging to Dwarka Prasad, will be sold.	36 9 0	
18	3633	Maniarpore, pergunnah ditto.	72 2 0 3	10a, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 188-11, belonging to Raghoobansi Singh, will be sold.	83 10 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 6a, share with its Government revenue Rs. 201-5-1, belonging to Fateh Narayan Sing, Bataas Kuari and others.
19	6967	Basadh, Ratti, pergunnah	956 2 3	The entire mehal, belonging to Bachoo Singh, Chuni Lal Singh and others, will be sold.	21 0 9	
20	6581	Jafarpur, pergunnah ditto.	962 13 4	1a, 6g, 3c, 1k, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 251, belonging to Ambika Prasad, will be sold.	19 8 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 11a, 3g, 2k, share with its Government revenue Rs. 671-13-1, belonging to Dwarka Prasad, Mussamut Juddo Kuari, mother and guardian of Bindari Prasad and others.
21	7520	Kurnoti, Narasua, pergunnah	1,404 1 1	8a, 12g, 1c, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 755-2, belonging to Durga Singh, will be sold.	61 1 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 7a, 7a, 3c, share with its Government revenue Rs. 644-15-1, belonging to Wazir Singh, Gouri Banker Singh and others.
22	7776	Ganipur, ditto, pergunnah	507 0 4	The entire mehal, belonging to Baboo Mohinder Narayan Singh, will be sold.	8 12 4	
23	8175	Sichooli, pergunnah	537 9 2	The entire mehal, belonging to Mussamut Avadh Kuari, will be sold.	95 0 10	
24	8477	Tirsarh, Ditto	1,075 2 5	The entire mehal, belonging to Sarab Narayan Singh, will be sold.	103 0 0	
25	9219	Perhari, pergunnah	509 6 0	12a, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 382-1-6, belonging to Gopal Lal, Mohesh Lal and others, will be sold.	21 8 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a, share with its Government revenue Rs. 127-4-8, belonging to Durga Sahai.
26	9462	Erazi Nobrar Bungra, pergunnah Gudsah-sand	856 12 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Baboo Debi Dat Singh, Babu Palak Dhari Singh and others, will be sold.	32 8 6	
27	9 91	Chand Sarai, chukla Gurjoni, pergunnah Bura.	523 1 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Moti, Ahmad Hosan Khan, Mohamad Anwar Hosan Khan and others, will be sold.	131 1 0	
28	10019	Bhampur Parsi, pergunnah ditto.	8,507 10 11	The entire mehal, belonging to Babu Jamuna Prasad Sukul, Baboo Moti Prasad Sukul and others, will be sold.	2,658 10 4	
29	10374	Noubrar Terahrasia, pergunnah Hajipur.	637 12 3	The entire mehal, belonging to Dhanuk Dhari Prasad, will be sold.	834 5 9	
30	10809	Bhugwanpur, pergunnah Nizamuddinpur Bungra.	1,811 5 6	The entire mehal, belonging to Mussamut Avadh Kuari and Babu Sant Prasad Narayan Singh and others, will be sold.	128 13 6	
31	11174	Barhampur Khutahi, pergunnah Ratti.	1,085 14 9	3g, 3c, 2k, 1d, 11r, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 13-7, belonging to Ramsaran Singh, will be sold.	8 2 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a, 5g, 2c, 2r, share with its Government revenue Rs. 895-11-3, belonging to Sababzada Kuari and others.
	11174	Ditto	.....	2a, 10g, 2c, 1d, 2r, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 176-12-8, belonging to Nund Kohwar Singh, Ram Lal and others, will be sold.	167 14 1	
32	11664	Rampur Karari Barari, pergunnah Hajipur.	856 0 0	2a, 5g, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 120-8, belonging to Ajodhes Singh, will be sold.	87 9 4	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a, 15g, share with its Government revenue Rs. 735-10, belonging to Bhug-doo Narayan, Surat Kuari and others.
33	11920	Sukhharpur, pergunnah ditto.	1,478 13 3	14a, 9g, 2c, share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 1,337-10-1, belonging to Mohabir Dubey, Sajeewan Debey and others, will be sold.	93 15 7	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a, 10g, 2c, share with its Government revenue Rs. 141-3-3, belonging to Lalji Sahoo, Hiti Lal Singh and others.
34	11927	Chukki Schagpur, pergunnah Ratti.	3,443 2 8	The entire mehal, belonging to Lalji Sah and others, will be sold.	536 12 4	

Dated Mozufferpore, the 20th May 1886.

T. NORMAN, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at that district on the 30th June 1886, corresponding with Wednesday, the 17th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886 :—

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			S. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
22	Belgong. pergunnah Belgong.	Mandakini Dasi, Chandra Mohan Ghose Choudhuri, Hira Lal Shaha, Tara Chand Ghose Choudhuri himself and guardian of Arundoy Ghose Choudhuri, Sree Nath Ghose Choudhuri, Dwark Nath Ghose Choudhuri, Benowari Lal Ghose Choudhuri, Nabeen Chandra Ghose Choudhuri, Nistaran Dasia, mother and guardian of Kali Das, Kali Bhushan and Kali Prasanna Ghose Choudhuri, minors, Krishna Dhan Ghose Choudhuri, Kokeelmoni Bromhonyas and Bhovan Kari Bromhonyas and Janaki Nath Roy, managers and guardians of Jotendra Nath Roy, Atal Behari Pal, Modan Mohan Pal Choudhuri, Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benowari Lal Pal, minor, Mohesh Chandra Pal, Kasimoni Dasi, guardian on behalf of Brojo Gopal Pal, Madhu Moui Dasia, Mothura Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sree Nath Pal Choudhuri, Siv Chandra Pal Choudhuri himself and guardian and Sunayani Dasia herself and guardian on behalf of Suresh Chandra, Dhana Krishna, and Lalit Mohan Pal Choudhuri, minors, and Hira Lal Pal, Krishna Behari Ghose Choudhuri, and Deoraj Ghose Choudhuri.	6,054 3 8 Police 73 11 11	35 11 6	The entire estate will be sold.
117	Dihl Chandi, pergunnah Pajour.	Raj Lakmi Dasi, mother and guardian of minors Suresh Chandra Mullick, Sarat Chandra Mullick, Akhoy Chandra Mullick, and Satish Chandra Mullick, Chandra Nath Mullick, Anath Nath Deb, Kasimoneesa Bibi, Surendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Nogenara Nath Pal Choudhuri, Jogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Jogesh Chandra Pal Choudhuri, Jogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, and Mudhu Mati Dasi, guardian on behalf of Satish Chandra alias Panchu Pal Choudhuri, Surendra Nath Pal Choudhuri and Siva Mohini Dasi, guardians on behalf of Ganendra Nath, Harendra Nath, Hemendra Nath, and Bipendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sarat Chandra Dey Choudhuri himself and guardian and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Deb Mukerjee and Harijiban Pramanick, guardians on behalf of minors Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Purna Chandra Dey Choudhuri.	10,346 2 8 Police 129 2 4	110 12 3	The share amounting to 2a. 5g. 3k. 10l., bearing towji No. 117-0, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,447-13-6, and police Rs. 19-0-9, belonging to Raj Lakmi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra Mullick, Sarat Chandra Mullick, Akhoy Chandra Mullick, and Satish Chandra Mullick, minors, Chandra Nath Mullick, Anath Nath Deb, and Kasimoneesa Bibi, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 110-12-3.
			.....	1,154 15 4	The share amounting to 5a. 14g. 3k. 10l., bearing towji No. 117-2 with a sudder jumma of Rs. 3,675-3-10, and police Rs. 45-8-6, belonging to Sarat Chandra Dey Choudhuri himself and guardian and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Deb Mukerji, and Harijiban Pramanick guardians on behalf of minors Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Purna Chandra Dey Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 1,150-15-4.
180	Debagram, pergunnah Khosarpore.	Krishna Nath Roy, Saroda Prosad Bosu Mullick, Annada Prosad Bosu Mullick, Boroda Prosad Bosu Mullick himself and guardian on behalf of minors Ayibos Prosad Bosu Mullick and Kumed Prosad Bosu Mullick, Soudamini Dasi, Umesh Chandra Chatterjee, guardian on behalf of minors Mohini Mohan and Romini Mohan Mukerjee, Kumudini Dasia, mother and guardian on behalf of minor Gurudas Biawas, Noto Kumar Mukerjee, Bhobotarini Dahi, mother and guardian on behalf of minors Norendra Nath and Jotendra Mohan Mukerjee.	418 15 2 Police 106 10 8	2 4 8	The entire estate will be sold.
300	Ukhra. pergunnah Ukhra.	Satya Monan Banerjee, Satya Jehan Banerjee, Boudamini Gir'ala and Kali Ganga Dehya, Ahadi Bibi, manager and guardian on behalf of Baharam Biawas, Sahaji Biawas, Enasfali Biawas, and Yaub Hossain Biawas, Rambux Chittangi, Atejjal Hossain Biawas, Sarimoneesa Bibi, mother and guardian on behalf of Mobarak Hossain and Hagu Biawas, Ibrahim Biawas, Kasfaddi Biawas, Kalafut Hossain Biawas, Majeffur Hossain alias Ghous Biawas, Sultan Hossain Biawas, Golam Hossain Biawas, Surotai Mohamed Hossain, Email Biawas, Aparup Bibi, mother and guardian on behalf of minor Ajilar Bahaman alias Chinu Biawas, Govinda Saha, Gobinda Chandra Saha, Mukta Sundari Dasi, guardian on behalf of Radharaman and Kissori Lal Saha, Joykali Dasi Choudharani, Chaim Biawas, Sohagi Bibi, Hara Sundari Debi, Mon Mohan, Mont Mohan, Mognuj Mohan, Chandra Mohan, Surja Mohan, and Hari Mohan Banerjee, Dwarka Nath Pal Choudhuri, Brojo Nath Pal Choudhuri, Brindaban Chandra Sarkar Choudhuri, Lhubennessari Debi, Kali Prasanna Pal Choudhuri, Madhu Mati Dehya, Tarini Sundari Dehya, Mr. Thomas Savi, Brojendra Lal Goswami, Gnanendra Lal Roy, manager on behalf of minor Kumar Khitish Chandra Roy Bahadour, Tarak Nath Roy, Hari Charan Banerjee, Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator to the estate of Bhagabati Charan and Satya Doyal Banerjee, Raj Krishna Banerjee, Shyama Churan Laha, Jagadamba Dassi, Aghore Chandra Mukerjee, Shyama Charan Roy, Bib Sona Debi.	61,644 4 2 Police 326 4 8	61 15 11 Police 8 14 8	The share amounting to 5g. 2k. 3 23d. 15l., bearing tow No. 309-3-1, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 5,329-14-10, and police Rs. 22-15-2, belonging to Joykali Dasi Choudharani, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 61-15-11 and police Rs. 8-14-8.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
442	Ramanpara, pergunnah Ukbra.	Kali Das Doh, manager of Sathkura estate, Monmath Nath Roy Choudhuri, Narendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Amarendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Bhaba Tarini Debi, Mohendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Rajendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Shama Nath Banerjee, and Situl Nath Bose, executor to the estate of Mukti Nath Kamaksha Nath, and Bolai Nath Roy Choudhuri, Jageswar Mukerjee himself and manager on behalf of Umeshwar, Jageswar, Amriteshwar, and Rameswar Mukerjee, Shyama Nath Banerjee and Situl Nath Bose, executors to the estate of Muktinath, Kamaksha Nath and Bolai Nath Roy Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 370-11-6 and police Rs. 37-1.	5,352 8 9 Police 34 8 4	370 11 6 Police 3 7 1	The share amounting to 3a. 12g., bearing towji No. 412-0, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,770-8-1 and police Rs. 8-14-2, belonging to Mohendra Nath and Brojendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Rameswar Mukerji himself and manager on behalf of Umeshwar, Jageswar, Amriteshwar, and Rameswar Mukerjee, Shyama Nath Banerjee and Situl Nath Bose, executors to the estate of Muktinath, Kamaksha Nath and Bolai Nath Roy Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 370-11-6 and police Rs. 37-1.
2940	Bal Bose Lakhi, pergunnah Bogwan.	Mothura Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sree Nath Pal Choudhuri, Siv Chandra Pal Choudhuri, himself and guardian and Sunoyan Das herself and guardian on behalf of minors Sreesh Chandra, Dhono Krishna, and Lalit Mohan Pal Choudhuri.	558 8 4	1 13 4	The entire estate will be sold.

Nuddea Collectorate, Kishnaghur, the 20th May 1886.

J. A. HOPKINS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Rungpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

Number on Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of meluhs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
435	20	Monthona, share 4 annas.	Hemendra Narain Roy Choudhuri	11,925 11 10	4,453 5 7	The entire estate will be sold.
288	49	Chakla Kozirhat, share 4 annas and 10 gundas.	Karuna Moyee Dasya, manager on behalf of Uma Kanta Shaha, minor, shebet of idol Gopal, Karuna Moyee Dasya, manager on behalf of Uma Kanta Shaha, minor, Pitamber and Holodhar Shaha, Ishan Chandra Shaha, Ram Sundari Dasya, Mohendra Narain Shaha and Pitamber Shaha, manager on behalf of Ram Lal Shaha, minor, Nitya adlin Dasya, guardian of her minor son, Gobinda Behari Shaha, Durga Moyee Dasya, Lobongo Monjari Dasya, Panchanan Shaha, Sobin Chandra Shaha, Binod Behari Shaha, Janaki Debi Choudhuri, manager on behalf of Romesh Chandra Ray Choudhuri, minor, Dena Moyee Debi Choudhuri, Sri Nath, Um-math, Hor-nath Gangopadhyaya, Raj Madhab Dasya, mother and executrix on behalf of Rohan Kanta, Mohini Mohan and Lalit Mohan Shaha, minors, Trilokya Nath Bandopadhyaya, Koolan Bibi, Ro-desswari Dasya mother and executrix on behalf of Uma Kanta Das, minor, Rosorani Dasya, Nayan Kumari Dasya, Radhawan Dasya, Beleswari Dasya, and Bhomawari Dasya, executrices on behalf of Broja Gobinda, Tarini Prasad, Jhin Narayan Prasad, minors, Yatiwa Ram Das, Nihaluddin Mahammad, Nejamuddin Mahammad Choudhuri, Joton Bibi, Amaranassa Bibi Choudhuri, herself and manager of Abdul Latif Choudhuri, Noorunnessa Bibi, Ayanunessa Khatoon, Mohesh Chandra Bin Choudhuri, Abdul Majid Choudhuri, Ustahabuddin Azaduddin Choudhuri, Sheikh Fozinga Choudhuri, Radha Sundari Choudhuri, executrix of Ramani Mohan Ray, Sheikh Jeebab Choudhuri, Jayannessa Khatoon, Binod Behari Shaha, manager on behalf of Ashta Moyee Dasya, Hemendra Narayan Shaha himself and Hemendra Narin Shaha, and Radha Dasya, managers on behalf of Durga Mohan, Girid a Narain, and Maniendra Narain Shaha, minors, Radha Bala Shaha, Mohan Lal Shaha, Bhogobatty Dasya, executrix on behalf of Ram Lal Shaha, Mohendra Narain Shaha, Adornunessa Bibi, No in Chandra Shaha, Panchanan Shaha, herself and manager on behalf of Mohesh Chandra and Sambho Chandra Shaha, minors, Maibunessa Bibi, Basiruddin Mahammad, Abududdin Mohammad, Someruddin Mohammad, Amraddin Mohamrad, Monraddin Mohamrad, Solimuddin Mohamrad, Ajmuddin Shayan Kanta Moulik, minors, Adornunessa Bibi, Chand Keshore, Sheri Mahmad, Karmannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Na laran nessa Bibi Choudhuri, Kajah Abdool Gofoor, manager on behalf of Foshhal Alam, minor.	3,663 6 7	399 1 1	The share of Jendiah Choudhuri and others, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 483-10-4, and for which no separate account has been opened, is only to be sold.
284	49	Ditto	Ditto	3,663 6 7	6 4 9	The share of Radhamoni Dasya, Beeswari Dasya, and Bhunawari Dasya, managers on behalf of Broja Gobinda, Tarini Prasad, and Jhin Narain Prasad, minors, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 16-9-1, and for which a separate account has been opened, is only to be sold.
341	223	Khamar Kursha and others, pergunnah Purnabund.	Hor Doyal Ghose and Bipra Das Rai, Jaimannessa Choudhuri, Mohammad Nopamuddin Khan Choudhuri, Guri Das Rai and Bipra Das Rai, and Tarini Prasad Bhattacharjee, executors of the late Bhagwanth Das's estate, Abdul Kader Mea and Khajeh Muhammad Abraham Saher, Latifannessa Bibi, Salema Bibi, Moner Bibi, Abdool Gafoor, manager on behalf of Khajeh Muhammad F. shah Alam and Khateja Bibi, minors, and Khajeh Esmatullah Choudhuri.	2,505 14 11	312 11 4	With the exception of the shares of Abdul Kader and manager Abdool Gafoor, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 1,096-5-4, of Nejamuddin Khan, of which sudder jumma is Rs. 857-13-2, and of Jaimannessa Bibi of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 313-2-11, and for which separate accounts have been opened, the remainder of the estate will be sold.
127	240	Chak Durgapur and others, share 7 annas 10 gundas.	Karannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Enaitullah Mea, Khosannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Jematullah Choudhuri, Nejamuddin Mahammad Choudhuri, Nihaluddin Mahammad Choudhuri, Joton Bibi, Amaranunessa Bibi Choudhuri, Amaranunessa Bibi Choudhuri, manager on behalf of Abdul Latif Choudhuri, minor, Trilokya Nath Choudhuri, manager of the estate of the late Ishan Choudhuri Ray.	1,892 15 8	67 9 2	With the exception of the share of the late Ishan Choudhuri Ray, which is now under the Court of Wards, and of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 431-5-4, the entire estate will be sold.
350	520	Kho da Mored-pore and others, share 5 annas.	Mohammad Jakorn, Alm Echhabak Choudhuri, and others.	2,553 15 6	940 6 10	The entire estate will be sold.
608	697	Pargunnah Ali-gaon.	Mukta Sundar Dassee, Gopal Chandra Ray, Lal Lakmi Choudhuri, Ishan Chandra Choudhuri, Trilokya Nath Choudhuri, manager of Kumar Chandra Keshore Ray, minor, Khama Moyee Choudhuri, Benha Moyee Choudhuri, and Kurani Sirdar.	3,981 13 2	573 6 10	The share of Kurani Sirdar, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,21-15-9, is alone liable for the arrear.

Rungpore Collectorate, the 19th May 1886.

DENO NATH MOOKERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barisal, on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1886, corresponding with 10th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886:—

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehale.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st class ...	1583	Taluq Radha Kri-hna Roy, Hara Nanda Roy, and Kally Das Bhidhanta.	Brindaban Chandra Chakravarty, Roy Chandra Chakravarty and others, proprietors of 5a, 14g, 3k, 1½kt. ijmal share.	2,430 10 10 Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 1,561 15 3	347 10 11½	The ijmal 5a, 14g, 3k, 1½kt. share will be sold.
				874 11 7		
Ditto	1595	Ditto Ditto	Ashutosh Chakravarty & Chowdhury, proprietors of 1a, 10½g, 1½kt. share under separate account.	2,496 10 10 Deduct jumma of the ijmal share and other shares under separate account— 2,303 7 8	116 8 9	The 1a, 10½g, 1½kt. share under separate account will be sold.
				233 3 2		
Ditto	1651	Taluq Ramjan Bibi, Farjana Bibi and Sauruddin Kazi.	Samiruddin Kazi and others, proprietors of 4a, 7½g. ijmal share.	565 6 7½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 416 13 0	39 8 7	The ijmal 4a, 7½g. share will be sold.
				154 9 7½		
Ditto	1651	Ditto Ditto	Radhika Mohan Banerjia and others, proprietors of 3a, share under separate account.	545 6 7½ Deduct revenue of the ijmal and other shares under separate account— 459 6 1½	59 9 8	The 3a, share under separate account will be sold.
				108 0 3		
Ditto	1747	Taluq Mohamed Hant, 2a, 6g share.	Madhu Ram Panda, proprietor of 4a, 6g, 3k, ijmal share.	1,808 15 ½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 1,321 14 7½	134 0 ½	The ijmal 4a, 6g, 3k, share will be sold.
				487 0 7½		
Ditto	1764	3a, 1½g, 1kt. share of pergunnah Dakhin Shahazpore.	Mahamed Mrija and others.	5,543 6 8	Kist, January 1886— 3,586 7 3½ Kist, March 1886— 1,909 1 10 5,495 9 1½	The entire mehul will be sold.
Ditto	1918	Taluq Ramdeb Sen	Ram Kamal Sen, proprietor of 19½g, 1½kt. share.	1,797 10 0½ Deduct revenue of the ijmal share— 1,688 13 3½	61 9 7	The 19½g, 1½kt. share under separate account will be sold.
				109 13 6		
Ditto	2044	Estate Kalur Chur	Sucendra Nath Ghose and others.	1,846 10 8	618 12 11	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto	2749	Taluq Durga Ganowar	Har Charan Rai, proprietor of 2a, 13½g, 1kt.	1,097 11 2½ Deduct revenue of ijmal share— 864 12 0	37 3 4½	The 2a, 13½g, 1kt. share under separate account will be sold.
				172 15 2½		
Ditto	3254	2a, share of pergunnah Ratandi Kalikapur.	Abdul Gani Chowdhury and others.	3,154 11 5	876 11 8	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto	3432	Taluq Rudra Narayan Das.	Sree Charan Chatterjee, proprietor of 6a, ijmal share.	603 3 2½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 376 15 0	14 0 3	The ijmal 6a, share will be sold.
				226 4 2½		
Ditto	3447	0½g, share of pergunnah Shahmahad	Mrs H. A. Lucas	2,029 5 0	759 3 4½	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto	4530	Kole Chori Patar Chur.	Mahamed Mrija	2,529 0 0	1,679 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	4623	Kalyan Kalash Jear, including Lam Chori.	Karuna Shankar Bhattachary and others, ijmal share 8a.	616 7 10 Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 308 3 11	222 11 11	The ijmal 8a, share will be sold.
				308 3 11		
Ditto	4623	Ditto	Sharada Shankar Bhattachary, proprietor of 8a, share under separate account.	616 7 10 Deduct revenue of the ijmal share— 308 3 11	222 11 11	The 8a, share under separate account will be sold.
				309 3 11		
2nd class ...	4545	Nishan Baria Daria-lui, taluk Madafat Angana Bibi	Kazimuddy Howladar	2,443 3 0	2,134 8 0	The right and title of the settlement-holder will be sold.
Ditto	4546	Char Padma, alias Char Ramjanpore.	Mir Mouzom Hossen Chowdhury and others.	5,383 0 0	1,073 0 0	The proprietary right of the settlement-holders will be sold.
Ditto	Howla No. 4, in No. 6007.	Howla No. 4, in Chak Dhalua, in pergunnah Bozergomdpore.	Tarini Charan Mukerjia and others.	856 0 0	642 0 0	The entire howla will be sold.
Ditto	Ditto No. 8, in ditto.	Ditto No. 8, in ditto.	Moniruddy Howladar and others.	861 0 0	645 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto No. 12, in 6007.	Ditto No. 12, in ditto.	Jabbaruddy Shikdar and others.	1,008 0 0	754 0 0	Ditto.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of March 1886:—

Number in the revenue list.	Class.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
88	First class permanently-settled estates.	Majkuri, pergunnah Burdwan, thana Burdwan.	Nilmoney Mukerjee and others of Chandool, Division Cutwa.	1,521 4 0	7 11 44	The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> Rs. A. P. Nobin Chandra Bhattacharjee ... 46 12 9 Kalli Das Dutta and others ... 14 4 31 Bini Madhub Chowdhry ... 35 2 34 Muktakessi Debysa ... 55 7 8 Duren Dass Mukerjee ... 54 4 74 Mon Mohini Debysa ... 34 12 44 Sonwar Lal Banerjee ... 34 10 8 Damon Chandra Banerjee ... 34 10 8 Sreemati Suresh Debysa, guardian mother of minor Surja Cinto Chowdhry and others ... 29 14 111 </div>
111	Ditto	Chotipore, pergunnah Chotipore, division Montesur.	Sreemati Mohamaya Dassi and others of Oola alias Beernagore, Division Ranaghat.	1,638 10 4	12 7 9	The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> Rs. A. P. Troiluckho Nath Roy and others ... 112 10 1 Mohendra Nath Brohmochari ... 225 5 0 </div>
5174	Ditto	Salkoom, pergunnah Burdwan, division Shahibganje.	Sheik Ally Mullah and others of Shokarpore.	1,893 8 6	248 4 0	The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> Rs. A. P. Issur Chandra Roy and others ... 303 15 24 Gorachand Roy and others ... 133 3 74 </div>
6237	Ditto	Kallyanpore, pergunnah Umbica, division Bal gore.	Rhodaja Bibi and others of Panduah, Division Panduah.	863 10 4	30 2 11	
6238	Ditto	Ramkrishnapore, pergunnah Kutabpore, division Natpore.	Gopi Nath Mukerjee and others of Koondala.	2,631 0 0	1,087 0 0	

Burdwan Collectorate, the May 1886.

D. N. ANDY, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned lands, known as Government Lottery Committee lands, situated in the Town of Calcutta, will be put up to sale by public auction at the Calcutta Collectorate at 12 A.M. on the 12th July 1886, corresponding with 29th of Assar 1293 B.S.

The purchase will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The lands to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the lands will be considered as the proprietor of the lands, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such lands will be transferred to him subject to the payment of Government revenue of 3 annas per kottah.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred), the whole amount to be paid at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred), one-fourth the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that be a close holiday, then by the noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Lots.	Division.	Number of blocks.	Number of holdings.	NUMBER OF PREMISES AND NAME OF STREET.	Area.	Upset price per kottah.	Quarterly rent now payable.	Date of expiry of the lease.
					B. K. CH. S. FT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	North	XIV	549	106, Amherst Street	0 4 0 31	800 0 0	48 0 0	30th September 1886.
2	"	XXV	32	154 to 158, Cornwallis Street	0 4 0 17	600 0 0	15 0 0	31st March 1887.
3	"	"	"	65, (formerly 5) Strand Road	0 5 4 13	3,000 0 0	127 0 0	31st July 1887.
4	"	XXXI	14	103, Cornwallis Street	0 5 6 17	600 0 0	26 0 0	31st March 1888.
5	"	XIII	37	74, Amherst Street	1 2 14 8	600 0 0	69 0 0	30th September 1886.
6	"	XXXI	17	51, Grey Street, and 80, Cornwallis Street	2 0 15 16	800 0 0	123 0 0	31st March 1888.
7	"	XIII	119	49 and 52, Amherst Street	2 4 12 304	600 0 0	104 0 0	30th September 1886.
8	"	XIII	141	79, Macfarlane Street	1 16 9 244	0 0 0	48 0 0	Lease has expired.
9	"	XIII	135	45, Amherst Street	0 8 15 17	600 0 0	27 8 0	30th September 1886.
10	"	I	8-3	" Ditto	0 3 11 41	600 0 0	31 8 0	Lease has expired.
11	"	XIV	108	72, Manicktolla Street	1 4 7 32	700 0 0	90 0 0	30th November 1893.
12	"	II	100	161, (late 152) Amherst Street	0 2 6 1	600 0 0	18 0 0	31st March 1888.
13	"	I	391	3, Joyramain Chunder's Lane (late 23, Amherst Street)	0 5 10 24	400 0 0	10 8 0	Lease has expired.
14	"	"	235	The land is situated on the west of No. 5, Musalmanpara Lane, and east of the public drain, and No. 6, Musalmanpara Lane	0 1 3 21	400 0 0	1 8 0	31st October 1886.

Calcutta Collectorate, the 21st May 1886.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Saturday, the 3rd July 1886, corresponding with Bengali 20th Ashar 1293, and Amli 21st Ashar 1293, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1886 :—

Number in register A.	Towji num-ber.	Pergunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
70	41	Khandar	Amra alias Bonai.	Goluk Chandra Masanta, Dwarikanath, and Gopinath Maiti and others.	1,265 13 2	2 7 9	
91	58	Rajgarh	Angua	Separate account of Ram Charan Bandopadhyaya will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint shares and separate accounts will not be sold :—	104 10 2	49 14 3	
				Joint share of Srimotya Dowlota Daye and Menoka Daye ...	52 5 2		
				Separate account of Ramcoomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Radhagobinda Pal, minor ...	52 5 1		
				Ditto of Radhakristo Das ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Raja Ram Chandra Ray ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Srimoti Kokila Daye ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Koor Naran Ray ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Kedar Nath, Romannath, Brojonath, and Norendra Nath Bhattacharjee ...	52 5 2		
				Ditto of Ramcoomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Radhagobinda Pal, minor ...	52 5 2		
					627 13 3		
				Total sudder jumma ...	732 7 5		
100	60	Kismut Jorah.	Kasi Akhooar	Joint share of Gopal Chandra Gossami and Goro Das Gossami and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :—	868 5 0	407 10 0	86. 1c. and 86c. of land in mouzah Akhooar have been taken up for canals.
				Separate account of Moharaja Jotindra Mohan Thacoar and Baboo Sorindra Mohan Thacoar ...	217 0 0		
				Ditto of Rogoonath Dey, Poddar ...	313 4 0		
					530 4 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,398 9 0		
116	73	Killa Moyua...	Anandapur	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :—	5,297 13 10	2,470 8 11	
				Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey and Khetter Moni Das, widow of the late Korah Charan Mitter, and others.	71 14 2	33 11 4	
				Separate account of Rajaram Das	71 14 2	33 12 0	
				Ditto of Pyari Mohan and Umesh Chandra Das	71 14 2	33 12 0	
				Ditto of Horo Naran Das	71 14 2	33 12 0	
				The following separate accounts will not be sold :—			
				Separate account of Koor Naran Das ...	95 13 7		
				Ditto of Srinath Chandra, Hira Lal Das, Srimotya Chandra Boti Dey, mother of Troylakya Nath Das ...	23 15 5		
				Ditto of Ujjala Moni Das ...	23 15 5		
					143 12 5		
				Total sudder jumma ...	5,657 4 9		
199	92	Kasijora	Baharpota alias Goorohakhi.	Lakhi Naran Bandopadhyaya ...	538 4 8	252 9 11	
200	93	Ditto	Ditto	Horo Das Mookhopadhyaya and Frankristo Das, Thacoar Sabait of idol Sridhar Gopal Jee.	1,704 5 5	794 13 9	
202	95	Ditto	Boroda alias Gobordhanpur.	Sedananda Mondol and Ramhary Mondal, and others.	1,375 2 4	644 16 1	66. 3c. 12c. of land in mouzah Boroda
203	96	Ditto	Borhoris	Bharat Chandra Gongopadhyaya ...	1,457 9 2 (including police).	1,510 3 1	Nankar have been taken up for canals.
204	97	Ditto	Bokeitola alias Doubar.	Nimai Chand Dey ...	1,530 4 0	716 14 11	
207	99	Ditto	Balkisorepur...	Srimoti Mukhoda Debi ...	516 0 0	241 14 9	
215	106	Kismut Jora.	Benia Golasa...	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	691 12 5	323 4 7	
				(Including police)			
217	108	Sahapur	Bara Gurh	Joint share of Ram Charan Bandopadhyaya, Dinonath Dutt and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Goluknath Das Bera and Jogendra Nath Das Bera will not be sold.	1,810 3 9	75 1 8	14c. 12c. of land in Gobindpur and 86 18c. 4c. of land in Panchgeria have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma ...	3,213 7 2		

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
259	143	Sobong	Bohobalpur	Nimai Chand Day, Sodananda Mondal, and others.	2,099 3 1	1,203 15 7	
262	146	Ditto	Borda	Joint share of Lal Chand Hazra and Ram Chand Hazra and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Bachoomoni Dasi ... 186 4 2 Ditto of Lal Chand Hazra ... 290 3 8 Ditto of Boloram Maiti ... 163 12 0 615 3 10 Total sudder jumma ... 773 13 3	159 11 5	16 14 5	
268	152	Ditto	Do.	Joint share of Kenaram Pal will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Nanda Coomar and Annoda Prasad Bera and others will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 664 10 3	332 5 2 332 5 1	155 9 7	
350	204	Khandar	Barikbar alias Bar (Gouesh).	Joint share of Srimotya Prasanna Moye and Radol Khan will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Ram Coomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Baboo Radhagobinda Pal, minor, will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 3,406 0 3	871 0 0 2,632 0 3	30 12 9	2b. 13c. 4ch. of land in mouza Srimontapur, and 2b. 14c. 12ch. of land in mouza Tadrif Aniba, have been taken up for canals.
364	209	Ditto	Belki	Joint share of Roikanta Nath, Upendra Nath and Jogendra Nath Maikap and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Chandhari Sahao and Radhanath Sahao ... 55 1 1 Ditto of Lochonmoni, Gopal Chandra, Joygopal, Mrigendra Nath and Norendra Nath Maikap ... 107 13 6 162 14 7 Total sudder jumma ... 731 3 11	571 5 4	4 1 1	
366	218	Ditto	Barbansai	The joint share of Srimotya Ador Mond Dehya and Rogbunath Das Pohoraj Mohapatra and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Nobin Chandra and Auroon Chandra Borthon ... 19 14 6 Ditto of Bhubon Chandra Baudopadhyaya ... 98 0 0 Ditto of Shyama Charan Raut and Khoirat Ali ... 51 11 5 Ditto of Radha Nath Sahoo ... 426 11 2 Ditto of Dwarika Nath Mal, manager on behalf of Gyanendra Coomar Nag under the Court of Wards ... 4,647 12 8 Ditto of Mitongini Dasi ... 1,120 8 6 Ditto of Dwarika Nath Maiti and Srimoti Sarasati Daji ... 1,120 8 6 Ditto of Bharat Chandra Gangooli ... 311 1 2 Ditto of Padma Lochan Atta ... 46 0 9 Ditto of Adornoni and Ananda Moye Dasi ... 41 14 3 Ditto of Akhoy Narain Bera ... 21 1 5 Ditto of Modhusudan Maan ... 16 15 11 Ditto of Jharsawar Bera ... 10 15 11 Ditto of Alladin Dasi ... 90 3 10 Ditto of Madhub Chandra Pal ... 80 0 8 Ditto of Gobindaram Mondal ... 20 0 8 Ditto of Modhu Sudan Rty ... 8 8 0 Ditto of Surma Mond Dasi ... 16 15 11 Ditto of Ekadosi Acharjee ... 21 3 11 6,150 4 0 Total sudder jumma ... 19,155 9 7	11,005 5 7	34 5 0	2b. 2c. of land in mouza Kristogeria, 18b. 12c. of land in mouza Barbansai, and 2b. 13c. of land in mouza Kanchanpur, have been taken up for canals.

Number in register.	Towji number.	Pargunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
307	219	Khandar	Belki	Separate account of Madon Gopal Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint shares and separate accounts will not be sold:— Joint share of Adormoni Debn and Chowdhury, Raghunath Das, Sitanath Das and others. Rs. A. P. 306 5 3 Separate account of Indronath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath and Pyari Mohan Masanta 126 3 6 Ditto of Rosik Chand Malii, manager on behalf of Sri-kanta Masanta, minor 126 3 6 Ditto of Mohendra Nath Masanta 126 3 6 Ditto of the Collector of Midnapore on behalf of minor Haripodo Masanta 75 7 0 Total sudder jumma 946 10 4	126 3 7	58 11 9	A common registry of a putni tenure of mouzas Kilmut, Gopinath Chuk and others has been made by Gopinath Masanta at a jumma of Rs. 1,021-10-4.
386	230	Batitaki	Booral	Joint share of Mohendra Nath Ray and Ram Kannai Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Separate account of Srimoti Bimasali Debi 137 11 8 Ditto of Radhika Nath Bhandopadhyaya 137 11 8 Total sudder jumma 275 7 0	275 6 10	0 15 10	
402	242	Dantoon Choro	Boichageria alias Kesarambha.	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Joint share of Giria Chandra Das Mohapatra and Koonama Ray. Separate account of Ram Churn Bhandopadhyaya. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Separate account of Ram Coomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Babu Radha Gobind Pal 184 12 5 Ditto of Kedarnath, Romannath, Brujonath and Mohendronath Bhatta-chatterjee 291 12 4 Ditto of Giria Chandra Das Mohapatra 92 6 4 Ditto of Gobinda Prasad Bisool 92 6 2 Ditto of Hissambur Bosh 133 1 3 Ditto of Brojo Das Dutta 184 12 4 Ditto of Netrananda Das and Dwarika Nath Das 51 15 6 Ditto of Janaki Baldev Das Mohapatra 55 9 3 Total sudder jumma 1,223 6 5	75 7 0	0 3 7	A common registry of a putni tenure consisting of 1,046, Or. 12, of land in mouzas Kesarambha and others has been made by Raghunath Saha at a jumma of Rs. 1,190.
448	271	Killa Moynachore.	Borisa alias Borisararu Chuk	Sedananda Mondal and Ram Huri Mondal and others.	2,077 9 5	973 0 0	
449	272	Ditto	Brigoballavpur	Joint share of Madhu Sudan Masanta will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Dinabardhu Nundi himself and as guardian of Nobodwip Chand Nandi, minor, will not be sold. Total sudder jumma 623 9 11	214 5 9	100 1 10	
450	273	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Jomoonamoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sedananda Masanta, Basmoti Dasi, mother and guardian of Nobodwip Chand Masanta, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Alladini Dasi and Poddabati Das and Nando Lal Masanta will not be sold. Total sudder jumma 623 9 11	516 11 2	242 14 8	
489	278	Birkool	Basantapur	Nobokristo Maiti...	1,568 3 0	642 1 0	
551	311	Sahapur	Bhongoria alias Jote Ankour.	Separate account of Mohendra Nath Dey and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:— Joint share of Domon Chandra Poramanik 128 2 7 Separate account of Domon Chandra Poramanik and others 153 6 4 Total sudder jumma 531 11 2	251 2 3	118 3 0	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
563	318	Tuppa Bali Sita	Bhitore Bhode.	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue — Joint share of Goluk Chandra Masanta and Notobar Masanta, son of Modhu Sudan Masanta Separate account of Goluk Chandra and Modhu Sudan Masanta. Ditto of Srimoty Rosumoti, mother and guardian of Nobodwip Chand Masanta, minor.	Rs. A. P. 639 12 9 829 7 5 189 10 8 Total sudder jumma ...	Rs. A. P. 149 13 6 103 14 7 88 10 4 "	
570	328	Killa Moynachore.	Bhamooa	Ram Charan Bondopadhyia	1,217 14 3 (Including police)	569 0 1	
579	337	Kasijora	Chakdohoria	Joint share of Rajaram Coondy will be sold for arrears for Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Sitanath Das ... 717 9 10 (No. 2) Ditto of Radhika Nath Bondopadhyia ... 1,004 10 7 (No. 3) Ditto of ditto ... 297 0 9 (No. 4) Ditto of Saroda Prasad Bakal ... 2,439 14 3 (No. 5) Ditto of Mohonta Horo Naran Das ... 1,149 5 0 (No. 6) Ditto of Srimoti Bama Kali Debi ... 1,004 10 7 Total sudder jumma ...	2,583 7 0 6,602 1 0 8,145 8 0	1,217 9 2	96. 3c. of land in mouza Radha Ballav Chuk and 586. 11c. 6ch. of land in mouza Dakhin Gopalpur have been taken up for canals.
660	338	Sahapur	Chandounpur alias Khap Bazar.	Joint share of Hari Naran Naik, Srimoty Josoda Moni Das, widow of the late Bishunhari Naik, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Srimoty Sohochari Das and others will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	(Including police) 1,181 3 2 708 11 0 1,889 14 8	459 7 9	106. 15c. of land in mouza Pakoorapoonjee have been taken up for canals.
604	338	Kiamut Khoragapur.	Changooal	Khetter Mohan Pal and Dinabandhu Nandi and others.	823 9 5	30 5 1	
699	362	Killa Moynachore.	Chongragram	Chandrachoor Chatoorbhoj Chowdhery, Man Gobinda Chowdhery	2,133 5 4	1,001 15 4	
701	364	Ditto	Chongrachak	Dinabandhu Jana and Kartic Prasad Jana and others.	546 15 8	259 0 0	
723	376	Kasijora	Chonagurh	Bhogohary Dey, Chandra Sekhar Rai and others.	548 14 6 (Including police)	172 14 0	
737	396	Ditto	Dabooa Pookoor.	Nimal Chand Dey	618 13 3	67 15 3	17c. 8ch. of land in mouza Dabooapookor have been taken up for canals.
743	301	Kedar Coondy	Dooya	Sridhar Charan Nandi	1,135 8 3	532 3 3	1369. 18c. 12ch. of land of this mehal have been taken up for canals.
780	413	Sobong	Deora	Joint share of Horodas Moekhopadhyia and Goluk Chandra Panda and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Jogobundhu Mana and others ... 130 3 5 (No. 2) Ditto of Ram Chand Kur ... 130 3 5 Total sudder jumma ...	360 7 0 260 6 10 620 13 10	122 0 0	"
807	432	Moynachore	Donachak alias Pootpootia.	(No. 1) Separate account of Mangobinda Chowdhery will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Horo Naran Chowdhery, Srimoti Burno Moyo Dye, wife of Pyari Mohan Das ... 216 12 1 (No. 2) Separate account of Mohomul Ujhar Hossain and others ... 491 3 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Chandra Choor Chatoorbhoj Chowdhery ... 682 10 4 (No. 4) Ditto of Narayan Samanta ... 204 6 0 (No. 5) Ditto of Noba Kristo Bera ... 218 15 7 Total sudder jumma ...	682 10 4 1,815 15 0 2,496 9 4	319 14 4	

Number in Register A.	Tasji number.	Pergunnah.	Mchul.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
808	433	Moynachore	Dobandi alias Chaplium n Poot Dootm Dobandi.	Premananda Bahubullendra and Sochhidananda Bahubullendra and others.	500 0 0	262 0 9	
811 870	438 454	Khorgapur Sahagpur	Doolgobal Dhamtore	Nimat Chand Dey Joint share of Narain Das Mojoomdar will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ram Prasad Pramanik 397 14 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Nobokisore Bhooya 265 4 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Khemankari Dasi 247 9 4 (No. 4) Ditto of Mohessor Maiti and others 112 8 7	1,361 10 0 549 11 7	639 9 0 264 2 7	206. 5c. of land in mouza Jokpur have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma	1,023 3 11		
					1,572 15 6		
926	479	Khandar	Gopalbar, share 3d sq. 106. 15f.	Nimat Chand Dey	898 12 7 (Including police)	327 9 5	
973 975	405 497	Kasijora Ditto	Gur Gur Pooroo- sotumpur.	Gobind Chandra Sett Prasanna Coomur Samonta	2,467 4 9 1,124 15 7 (Including police)	1,157 3 6 687 14 9	246. 14c. 4d. of land in mouza Sarodabasa have been taken up for canals.
976	498	Ditto	Gogras Patna	Joint share of Sheik Daman will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Gyanendra Coomur Nag and others, minors under the Court of Wards, will not be sold.	604 0 9 1,008 1 6	236 7 10 373 2 4	
				Total sudder jumma	1,512 2 3		
979	500	Ditto	Gur Pooroo- sotumpur above Chaitan- pur.	Joint share of Hridoy Chand Panda himself and Jogressur and Beni Mudhab Panda and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Khetter Mohan Jana and others will also be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Ganganaran Maiti and others will not be sold.	590 14 8 92 6 4 55 6 8	263 8 5 51 12 0	
				Total sudder jumma	734 10 8		
979	501	Ditto	Gogras Kesub- bar.	Khetter Mohan Nag	1,005 8 8	470 15 10	56. 2c. 4d. of land in mouza Gogras Kesub- bar have been taken up for canals.
981	503	Ditto	Gourangapur...	Srimoti Tara Saondori Deye, mother of Nritya Gopal Maiti, minor, and Dwarika Nath Maiti and others.	653 1 0	168 2 11	
982	504	Kiamut- jora.	Kasi- Gopalnagar	Brojendra Coomur Jana and Doyal Chaudra Jana and others.	1,511 0 9	708 11 9	56. 14c. 4d. of land in mouza Bonepur have been taken up for canals. A tinea mokrari lease for 16. 1c. and 4d. of land in mouza Kalia has been registered by Bhujohury Maiti at a jumma of Rs. 2-3-2. 57c. of land in mouza Golgera have been taken up for canals.
984 1026	506 527	Sahapur Bafitaki	Goylageria alias Salpotti. Goomai	Akhyonaran and Amrit Lal Bandopadhyia and others. Joint share of Roghunath Jana and Honomall Charan Bose and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Brojodas Panja will also be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Indro Nath Masanta and others 327 9 1 Ditto of Boistub Das Panja 76 12 3 Ditto of Kamoda Charan Pal 102 5 6	604 15 10 122 13 11 25 9 5	279 5 10 0 5 7 11 14 3	
				Total sudder jumma	855 2 2		
1048	544	Killa Moynachore.	Gojina	Joint share of Srinath Das and Hira Lal Das and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will also be sold:— Separate account of Koor Naran Das Ditto of Rajaram Das	400 4 0 166 15 6 206 2 7	215 15 6 73 7 0 90 5 9	
				Total sudder jumma	823 6 1		
1049	545	Ditto	Gur Sofat	Premananda and Purnananda Bahubullendra and others.	890 15 11	421 15 3	
1050	546	Ditto	Gur Moyna	Ganganaran Masanta	770 2 1	359 15 0	

Number in register A.	Plot number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
1099	569	Sobung	Gobindapur Dakhu.	Joint share of Abolya Dasi, mother and guardian of Radhugobinda Dey and others, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Horonaran Das will also be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Modon Mohan Maiti ... 152 5 0 Ditto of Ramkanta Mohapatra ... 152 5 9 Total sudder jumma ... 304 10 9	Rs. A. P. 799 15 2 114 4 4 304 10 9 1,218 14 3	Rs. A. P. 64 5 7 52 9 8 392 10 8	
1138	580	Kasijora	Harijama	Joint share of Bhuvan Chandra Bondopadhyaya will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Titoo Charan Das will also be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	(Including police) 2,303 3 11 (Including police) 834 3 5 3,137 7 4	1,080 0 1 392 10 8	45. 6c. 5ch. of land in mouzah Sitarampur and 115. 2c. 12ch. of land in mouzah Harijama have been taken up for canals.
1139	581	Ditto	Harinaran Chuk	Lakhi Narain Chakraverty ...	2,490 0 0 (Including police) 1,718 0 7	1,125 0 0	
1143	585	Sahapur	Hasmip	Risenmbhar Rana and Jugomohan Rana and others.	1,718 0 7	123 11 4	95. 14c. of land in mouzah Alisagar Gouranga and 1925. of land in mouzah Dhobageria have been taken up for canals.
1159	600	Sobung	Harihurpur	Nimai Chand Dey ...	2,429 6 3	1,159 0 0	
1186	619	Moynachore	Hardoon Chuk	Nobin Chandra Bondopadhyaya ...	2,961 0 10	1,387 15 0	
1210	629	Ditto	Horooculi Dakhin.	Joint share of Horo Naran Das and Dinabandhu Das and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Poddaboti Dasi will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	624 14 2 185 2 6 810 0 8	289 8 5	
1211	629	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Troylakya Nath Bosa will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. (No 1) Separate account of Dwarika Nath Ghosh will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	500 11 7 500 11 7 1,001 7 2	44 1 9	
1212	630	Ditto	Ditto	Jomme Joy Mallik ...	1,001 7 2	471 9 10	
1232	642	Amarsi	Jadubur alias Noyabasan.	Joint share of Prem Chand Bera and Isan Chandra Bera and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Abolya Dey ... 141 14 5 (No 2) Separate account of Bolya Nath Pal and Roma Nath Pal ... 28 5 11 Total sudder jumma ...	737 8 11 170 3 4 907 12 3	89 15 1	
1248	653	Sahapur	Jogunnathpore alias Moo-kundapore.	Joint share of Dwarika Nath Maiti and Radhabinode Maiti and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No 1) Separate account of Gouri Monti Dasi ... 22 14 11 (No 2) Ditto of Annapurna Dasi and Khetter Mohan Dey ... 22 14 11 (No 3) Ditto of Bistoochuri Maiti ... 302 0 11 Total sudder jumma ...	726 0 9 347 14 9 1,073 15 6	340 4 9	2c. of land in mouza Jogunnathpur have been taken up for canals.
1305	690	Khorgapur	Jinsor	Joint share of Srimotyia Naraini Dasi, widow of the late Jharassur Nondi, will be sold for arrears of revenue. No. (1) Separate account of Ram Chand Nondi and Bhasanath Das Mohapatra will also be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	354 12 6 161 4 6 515 1 0	105 10 0 75 10 0	495. 16c. 8ch. of land in mouza Jinsor have been taken up for canals.
1308	693	Turuf Jamna	Jamna	Separate account of Abhoynaran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Total sudder jumma ...	599 6 4 999 0 9 1,599 7 1	279 12 8	A common registry of a putni tenure consisting of mouzas Jamna and others has been made by Ajodhyaram Dey at a jumma of Rs. 2,022.
1416	740	Sobung	Khelona Chota	Nimai Chand Dey ...	715 8 10	335 15 6	

Number in Register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1435	765	Nubung	Kootapara	Joint share of Radhabinode Maiti and Dwarika Nath Maiti and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Bistoohari Maiti will not be sold.	567 9 7 288 4 1	267 1 7	
				Total sudder jumma	855 13 8		
1507	799	Kasijora	Kodalya	Prasanna Moye Dasi, mother and guardian of Uppendro Nath and Norendro Nath Jana, minors.	606 5 4	284 0 11	
1508	799	Ditto	Ditto	Brajendra Coomar Jana	606 5 4	284 0 10	
1512	803	Ditto	Koutibar	Srimotya Anisoolut Burkat and Satkori Bibi	1,114 7 8	663 7 2	
1513	804	Ditto	Kolagechia	Joint share of Chandro Mohan Misser will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Chandro Mohan Misser will also be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Sarothi Debi will not be sold.	780 2 10 226 2 0 143 3 9	363 7 6 165 14 0	
				Total sudder jumma	1,149 8 7		
1519	809	Kiamut Kasijora.	Konokpur alias Narunda Konokpur.	Digamber Panda, father and manager of Srimotya Apoorba Moye Debye, minor, and others.	(Including police) 2,387 7 11	1,119 4 0	1336. 12c. 13c. of land in mouza Konokpur and 546. 11c. 12c. of land in mouza Narunda have been taken up for canals
1567	810	Moynachore	Kiarana	Chaudhuri Maiti	1,225 10 8	578 15 10	
1569	811	Ditto	Kripamandapur	Naran Maiti Brambon, Koroona Moye Deye, wife of Fakir Chandra Patnaik, and others.	673 8 7	235 0 0	
1569	812	Ditto	Koorechuk	Lakhi Naran Ghoroi and Bosti Naran Ghoroi and others.	660 2 1	308 15 11	
				(Temporarily settled)			
1614	85	Jellamoota	Keoramal, Erinch Bivwan, Bainda Bazar, Jalpai, Khass Pott.	Anondo Moye and Hari Prys Debi	3,361 0 0	787 11 3	The term of settlement will expire at the close of year 1307.
1615	867	Chetooa	Koonjapur	(No. 2) Separate account of Lahi Naran Bondopadhyas will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:—	(Including police) 1,993 13 9	682 4 2	
				Rs. A. P. Joint share of Jommejoy Malik 8,200 5 11 Separate account of Jommejoy Malik 2,563 8 11	10,923 14 10		
				Total sudder jumma	12,817 12 7		
1678	885	Tuppa Jamna	Mehal Khirinda	Sridhar Charan Nandi, Ayomotonnesa Bibi and others.	575 12 10	133 13 11	
1684	890	Moynachore	Khitrai	Imabandhu Nandi and Nobodwip Chand Nandi and others.	5,952 15 4	1,741 13 3	
1705	893	Amorsi	Khetropal Selamahal alias Selamabadi.	Guroo Prasad Jana, Srimotya Aholya Deye and others.	1,491 6 3	89 12 9	
1706	894	Do.	Khetropal alias Chak Bhogi.	Joint share of Romanath Sett, Kebolram Sant and Jommejoy Malik and others will be sold for arrears.	(Including police) 2,145 6 2	738 11 1	A common registry of a putni tenure, consisting of 1896. 3c. 12c. of land in mouzas Khidirpur and others, has been made by Uday Chand Pradhan at a jumma of Rs. 270-10-10.
				Separate account of Nironjon Mohapatra, manager on behalf of Radha Charan Mondol, will also be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold:—	731 1 3	232 0 9	A common registry of a putni tenure, consisting of 1256. 16c. 11c. of land in mouza Kiamut Gobalda, has been made by Ram Canto Putnaik at a jumma of Rs. 97-8.
				Rs. A. P. Separate account of Mohendra Nath Das 29 1 7 Ditto of Rani Kanta Putnaik 53 1 7 Ditto of Pran Kristo and Bal Kristo 123 15 3 Ditto of Uday Chand Pradhan 41 5 2 Ditto of Gooruprasad Jana 30 10 7	277 2 2		
				Total sudder jumma	3,153 9 7		
1725	900	Kasijora	Khosorbon	Akhoy Naran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhyas and others.	(Including police) 4,106 8 4	1,920 15 6	105. 15c. 9c. of land in mouza Nij Chand pur; 12c. of land in mouza Borodabar; 46. 18c. 4c. of land in mouza Koerarah; 216. 1c. 8c. of land in mouza Khosorban; and 36. 2c. of land in mouza Jal-auga have been taken up for canals.

Numerical register No.	Township No.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1761	907	Amarsa	Laloon <i>alias</i> Bolo Bhadrapur.	Separate account of Prem Chand Bera will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Ram Prasad Bera 06 4 0 Separate account of Annoda Prasad Bera and others ... 482 6 7 Ditto of Gyanendra Coomar Nag and others 82 1 6 Total sudder jumma 510 12 1	314 1 0	116 6 3	
1786	911	Joolkapur	Lootna	Joint share of Baikanta Nath Jana, Prem Chand Masanta and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Brejodas Panja 53 11 9 Ditto of Boistabdas Panja .. 161 3 1 Ditto of Jogobundhu Panja .. 89 9 8 Ditto of Sasi Sekhar Panja .. 59 9 6 Ditto of Jotindronath Mallik .. 107 7 4 Ditto of Durpa Naran Das .. 89 8 11 Ditto of Hari Pudo Masanta .. 32 4 0 Total sudder jumma 624 6 1	230 5 7	10 0 2	
1828	929	Kasijora	Menchurpur <i>alias</i> Prasad Chak.	Ramnidhi Coendu, Ramananda Coendu and others.	1,625 13 6	761 0 0	
1830	931	Ditto	Magoori	Joint share of Dinabondhu Nandi himself and as guardian of Nodulwip Chand Nandi, minor, and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Haripada Masanta will not be sold. Total sudder jumma 3,778 15 7	3,493 11 3	88 3 0	
1841	942	Kismut Kasijora.	Mongoldwari <i>alias</i> Koya Mongaldwari.	Joint share of Digamber Panda father and manager of Srimotya Apoorba Moye Debya, minor, and Srimotya Taramoni Debya and others will be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. A. Separate account of Upendra Nath Panda 168 9 3 Ditto of Nando Lal Panda .. 84 4 8 Total sudder jumma 1,018 5 2	795 7 3	42 10 4	
1863	953	Kismut Midnapur.	Mirchuk <i>alias</i> Mirchuk Anilpur.	Nimai Chand Dey	1,402 5 6	682 13 6	
1872	961	Subang	Moorarichuk	Joint share of Srimotya Rajeswari Deye, Nikonto Sasmal and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Ujjola Moni 41 10 3 Ditto of Jahnohi 166 8 10 Ditto of Srinath Das 62 7 4 Ditto of Nityanando Maiti... 166 8 10 Total sudder jumma 437 3 3	229 0 2	0 14 6	
1889	1025	Moynachore	Moyna Dakhun	Separate account of Rajaram Das will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Joint share of Ujjola Moni Deye, Srimotya Adormoni Debya will not be sold. Total sudder jumma 548 11 5	365 12 11	171 7 11	
1890	1026	Kismut Kasijora.	Mechgrami Uter, share.	Debendra Nath Das	(Including police) 859 9 6	399 6 5	
2025	1033	Kasijora	Notchampur	Joint share of Srimotya Haridonnosa Bibi and Ajijol Hossain and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Monsaram Coondoo and Bissanath Coondoo will not be sold. Total sudder jumma 2,637 12 6	(Including police) 2,255 1 4 (Including police) 381 11 2	1,057 11 10	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
2218	1145	Amarai ...	Poorba Amarai alias Koghunathpur.	Separate account of Annopurna Das will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Umasankar Pal and Tejaschandra Pal and others ... 252 13 5 (No. 2) Separate account of Becharan Maiti ... 136 11 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Lakhi Prya Das ... 136 11 1 (No. 4) Ditto of Aholya Dey ... 47 5 0 (No. 5) Ditto of Aholya Dey ... 62 8 5 Total sudder jumma ...	Rs. A. P. 218 11 3	Rs. A. P. 102 6 0	
2219	1146	Ditto ...	Ditto	Joint share of Korali Charan and Titaram Bondopadhy and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Babouram Mojoomdar will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	485 15 11 243 0 3 729 0 2	113 13 3	
2226	1152	Bojorpur ...	Pach Bojori alias Teghori.	Joint share of Abinash Chandra Ghose and Aughore Chandra Ghose and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Gopal Chandra Ghosh ... 102 10 2 (No. 2) Ditto of Dwarka Nath Ghosh ... 179 9 8 (No. 3) Ditto of Troilakya Nath Ghosh ... 59 12 10 (No. 4) Ditto of Upendra Nath Ghosh ... 89 12 10 Total sudder jumma ...	359 3 5 461 13 6 821 0 11	72 7 4	
2233	1159	Bhoolamoota.	Paschim Masara alias Bital Khotian.	Joint share of Srimoty Sotya Bhama and Anondo Lal Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Ganga Naran Misari will also be sold. The following separate account will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 2) Separate account of Jadub Chandra Misari ... 547 6 2 (No. 3) Ditto of Joyanaran Hazra and others ... 336 6 0 Total sudder jumma ...	2,189 9 4 547 6 2 893 12 2 3,620 11 8	730 5 10 256 8 8	
2250	1172	Batitaki ...	Palgeria ...	Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey and Sridhar Chandra Dey and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. (No. 1) Separate account of Sodananda Mondal will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	334 11 11 295 5 9 630 1 8	135 8 0	
2272	1190	Tufkachore ...	Polasi	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	1,945 10 4	905 13 7	
2273	1192	Moynachore ...	Footpatia	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Sodananda Mondal and Ramhari Mondal and others ... Separate account of Bhagaran Maiti ... Ditto of Annopurna Das ... Total sudder jumma ...	2,394 12 1 161 11 4 161 11 4 2,718 2 0	1,122 6 0 75 12 10 75 12 8	
2319	136	Paharpur, Khalisa Bhograi.	Paharpur and Khalisa Bhograi Jalpal.	(Temporarily settled.) Anondo Moye Debi and Hari Prya Debi ...	1,551 0 0	363 8 0	The term of settlement will expire at the close of the year 1307. There is a share of Basudebpur, minor, in this mahal.
2342	1218	Kismet Kasi-jora.	Polsa Utter ...	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Srinath Das Mohapatra ... Separate account of Srimoti Noyantara Debi, wife of Lal Mohun Panda ... Ditto of Nilmoni Panda and Pitamber Panda, Sabaita of idol Koghunath Joo ... Total sudder jumma ...	(Including police) 772 15 6 1,012 1 8 224 0 0 2,039 1 2	361 10 0 278 15 0 108 15 3	26. 5c. 11ch. of land in mouza Paschim Nekra have been taken up for canals.
2376	1230	Ditto ...	Ratania	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	(Including police) 1,135 12 11	531 6 3	
2387	1241	Sobong ...	Ragpur ...	Akhil Chandra Ray ...	1,136 0 0	531 15 11	

Number in Register A.	Town number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
2388	1242	Sobong	Ragpur Uddub- pur.	Joint share of Nimal Chand Dey and Sheikh Motanetali and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Rameswar Rai and Kam Coomar Ray ... 583 8 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Kristo Pra- sad Das and Srimonta Lal Das ... 145 10 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Forhoton- nesa Bibi ... 40 0 0 Total sudder jumma ... 769 2 9 1,165 0 0	Rs. A. P. 396 13 3	Rs. A. P. 25 0 3	
2442	1264	Kooroolchore...	Rejooria	Joint share of Srimotya Dasi Deye, mother and guardian of Tripoora Deye, and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Gooroo Prasad Bisoi and Deorga Prasad Bisoi and others ... 83 12 10 (No. 2) Ditto of Kristo Pra- sad Das and Modhu Sudan Das ... 402 12 3 (No. 3) Ditto of Gobinda Prasad Bisoi ... 20 13 5 Total sudder jumma ... 513 6 6 1,123 3 1	609 12 7	61 10 10	
2450	1266	Khotnogur	Radha Nogur..	Joint share of Horonaran Jana, Pitambar Patra and Uma Prasad Dey and others will be sold for arrears of Government re- venue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ramu Naran Ray ... 24 8 7 (No. 2) Ditto of Mohobho Khan and Lal Khan and others ... 48 14 10 (No. 3) Ditto of Bhorat Charan Mana ... 135 6 8 (No. 4) Ditto of Nil Mohan Jana ... 7 14 6 (No. 5) Ditto of Godadhor Jana and Bidyadhor Jana ... 24 10 9 (No. 6) Ditto of Radha Mo- han Das Audhikari him- self and as guardian of Nil Mohan Das Audhikari ... 87 2 10 (No. 7) Ditto of Sadhoo Charan Mauna ... 135 6 8 (No. 8) Ditto of Koylas Chandra Brohmoo and Lal Mohan Brohmoo ... 123 11 0 (No. 9) Ditto of Srimotya Abhaya Sundari Dasi ... 148 13 3 (No. 10) Ditto of Sofrughua Acharjee and Modon Mohan Acharjee ... 45 2 2 (No. 11) Ditto of Srimotya Kripa Moye Dahi ... 56 14 3 (No. 12) Ditto of Khetro Mohan Das Cunoongo ... 108 10 8 (No. 13) Ditto of Gopi Nath Pradhan and Aurjoon Cha- ran Pradhan ... 19 10 2 Total sudder jumma ... 1,363 14 4 2,651 13 2	1,290 14 10	216 10 0	
2466	1290	Killa Moyna- chore.	Ram Chandra- pur.	Brojodas Dutta and Kasi Das Dutta ...	1,300 13 9	203 7 6	A common registry of 346. 6c. 8d. of land of this mahal has been made by Lakhinara Ghorai at a jumma of Rs. 64.
2524	1306	Birkool	Rampur alias Rampur Son- pur, 7 annas share.	Joint share of Akhoy Naran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Khodion Kohia minor's mother and guardian Srimotya Umotom Nesa Bibi and Chandi Charan Sasmal ... 535 14 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Chandi Cha- ran Sasmal ... 1,020 6 5 (No. 3) John Cameron Mac- gregor, Esq., Receiver in the estate of Ajodhya Ram Khan 1,294 2 10 Total sudder jumma ... 3,750 7 3 5,176 11 4	1,426 4 1	618 15 7	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2028	1034	Kasijura ...	Nohona Koor-chuk.	Nimat Chand Dey	(Including police) 1,172 13 0	550 14 1	577 17c. 4ch. of land in mouza Nohona Koor-chuk, 58b. 18c. 12ch. of land in mouza Saradabasan Koor-chuk, and 22b. 4c. of land in mouza Paikan Saradabasan have been taken up for canals.
2040	1045	Midnapur ...	Nankar Bolla-pur.	The following separate accounts will be sold :— (No. 14) Separate account of Sabitra Dasi (No. 18) Ditto of Kadombini Dasi, mother of Ashutosh Ghosh, minor, and Bindoo Basini. (No. 21) Ditto of Chandramoni Dasi (No. 27) Ditto of Akhoyan and Anuril Lal Bondopadhyaya and others. (No. 36) Ditto of Unes Chandra Bondopadhyaya. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :— Joint share of Jommejoy Malik 1,772 6 0 (No. 1) Separate account of Srinath Charan Nandi ... 351 6 9 (No. 2) Ditto of Jommejoy Malik 180 8 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Chandro Mohan Singh 60 5 10 (No. 4) Separate account of Jogobundhu Pal 162 6 2 (No. 5) Ditto of Ram Nidhi Coonda 107 1 6 (No. 6) Ditto of Baikonto Nath Coonda 151 6 2 (No. 7) Ditto of Modon Gopal Masanta 32 9 0 (No. 8) Ditto of Udhob Naran Masanta 110 8 10 (No. 9) Ditto of Goluk Chandra Masanta 415 8 11 (No. 10) Ditto of Dwarika Nath Masanta and Darpannan Masanta 416 11 0 (No. 11) Ditto of Gopinath Masanta 120 3 11 (No. 12) Ditto of Gopinath Masanta 54 5 9 (No. 13) Ditto of Mohendra Nath Masanta 118 8 6 (No. 15) Ditto of Purnananda Coonda 112 3 3 (No. 16) Ditto of Dhormo Dasi 72 0 5 (No. 17) Ditto of Gyanendra Coomar Nag and others ... 473 8 6 (No. 19) Ditto of Mongola Dasi 61 5 4 (No. 20) Ditto of Hari Prya 105 12 0 (No. 22) Ditto of Kadombini Dasi, wife of Abhoy Charn Bhawan 11 13 9 (No. 23) Ditto of Ananda Lal Ray and Moorari Lal Ray 268 7 2 (No. 24) Ditto of Beehon Moni 65 11 11 (No. 25) Ditto of Uma Charan Ghose 21 5 10 (No. 26) Ditto of Kali Mohan Mitra and Mohendra Nath Dey and others ... 175 7 8 (No. 28) Ditto of Nitombini 11 4 0 (No. 29) Ditto of Panchanan and Isan Chandra Ray and others 115 0 2 (No. 30) Ditto of Sayud Mohamed Hossain 265 14 3 (No. 31) Ditto of Srimotyia Horo Soondori 29 0 10 (No. 32) Ditto of Ganua Gobinda Bosa and Koylas Basini and others 263 7 8 (No. 33) Ditto of Udevnaran and Bostl Naran Hool 124 9 9 (No. 34) Ditto of Rajib Lochan Das Mohapatra 53 4 5 (No. 35) Ditto of Goluk Chandra Prodhan 163 1 3 (No. 37) Ditto of Uma Prasad Ray and others 316 4 11 (No. 38) Ditto of Srimotyia Nobin Kali Debya 333 12 6 Total sudder jumma 9,002 1 11	123 11 9 900 2 2 41 4 10 539 14 7 208 8 10	59 0 0 420 14 3 18 8 4 233 15 0 0 5 5	577 17c. 4ch. of land in mouza Nohona Koor-chuk, 58b. 18c. 12ch. of land in mouza Saradabasan Koor-chuk, and 22b. 4c. of land in mouza Paikan Saradabasan have been taken up for canals. 26b. 3c. 4ch. of land in mouza Bhundaria; 33b. 12c. 15ch. of land in mouza Sooranankur, 19b. 10c. of land in mouza Halbanda; 42b. 3c. 8ch. of land in mouza Kotai; and 5b. 9c. 1ch. of land in mouza Bollaipur have been taken up for canals. A common registry of 105b. of land in mouza Porosnorampur has been made by Seroop Mohan Bhan at a jumma of Rs. 227-3-4. Ditto of 178b. 17c. of land in mouza Mohisoli Nankar in pergunnah Tumloek has been made by Gonga Gobinda Bosa at a jumma of Rs. 145-10-1. Ditto of ditto has been made by Ram Coomar Bosa and others at a jumma of Rs. 38-4-7g. 2c. Ditto of 73b. 2c. of land in mouza Chuk Tooria has been made by Raj Kristo Buxi at a jumma of Rs. 39-7-9. Ditto of 6b. of land in mouza Pathorghata has been made by Goluk Chandra Masanta, &c., at a jumma of Rs. 2-2-2g. 2c. Ditto of mouza Taldaha has been made by Dwarika Nath Masanta at a jumma of Rs. 18-12-4. Ditto of ditto has been made by Goluk Chandra Masanta at a jumma of Rs. 106-15-4.
2041	1046	Sobong ...	Nondabar ...	Rajib Lochan Sabood and Modhu Sudan Sabood and others.	667 9 11	312 15 9	
2043	1048	Ditto ...	Nischinta alias Khagrageria.	Srimotyia Doorgamoni Dasi and Sreemotyia Rongu Lota Dasi and others.	653 10 7	244 8 7	
2045	1049	Ditto ...	Noya ...	Sreemotyia Adomoni Debya, Raghunath Das, Pohoraj Mohapatra and others.	808 8 2	171 8 5	
2067	1062	Moynachore ...	Narengadighi	Premananda Bahobullendra and Purnananda Bahobullendra and others.	1,493 7 11	690 10 2	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2080	1009	Majnamoota ...	Nankar Bajlup-ti.	Joint share of Anondo Moya Debi, Hari Pryn Debi and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ram Nidhi Coondoo and others 703 12 5 (No. 2) Ditto of Digambari Dasl 344 8 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Chandra Mohan, manager on behalf of Purna Chandra Mitra, minor 344 8 1 1,392 12 7 Total sudder jumma ... 2,133 5 4	740 8 9	10 4 0	In this mohal there is a share of a minor.
2177	1110	Ksajjora ...	Paschim Mar-kandapur alias Mar-kandapur.	Joint share of Holedhar Coondoo, Boykanta-nath Mana and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Uday Chand Sonomigrahi 103 5 4 (No. 2) Ditto of Ram Prasad Mana 258 5 4 361 10 8 Total sudder jumma ... 828 10 8 (Including police) 1,253 14 8	403 0 0	210 13 5	
2181	1114	Ditto	Parba Pitpur alias Parba Gopalpur.	Gopinath and Nanda Lal Masanta and others.	449 3 4	587 6 10	86. 10c. 13ch. of land in mouza Pitpur have been taken up for canals.
2183	1116	Ditto	Pottaberna ...	Joint share of Srimoty Brohma Moya Dasl, mother and guardian of Gopal Chandra Dey, minor, Srimoty Narayoni Dasl and others will be sold. Separate account of Ramananda Dey will not be sold for arrears of revenue. Total sudder jumma ... 542 7 0 (Including police) 922 2 7	93 3 8	210 14 4	
2184	1117	Sahapur	Popon Hari Charan alias Popon.	Separate account of Ganga Naran Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:— Joint share of Kartic Chandra Mitter, Dorpa Narayan Masanta and others. Separate account of Bosumoti Dasl, mother and guardian of Nobodwip Chand Masanta, minor. Total sudder jumma ... 1,844 5 3 (Including police) 671 1 6	711 6 2 210 12 6	431 11 9	140b. 0c. 15ch. of land in mouza Hujolda, and 65b. 7c. of land in mouza Basda, and 21b. 11c. of land in mouza Chuck Popon have been taken up for canals. A common registry of a putni tenure, consisting of 1,130b. 8c. of land in mouza Hujolda, has been made by Srinath Charan Nundi at a jumma of Rs. 1,212-10-4.
2195	1118	Shahapur	Popon Hari Charan alias Popon.	Sridhor Charan Nundi ...	671 1 6	263 6 8	28b. 12c. 8ch. of land in mouza Chuck Popon have been taken up for canals.
2202	1133	Subong	Paschim Kharai.	Radhika Nath Bondopadhy and Srimoti Bama Kali Debi.	2,803 4 5 (Including police) 149 9 0	1,317 14 11	
2217	1144	Amarsi	Kalpara	(No. 2) Separate account of Rajnarayan Maht will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Srihorl Charan Das 310 15 0 (No. 1) Separate account of Debendro Nath Gossami and Jogendro Nath Gossami 28 12 9 (No. 3) Ditto of Mritunjoy Maht 37 9 11 (No. 4) Ditto of Abolya Dey 47 10 10 (No. 5) Ditto of Becharam Maht 47 10 10 (No. 6) Ditto of Hotoo Charan Goochayat 47 10 10 (No. 7) Ditto of Tara Prasad Maht 100 10 11 (No. 8) Ditto of Mohes Chandra Roy 44 10 9 665 11 10 Total sudder jumma ... 815 4 10		69 13 0	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	Remarks.
2582	1329	Chetooa	Syamsunderpur	Joint share of Sreemoti Dinomoye Debi, mother of Lukhi Naran Boudopadhya, and Dhenendra Chandra Mookhopadhya, executor on behalf of the late Jogut Chaudro Mookhopadhya and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Syama Soondari Mallik 1,463 7 6 (No. 2) Ditto of Sooroth Nath Mallik 202 11 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Srinan Chandra Mookhopadhya 113 0 6 (No. 4) Ditto of Kanai Lal Seal 202 11 1 (No. 5) Ditto of Chinta Moni Gungopadhya 146 5 6 Total sudder jumma ...	Rs. A. P. 585 6 4	Rs. A. P. 82 4 6	A permanent mouras isara leave for 1a. 12g. share of this mohal has been registered by Nogendra Nath Misser at a jumma of Rs. 357-15a. 15g.
2589	1331	Kasijora	Sridhor Bosan alias Dhonurah.	Separate accounts of Ganganaran Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Srimotya Harootha Khatoon alias Hini Bibi and Modi Ujjoma Khan ... 239 8 0 (Including police) Separate account of Mohendra Nath Masanta ... 342 8 4 Ditto of Joyanaran Maiti 341 15 6 Total sudder jumma ...	(Including police) 593 13 8	277 13 7	56. 13c. 4ah. of land in mouza Dhoolarrah and 15. 14c. of land in mouza Naran Chak have been taken up for canals.
2590	1332	Ditto	Sorsotya	Koshnotonnesa Bibi, widow of the late Moonni Arfan.	507 10 8	378 12 0	55. 6c. of land in mouza Sorsotya have been taken up for canals.
2591	1334	Ditto	Sadocapota alias Amman.	Sredhor Charan Nandi	1,040 0 0	487 8 0	
2597	133	Kismut jora.	Kasi jora.	Joint share of Indro Naran Pahari and Jogodipur Pahari and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Srimotya Diba Moya Debya, mother and guardian of Jogodipur Pahari, and others will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	325 6 11 325 6 11	152 9 10	A common registry of mouza Gobinda Nagur has been made by Modhu Sudan Koolvi at a jumma of 4a.
2599	1340	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Digamber Panda, manager of Srimotya Apoorba Moya Debya, Nanda Lal and Upendro Lal Panda and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Radha Mohan Maiti 130 9 5 Ditto of Raghunath Dey, Poddar ... 120 9 0 Total sudder jumma ...	439 11 5	191 15 4	Ditto ditto of ditto has been made by Modhu Sudan Koolvi at a jumma of 8a.
2600	1341	Ditto	Simoolhara	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Joint share of Digamber Pande, father and manager of Apoorba Moya Debya, minor, and Srimoti Noyantara Debi and others. Separate account of Upendranath Panda ... 291 0 2 Ditto of Nanda Lal Panda 142 0 1 Ditto of Boikantanath Acharjee will not be sold. 44 9 7 Total sudder jumma ...	320 6 8	65 2 0	56. 10c. 12a4. of land in mouza Simoolhara have been taken up for canals.
2607	1347	Kiemut Midnapur.	Sonatikri	Joint share of Lakhi Naran Boudopadhya will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Mohendra Lal Khan ... 237 7 0 Ditto of Nobo Lal Khan ... 237 7 0 Ditto of Dinobundhu Nandi 118 11 6 Ditto of Nobudwip Chand Nandi ... 118 11 6 Total sudder jumma ...	237 7 2	110 3 11	A patta for mouza Simoolhara with a jumma of Rs. 15 has been registered by Daim Khan and others under Act XI of 1880.
2625	365	Sobong	Samsora	Joint share of Srimotya Abalya Dasl, mother and guardian of Radha Gobinda Day, minor, Surno Moya Dasl and others will be sold for arrears of revenue.	584 3 11	252 15 4	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
				The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Srimotya Surbango Soondori Das, wife of Radha Gobinda Singha . . . 338 8 10 Ditto of Syam Soonder Das . . . 124 8 10 Ditto of Khetter Mohan Jana . . . 17 8 3 Ditto of Mohendra Nath Das . . . 56 0 10 Ditto of Horonaran Das . . . 21 0 3 Ditto of Sagor Chandra Samanta and others . . . 56 0 9 611 11 9 Total sudder jumma . . . 1,195 15 8			
2649	1386	Bhooya Moota	Simoolia	Joint share of Srimotya Sotvabhama and Gangaram Misri will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Jadob Chandra Misri . . . 116 12 2 Ditto of Radha Krista Dinda . . . 233 8 8 350 4 10 Total sudder jumma . . . 700 0 5	350 4 7	51 3 1	
2650	1387	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Sotvabhama and Srimoti Brohmio Moye, foster mother and guardian of Upendra Lal Ray, minor, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Radha Krista Dinda will not be sold for arrears of revenue. Total sudder jumma . . . 1,070 9 6	713 11 8 356 13 10	167 0 5	
2707	1423	Dantoonchore	Simoolia Utter Raibar alias Simoolia.	Khem Chandra Bondopadhyia himself, and Srimotya Nidharini Debya, mother and guardian of Panchanan Bondopadhyia and others.	1,200 13 8	562 11 11	
2735	1436	Utter Behar	Saorahat alias Sahoria.	Joint share of Gopinath Masanta, Prem Chand Masanta and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of the Collector of Midnapore on behalf of Haripada Masanta, minor, who is under the Court of Wards . . . 651 6 3 Ditto of Lakhi Charan Giri and Nidhiram Giri . . . 318 0 10 969 7 1 Total sudder jumma . . . 2,171 4 8	1,173 13 7	41 0 1	
2739	1439	Killa Moynachore.	Srirampur	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Kenaram Pal . . . 87 13 0 (No. 1) Separate account of Koonarnan Darbar . . . 243 10 0 (No. 1) ditto ditto of Lakhmaran Chowdhery . . . 117 6 0 (No. 5) ditto ditto of Srimotya Sobhachari Dey . . . 68 7 8 (No. 7) ditto ditto of Brojendra-coomar Jana . . . 409 13 6 293 15 0 The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 2) Separate account of Nimalchand Darbar . . . 58 11 0 (No. 4) ditto ditto of Golukchandro Darbar . . . 58 11 0 (No. 6) ditto ditto of Horekrishna Maini . . . 69 7 6 195 13 6 Total sudder jumma . . . 1,252 0 0	97 13 0 243 10 0 117 6 0 68 7 8 409 13 6	35 12 0 132 11 3 54 11 9 0 0 9 293 15 0	
2740	1440	Ditto	Ditto	Separate account of Laluchan Maiti and Rajnarayan Maiti will be sold for arrears of Government revenue . . . Separate account of Nosratuddin Ahmed and Afzuluddin Ahmed will also be sold for Government revenue . . . Joint share of Ramdhon Maiti will not be sold for arrears of revenue . . . Total sudder jumma . . . 1,252 0 0	313 0 0 213 0 0 626 0 0	147 2 9 117 3 0	
2749	1444	Ditto	Sridharpur	Joint share of Digamber Panda, father and manager of Srimoti Apoorba Moye Debya, minor, and Premnath Hera and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Nosratuddin Ahmed and Afzuluddin Ahmed and others will also be sold . . . Total sudder jumma . . .	300 13 2 82 3 0	124 7 7 39 4 0	

Under the Court of Wards.

Number of register A.	Town number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
				The following separate accounts will not be sold : -			
				Rs. A. P.			
				Separate account of Srimoti Rajeswari Daye ...	84 1 11		
				Ditto of Modon-mohan and Tara Persad Maiti ...	42 2 5		
				Ditto of Modon-mohan and Tara Persad Maiti ...	210 12 4		
				Ditto of Siddessur Poramanik ...	35 15 3		
				Ditto of Koghu-nath Dey Poddar ...	82 12 1		
					456 15 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	929 14 2		
2750	1445	Killa Moynachore.	Srihindaban Chuk.	(No. 1) Separate account of Pajnarani Maiti will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold : -	95 15 11	44 15 11	A potta of mouza Srihindaban Chuk with a jumma of Rs. 121-8-10 has been registered by Seddessur Poramanik under Act XI of 1850.
				Rs. A. P.			
				Joint share of Haradhone Mojomdar and Pachanan Mojomdar ...	479 15 8		
				Separate account of Hore-kristo Maiti ...	95 15 11		
				Ditto of Lalmo-han Maiti ...	95 15 11		
					671 15 6		
				Total sudder jumma ...	767 15 5		
2937	1461	Kasijora	Teghor, alias Birinchibar.	Separate account of Digamber Panda, Sahait of idol Lakhi Janardan Jee, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Joint share of Ramcharan Bondopadhyia will not be sold.	335 0 0	156 1 9	A common registry of Mouza Birinchibar has been made by Thakordas Maiti at a jumma of Rs. 651.
					593 0 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	928 0 0		
2896	1486	Killa Moynachore.	Tilda Dakhinbar alias Dakhinbar.	Joint share of Srich Chandro Ray and Jagendro Chandro Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Ram Chand Nandi will also be sold.	679 15 5	197 6 9	
					309 1 1	144 13 0	
				Total sudder jumma	989 0 6		
2896	1500	Kasijora	Utter Useot-pore.	Separate account of Nimai Chand Dey will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold : -	640 0 0	200 0 0	11/2 of land in mouza Jorra have been taken up for canals. A common registry of mouza Kristo Chak has been made by Kristo Naran Ray and others at a jumma of Rs. 4.
				Rs. A. P.			
				Joint share of Ramnidhi Coondoo and Ramnanda Coondoo and others ...	957 5 0		
				Separate account of Kamoda Charan Pal ...	640 0 0		
				Ditto of Lokenath Sett ...	331 0 6		
				Ditto of Digobundha Nandi himself and as guardian of Nobodwip Chand Nandi, minor ...	44 8 1		
				Ditto of Lakhi Naran Patra ...	309 13 9		
				Ditto of Mohan Patra and Bhujhuri Patra ...	327 14 6		
				Ditto of Srimotya Moha Maya Dey ...	214 11 8		
				Ditto of Srimotya Janaki Debi, wife of Bhagobuti Charan Bhattacharjee ...	48 14 7		
					2,985 3 1		
				Total sudder jumma ...	3,505 3 1		
2917	1515	Moynachore	Uttampur	Girls Chandra Maiti and Sreemoti Sobhamoni of Joynarangiri.	1,199 2 10	281 7 8	
				(Jote Mandoli.)			
Town No. 27.	Patna No. 35.	Kolyanpur	Mouza Mondal and Ras	Buzloo Rohim, Fuzloo Rohim, and Tufzil Rohim.	86 0 0	306 6 0	
Ditto	Do. No. 56.	Ditto	Mouza Tetool-danga.	Sorooop Chandra Patra	600 0 0	281 1 0	

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Rajshahye, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th day of June 1886, corresponding with 15th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrear for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
267	Dihl Satni, pergunnah Gobindpur.	Gobind Prasad alias Goya Prasad Shookal and others.	914 0 0 Police 7 5 0	60 15 0 Police 0 11 0	Excluding the separated shares of which the Government revenue is Rs. 4,886-13, and for which separate accounts have been opened under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859 and section 10 of Act VII of 1876 (B.), the remaining joint shares of Bhado Sundari Dassy, mother and guardian of Akhoy Chandra and Satis Chandra Singh, minors, Sowdamony Debya Hobibunnessa Khatan herself and guardian of Khundkar Syeduddin Mahomed, Altannessa and Mozidunnessa Khatan, minors; Umadannessa Khatan, with a Government revenue including police Rs. 9-1-5, will be put up to sale.
		Total	921 5 0	61 10 0	
309	Kushalpur, pergunnah Dhamin.	Brindaban Behari Mazumder.	506 14 0	140 10 0	Entire estate will be sold.
1578	Kismut, pergunnah Tahirpur.	Debendra Narayan Roy and others.	531 6 0	203 9 0	Excluding the separated shares of Barna Sundari Debya, &c., of which the Government revenue is Rs. 4,570-1, and for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, the remaining joint share of Shama Sundari Debya and Debendra Narayan Roy, with Government revenue Rs. 531 6, will be sold.

Rajshahye Collectorate, Rampore Beaulah, the 29th May 1886.

E. H. RUNDLOCK, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dinagepore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 15th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886, the 28th of March having been Sunday:—

First class. — Permanently-settled estate.

Towji number.	Number of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
376	Mouzah Daudpore and others, pergunnah Gilshahari.	Chandra Kanta Sarkar, Rudra Kanta Sarkar, Abdul Aziz Shah and others.	658 2 1½	235 8 0	Excluding the 1a. 15c. share with a Government revenue of Rs. 71-15-9 belonging to Abdul Aziz Shahs, for which separate account under section 10, Act XI of 1859, has been opened, the remaining 14a. 6c. share with a Government revenue of Rs. 586-2-4½ will be sold for the arrears in column 5.

Dinagepore Collectorate, the 5th May 1886.

H. S. BEADON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886, 28th being Sunday:—

Towji number.	Number in register A.	Number in khas mehal register.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
266	1836	.....	5a 8g. 2c kismat, pergunnah Sackdi.	Syad Hason Ali Chowdry	2,024 1 0	447 2 4	
1879	167	22	Baluaka di Jowar, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Sreemati Manickya Malla alias Tara Soondari, Durgat Ali Bepari and others.	1,086 0 0	518 0 0	This mehal has been settled for one year (1289) with the taluqdars.
1920	612	206	Gushalpur chor No. 218, pergunnah Sarail, decreed under Regulation 2 of 1859.	Baboo Bogolonanda Mukerjee, manager of the estate, Baboo Ashutosh Nath Roy, minor, Baboo Ananda Mohon Burdhan and others.	805 0 0	26 4 2	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 with the maliks.
1926	1297	241	Nogurokanon chor No. 211, pergunnah Uttar Shalapur, decreed under Regulation 2 of 1859.	Hari Mohan Roy Chowdry and others	712 0 0	192 7 0	Settled for one year (1288) with ditto.
1985	189	72	Jowar Tamtaputia, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Govind Chandra Das, Mohesh Chandra Das and others.	2,293 0 0	716 9 9	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 with the taluqdars.
1933	180	72	Tinchetta Jowar, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Durga Charan Das Mojumdar and others.	663 12 3	207 6 9	This mehal has been settled as a meadi taluq, patni taluq, for 18 years from 1287 to 1304.
1936	180	23	Mowjah Daiara Charipara, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Kali Das Bhadra and others	1,451 1 3	453 6 10	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 as meadi patni taluq.

Tipperah Collectorate, the 20th May 1886.

T. S. JONES, Officiating Collector.

Notice.

THE following are the dates within which the Government Revenue of each Block must be paid. If the rents are not paid on or before the due dates, warrants will issue:—

Survey blocks	...	1 and 2 North Division	On or before the 30th April of the official year for which it is due.		
	...	1 and 2 South Division		Ditto	31st May ditto.
Ditto	...	3 and 4 North Division			
	...	3 and 4 South Division		Ditto	30th June ditto.
Ditto	...	5 and 6 North Division			
	...	5 and 6 South Division		Ditto	31st July ditto.
Ditto	...	7 and 8 North Division			
	...	7 and 8 South Division		Ditto	31st August ditto.
Ditto	...	9 and 10 North Division			
	...	9 and 10 South Division		Ditto	30th September ditto.
Ditto	...	11 and 12 North Division			
	...	11 and 12 South Division		Ditto	31st October ditto.
Ditto	...	13 and 14 North Division			
	...	13 and 14 South Division		Ditto	30th November ditto.
Ditto	...	15 and 16 North Division			
	...	15 and 16 South Division		Ditto	31st December ditto.
Ditto	...	17 and 18 North Division			
	...	17 and 18 South Division		Ditto	31st January ditto.
Ditto	...	19 and 20 North Division			
	...	19 and 20 South Division		Ditto	28th February ditto.
Ditto	...	21 and 22 North Division			
	...	21 and 22 South Division			
Ditto	...	And Lottery Committee			
	...	Lands assessed under Act XXIII of 1850.			

2. The holding can be redeemed on payment of 30 years' rent thereof to this Collectorate, under the orders of Government, No. 375-107 L. R., dated 19th February 1881.

3. Parties disposed to question the claim made by this bill are referred to sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act XXIII of 1850. Transfers of property should be notified to the Collector.

G. M. GOODRICH, Collector of Calcutta.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1886.			
May 27	5 Cases, 1337 in a block, outside B M & Co. ...	Order	S. S. "Inventor."
" 27	4 Cases, 1439 in a block, outside B M & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, B in a diamond, bottom D C M... ..	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	6 Cases, G C M and B in a block	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	9 Packages, J M & Co.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	2 Cases, K/G	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, R B in a block, bottom Delhi, via Calcutta	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, S in a diamond, bottom W L	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, S B by 844 in a diamond, bottom W, or S B by 344 in a diamond, bottom W.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	1 Case, Thomas Stevens, Calcutta, India, care American Consul	Addressed	Ditto.
" 27	15 Packages, W L in a diamond, bottom C ...	Order	Ditto.
" 27	5 Bars tee iron, no mark, or D X	Ditto	Ditto.
" 27	161 Packages, no mark	Ditto	S. S. "Almora."
" 31	10 Tons coal, no mark	Ditto	Ship "Gilroya"

Calcutta, the 5th June 1886.

(1326-1)

G. H. SIMMONS, Traffic Manager.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st June 1886.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	56,53,340	4 0
Reserve Fund	41,56,684	15 0	Other authorized investments	53,26,653	12 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 1,20,45,731	5 7	Loans on Government and other authorized securities	1,17,08,379	11 7
Ditto ditto at Branches	1,14,75,015	9 4	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto	78,24,561	7 0
Other deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,93,06,110	6 7	Bills discounted and purchased	2,59,61,574	13 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,05,768	15 0	Balances with other Banks	12,55,119	10 7
Sundries	19,73,289	7 10	Bullion	3,043	1 0
			Dead Stock	11,41,819	10 1
			Stamps	9,302	12 6
			Sundries	6,51,590	3 2
				5,94,34,685	5 8
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 81,34,901	13
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,00,00,133	8
				2,05,35,035	5 8
Rupees	7,99,59,620	11 4	Rupees	7,99,59,620	11 4

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 3rd June 1886.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.
Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 36.7.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CHURCHMAN,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.
(1323-1)

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.
BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of *sāl* beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.			
22	"	2-12	"
23	"	2-14	"
24	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at .. 2-4 ..
Under 7 feet at .. " ..The above prices are for ordinary building purposes. For *Planking, Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge. By order of the Conservator of Forests, N. W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Bahramghat Division.

Bahramghat, the 1st April 1886.

Crystalline Cinchona Febrifuge.

A NEW and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates:—Per four ounce tin Rs. 6 *ans.* 8, per eight ounce tin Rs. 12 *ans.* 8, per pound tin Rs. 24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—Per four ounce tin Rs. 8 *ans.* 8, per eight ounce tin Rs. 16 *ans.* 8, per pound tin Rs. 32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8 oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, Rs. 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 5 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Notice.

WANTED an Excise Sub-Inspector for the district of Pubna for inspection and detective works on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70. Candidates of active habits, able to perform journeys on horseback at a rapid rate, who have competent knowledge of English, and are familiar with the use of hydrometer, are preferable.

Applications mentioning the age, with testimonials, should be received up to 15th June 1886.

SURES CHANDRA DAS, Excise Deputy Collector, Pubna. Pubna, the 5th June 1886.

Notice

IS hereby given that the post of Civil Court Ameen of this district, salary Rs. 50 per mensem, will become vacant on the 1st July 1886 owing to the retirement, on pension, of the present incumbent. Candidates are requested to send in their applications with copies of their testimonials to the undersigned not later than the 15th June. Candidates must have a good knowledge of surveying, map drawing and English, and some knowledge of law, and should state their age.

R. F. RAMPINI, Offg. District Judge.

Hooghly Judge's Office, the 22nd May 1886.

Wanted

A temporary Sub-Overseer for one year by the District Road Cess Committee, Noakhally, for the island of Sundee on a salary of Rs. 40 besides the horse allowance of Rs. 15 a month with a prospect of being permanent.

None need apply who has not passed the examination for a Sub-Overseer in the Public Works Department. Practical experience in surveying, levelling, road and bridge making is essentially required.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman up to 15th June 1886.

R. M. WALLER, Chairman, Road Cess Committee.

(1292—3)

Notice.

WANTED a Nazir for the Maldah Collectorate. Salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40 by biennial increments of Rs. 2 a month.

Candidates should send in their applications with copies of testimonials on or before the 15th proximo. Applicants should state their age.

No one need apply who does not know English well and is not acquainted with the duties of the Revenue Courts.

L. CARE, Offg. Collector.

Maldah Collectorate, the 21st May 1886.

TWO Sub Naib Ahelkars are required by His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar for the subdivisions of Mathabanga and Dihatta: one on Rs. 125, the other on Rs. 100. Only B.A. need apply, and an agreement for 3 years' service in the State will be a compulsory condition. All applications to be addressed to the Vice-President, State Council, and none will be received later than the 15th of June next.

A. ELLIS-GORDON, Major.

Vice-President, State Council, Cooch Behar
Dated Cooch Behar, the 20th May 1886. (1291—3)

Notification

WANTED an Excise Sub Inspector for Bogra district for inspection and detective works on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70.

Candidates must have competent knowledge of English, and be familiar with the use of Hydrometer. They should be of active habits, so as to be able to perform rapid journeys on horseback, the interior of the district.

Apply with copies of testimonials (stating age) to the undersigned not later than the 15th June 1886.

MAHES CHANDRA SEN, Excise Deputy Collector.

Bogra, the 26th May 1886.

Bogra.

Wanted

1. A Head Clerk and Sheristadar for the Hazaribagh Excise Office on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem rising to Rs. 60 by equal annual increments of ten years. Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of English and Hindi, and be able to draft letters. Experience in work connected with the Excise Department is essential.

2. A Canoongoe for the Sudder District at Giridih in Hazaribagh on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. One possessing a competent knowledge of English and Hindi, familiar with the use of hydrometers, and acquainted with the work of a sudder distillery, will have preference over others. The successful candidate will have to furnish security amounting to Rs. 500 in Government Promissory Note.

3. A Clerk on the Sudder Distillery Establishment, Giridi, on Rs. 20 per mensem rising by equal annual increments to Rs. 30. Candidates must have a fair knowledge of English and Hindi.

Applications (stating age) with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned not later than the 22nd instant.

SHYAMAPADA CHOWDREY, Excise Deputy Collector,
Hazaribagh, the 5th June 1886.

For sale at the Patna Opium Factory Saw-Mills, Goolbarbaugh.

TWO Armstrong's patent dovetailing machines, adapted for cabinet makers and builders and packing-case makers.

They are of one inch pitch, capable of dovetailing planking 15 inches wide and 1½ inches thick, and will cut the dovetails at the rate of 20 feet of planking per minute.

Each machine is arranged for cutting ordinary and blind dovetails and dovetails on the angle, and is easy to work. The discs being set to the proper angle, the board is fastened on the travelling table by a clamp, which, on being set in motion, travels along the front face of the saws.

The machines are similar in construction to the one exhibited by Messrs. Robison and Sons, of Rochdale, England, at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84.

	£.	s.	d.
Each machine cost	106	12	8
			Rs. A. P.

Landing in Calcutta plus for carriage to Patna	43	13	0
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These machines are perfectly new, and are sold merely because they are not of the required specifications. Offers are invited.

Apply to
Principal Assistant Opium Agent, Behar, Patna.

Notice.

SEALED tenders in Public Works Department Form No. 7M. will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on the 30th June next, for the construction of an iron bridge over the Marapadma river on the road from Furreedpore to Rajbari station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Estimated cost Rs. 23,273.

The dates of commencement and completion of the work will be the 1st December 1886 and 31st March 1887, respectively. But the collection of iron work and other materials should be arranged for immediately on receipt of order, as they should be brought to site at least a month before the date of commencement.

Plan, estimate and other particulars may be known on application to the District Engineer.

Each tender must be accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 500 in currency notes.

The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the tenders.

F. H. BARROW, Chairman.

Furreedpore District Road Committee's Office,
the 22nd May 1886. (1258-3)

Notification.

IT is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI, 1878), that the article detailed below, worth Rs. 11, was discovered under ground while the earth was being dug for raising walls of the house of one Nabab Nasir Hossein in village Khojowa, pice station Darowli, Sewan sub-division.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Sarun at his office within five months of this date in order to the matter being required to and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act:—

Detail.

Cash £11 in one earthen pot.

A. LL. CLAY, Offg. Collector.

Sarun Collectorate, the 3rd June 1886.

LOST Draft No. 169318, 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 33 0 issued in favour of Ram Lall Mookerjee in satisfaction of 42nd half-year's interest on Notes Nos. 197414 082172, general 2119, 008595, 182619, and 168492 aggregating Rs. 16,500.

RAM LALL MOOKERJEE.
(1306-3)

STATEMENT showing the number of members who shall be elected, as directed in rule 19, of the election rules framed under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, for each thana in the district of Bankoora.

Names of thanas.	Number of members to be elected.
Sudder Board.	
Bankoora	2
Ondah	1
Gungajalhaty	2
Khatra	1
Raipore... { Raipore	1
Simlapal, independent out-post	1
Total	8
Sub-Divisional Board.	
Bishenpore	2
Sonamukhi	2
Kotulpore	1
Indas	1
Total	6
GRAND TOTAL	14

W. V. G. TAYLER, Magistrate.

Bankoora Magistracy, the 4th June 1886.

In the goods of John Normand Howden, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 320 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John Normand Howden, late of the Hapjan Tea Estate in Assam, Tea Planter, deceased, should on or before the 1st day of July 1886 send in particulars of such claims to the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the said deceased have been granted by the High Court at Calcutta, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed.

F. BARROW, Administrator.

6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 17th May 1886. (1259-3)

In the goods of Mary Beetsen, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 320 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Beetsen, late of Grassy Flat, Sandhurst, in the Colony of Victoria, widow, deceased, should on or before the 1st day of July 1886 send in particulars of such claims to the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the said deceased have been granted by the High Court at Calcutta, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed.

F. BARROW, Administrator.

6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 17th May 1886. (1260-3)

Goods of Catherine Strachan, deceased.

IT is hereby notified, as directed by section 31, Act II of 1874 (L.C.), that by deed or deeds, dated the 17th day of May 1886, and made between Charles DeCosta, executor of the will of the abovenamed deceased, of the one part, and Lewis Price Delves Broughton, Administrator-General of Bengal, of the other part, all estates, effects and interest vested in the said executor by virtue of the probate granted by the High Court at Calcutta on the 10th day of February 1885 were transferred and assigned to the Administrator-General of Bengal.

SANDERSON & Co., Attorneys for the said executor and the Administrator-General.

Calcutta, 2nd June 1886.

(1329-2)

Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of Marcar David in the firm of Messrs. M. David & Co., of Calcutta, Dacca, Naraingunge, and Chittagong, ceased as on and from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

M. DAVID & Co.
Calcutta, 1st May 1886. (1321--2)

MR. C. H. AGER is authorized to sign for us.
CARLISLES NEPHEWS & Co.
(1322--3)

Singlo Tea Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to sections 186 and 187 of the Indian Companies Act, 1862, a general meeting of the shareholders of the Singlo Tea Company, Limited (i.e., the Company incorporated under that name in 1884 and now in course of voluntary liquidation), will be held at 5-8, Clive Street, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 5th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose following, namely, to receive and consider the account which has been prepared by the undersigned as liquidator of the said Company, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company has been disposed of.

W. B. GLADSTONE, Liquidator,
Singlo Tea Company, Limited, in Liquidation.
(1324--1)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th day of June 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, or as soon after that hour as the business of the other Meetings of the Company to be held on that day, will permit to consider—1st, certain correspondence which will be laid before the Meeting, and 2nd, the position of the Board with reference to the attitude assumed by the London Agent and some of the Shareholders of the Company resident in England, towards the Board. This Meeting is called by the Directors of the Company under clause 27 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
H. H. MACLEOD, Superintendent.
No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, the 2nd March 1886.
(1015--3)

The Bengal Coal Company, Limited.

THE Half-Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th day of June 1886, at half past 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving and passing the Directors' Report and Accounts for the half-year ended 30th April last, declaring a dividend, and transacting any other business which may be brought forward.

By order of the Board,
H. H. MACLEOD, Superintendent.
Calcutta, the 17th May 1886. (1256--4)

The Bengal Coal Company, Limited.

THE adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th day of June 1886, immediately after the Ordinary Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Company to be held on that day.

By order of the Board,
H. H. MACLEOD,
Superintendent.
Calcutta, the 19th May 1886. (1257--4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of HENRY LINDSAY, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 20th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (1307--2)

In the matter of GOPAUL CHUNDER DEY, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 25th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Jogendro Chunder Mookerjee, Attorney. (1310--2)

In the matter of GEORGE AUGUSTUS LOBIMER, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 25th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (1311--2)

In the matter of HENRY JOHN BUTLER, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 26th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (1312--2)
Chief Clerk's Office, the 1st day of June 1886.

In the matter of GEORGE MYLNE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

G. C. Chunder, insolvent's Attorney; Dignam and Robinson, Attorneys for the Official Assignee. (1330--1)

In the matter of LUGALD ARTHUR WEATHEBALL, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person; Dignam and Robinson, Attorneys for the Official Assignee. (1331--1)

In the matter of GOPAUL CHUNDER RAOE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May last, it was ordered that Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, on that day the said insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after-acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

N. G. Newgie, Attorney. (1332--2)

In the matter of JOGORUNDHOO GOPE GHOSE, HEERALOLL GOPE GHOSE, MOHUNLOLL GOPE GHOSE, and BRAJOBAST GOPE GHOSE, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May last, it was ordered that Wednesday, the 4th day of August next,

be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on that day the said insolvents be discharged personally as well as to their after-acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Sen & Co., Attorneys.

(1833-2)

In the matter of BOODARMULL, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 16th day of June instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

C. F. Pittar, Attorney.

(3334-1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 8th day of June 1886.

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of SRINATH SARKAR, an insolvent.

SRINATH SARKAR, son of Madan Mohan Sarkar, of Debipore, thana Khanakool, district Hooghly, was declared an insolvent on the 3rd April 1886, and discharged under section 351, Civil Procedure Code.

R. F. RAMPINI, Offg. District Judge.

District Judge's Office, dated Hooghly, the 6th April 1886.

(1157-1)

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of SHEKH GOLAM ROHOMAN, an insolvent.

GOLAM ROHOMAN, son of the late Shekh Barkat-ulla, of Degruai, thana Jehanabad, district Hooghly, was declared an insolvent on the 3rd April 1886, and discharged under section 351, Civil Procedure Code.

R. F. RAMPINI, Offg. District Judge.

District Judge's Office, dated Hooghly, the 6th April 1886.

(1158-1)

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of BHUBAN CHANDRA SRIMANI, an insolvent.

BHUBAN CHANDRA SRIMANI, son of Rup Chand Srimani, of Makurdaha, pergunnah Bora, at present of Sulkea, district Hooghly, was declared an insolvent on the 10th April 1886, under section 351, Civil Procedure Code, and Dhokul Dullal was on the aforesaid date appointed Receiver of his property.

R. F. RAMPINI, Offg. Dist. Judge.

Hooghly Judge's Office, the 31st May 1886.

(1304-1)

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of SHEKH YAR MAHOMED, an insolvent.

SHEKH YAR MAHOMED, son of Shekh Ujir Ali, of Barahapur, pergunnah Bhojpur, in the district of Arrah, at present of Howrah, Ghasbagan, district Hooghly, was declared an insolvent on the 7th April 1886, under section 351, Civil Procedure Code, and Rukmananda Brithi Chand was on the aforesaid date appointed Receiver of his property.

R. F. RAMPINI, Offg. District Judge.

Hooghly Judge's Office, the 8th April 1886.

(1166-1)

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of SHEKH UJIR ALI, an insolvent.

SHEKH UJIR ALI, son of late Kinnu Meah, of Barahapur, pergunnah Bhojpur, in the district of Arrah, at present of Howrah, Ghasbagan, district Hooghly, was declared an insolvent on the 7th April 1886, under section 351, Civil Procedure Code, and Rukmananda Brithi Chand was on the aforesaid date appointed Receiver of his property.

R. F. RAMPINI, Offg. District Judge.

Hooghly Judge's Office, the 8th April 1886.

(1167-1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th June 1886.

Calvin, H.	Mackay, A. J.
Dundas, R. H. D.	Power, J. O.
Faulkner, Mrs. G. H.	Schulze, W.
Gasper, E. Cecil.	Scott, H. G.
Kingsly, F. J.	Stevens, R. H.
Leemaun, J.	Wilkinson, Messrs. & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

"Akaba."	Manfield, J. J.
Barnes, G. J.	Martin, H.
Barnett, Mrs. James.	McDonald, Miss.
Basham, M. E.	McLaughlin, John.
Bates, J. N.	Miller, Capt. John C.
Bigex, Mon. E.	Minaeff, Mr.
Blessett, W. V.	Morris, Paul.
Bowers, S.	Norville, Mrs. L.
Breck, A.	Olsen, J.
B. R.	Page, J. B.
Bush, C.	Percy, A.
Capel, Lt.-Col.	Perry, C. J.
Carson, Mrs.	Peterson, Dr. Geo.
Caws, Capt. A. E.	Poley, J.
Charleston, R. M.	Power, J. O.
Cohen, Mr.	Preston, R. C. Campbell.
Dimmock, Basil.	Randall, T.
D'Mello, Jose.	Rice, W. G. L.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Rishworth, B. J.
D'Rozario, Miss J.	R. M. E., Miss.
Driver, W. H. P.	Roberts, H. A.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.	Robinson, F. A.
Dukes, Mrs.	Rode, Capt. J.
Easton, Percy H.	Salten, Miss M.
Fox, R. C. W.	Schmid, Otto.
Fraser, H. B.	Schönamaun, C. H.
Gayer, A. H.	Sharpe, Capt. A.
Gilbert, Mrs. M.	Shaw, H. J.
Godfrey, J. B.	Silk, W.
Goodall, Miss.	Smallwood, Geo.
Greenhill, E. G.	Smart, Mrs. R. B.
Guernier, H. J.	Smith, Chas. W. Trevor
Guilday, Mr.	Smith, J. M.
Hannagan, C. H. M.	Sole, Rev. A. B.
Hoare, R.	Stanislaus, Walter.
Hutton, Lt.-Col.	Stone, Mrs. T.
Inman, James.	Swingler, Mrs. C.
J. M. Mc.	Taylor, Capt.
Kelly, Miss G.	Todd, H. P.
K. T. M.	Tracey, A.
Kirkbride, J.	Tyrell, C. A.
Krayn, W.	Walker, E. C.
Lea, Jay.	Ward, Lieut. B. R.
Little, T. R.	Wessendorff, Henri.
M. O.	Williams, C.
Macqueen, T.	Wilson, Mrs. Mark.

Registered Letters.

Altridge, G.	Power, J. O.
Grogan, H. C.	Ross, A.
Guerrier, H. J.	Sutherland, G.
Jones, W.	Wilson, W. T.
Pierotte, Sig. Nicolas.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th June 1886.

Agar, H.	Lidstone, C. A.
Arrakiel, M.	McKey, S. B.
Cress, J.	Mullick, N. C.
Deburgh, W. T.	Owen, J.
Fagan, H. R.	Owen, M. S.
Fowler, J.	Patch, J.
Hart, H.	Stewart, Mrs.
Kerr, Major.	Zacheriah, H. C.

G. BARTON GROVES,

Offg. residency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	How despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	12th June	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
India book-post and pattern packets.	11th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets.	12th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo ...	9th "	Per P. & O. str. <i>Nepaul.</i>
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	14th "	Per Ft. str. <i>Tibre.</i>
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	19th "	Per str. <i>A. Apear.</i>
Bangoon and Moulmein ...	9th "	Ditto <i>Goalpara.</i>
Ditto ditto ...	16th "	Ditto <i>Goa.</i>
Akyab, Kyauk-Phyoo and Bangoon.	9th "	Ditto <i>Mahratta.</i>
Ditto ditto ...	16th "	Ditto <i>Buhsen.</i>
Port Blair via Bangoon ...	9th "	Ditto <i>Goalpara.</i>

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7½ P.M.

G. BARTON GROVES, Offg. Presy. Postmaster.
General Post Office, the 9th June 1886.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 4th June 1886.

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Bhagirathi.	Entrance from Ganges	8 6	
	Thence to Nurpur	4 6	Modunpur.
	From Nurpur to Jungpur	4 6	Bangabari.
	„ Jungpur to Berhampore	4 6	Kulgachi.
	„ Berhampore to Cutwa	4 6	Nogore.
	„ Cutwa to Nuddea	4 6	Nuddea.
Bhuvneshwari.	Entrance from Ganges	2 9	
	Thence to Akrajanj	3 9	
	Akrajanj to junction of the		
	Bhuvneshwari and Jellinghi	3 0	Hurirampur.
	Thence to Patkubari	3 0	Patkubari.
	Patkubari to Nuddea	3 0	Boerbanda.
Matabanga.	Entrance from Ganges	1 1	
	Thence to Chynpara	1 1	
	From Chynpara to Shikarpur	1 0	Megna.
	„ Shikarpur to Boalia	0 9	Kajampur.
	„ Boalia to Chundanga	1 0	Katchikatta.
	„ Chundanga to Kissen-ganj and Hanskhali	3 6	Bastopur.

Gauge Readings.

Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea level.	REMARKS.
			A.M.		
Ganges.	Sehebganj	6-6-86	6	1'3	60'9
	Rampore Boalia	5-6-86	12	0'9	61'3
	Entrance of Bhagirathi	6-6-86	7	9'15	.....
	Entrance of Bhuvneshwari	6-6-86	...	3'55	.....
	Entrance of Matabanga	5-6-86	...	1'42	.....
Bhagirathi.	Berhampore	7-6-86	10	6'34	.....
	Kishinagar	5-6-86	12	3'6	.....
	Hanskhali	4-6-86	...	0'0

P. B. ROBERTS, C.E., Executive Engineer,
Nuddea Rivers Division.

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Notice.

IN pursuance of section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the Reverend Thomas Morgan, formerly of Howrah, and late of No. 24, Maitland Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, Middlesex, Baptist Missionary, who died at Maitland Park aforesaid on the 16th day of August 1885, should send in their claims to Mr. George Osmond Beeby, the administrator to the above estate, at 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of June 1886, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the estate will be distributed.

RICHARD RUTTER, Attorney for the Administrator
10, Hastings Street, Calcutta, the 18th May 1886.

(1279-3)



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 14th April 1886, and having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th May 1886, is hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. I OF 1886.

An Act to further amend the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870: It is enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, Bengal Act VI of 1870 as amended by Bengal Act I of 1871.

And it shall come into force in all districts to which Bengal Act VI of 1870 as amended by Bengal Act I of 1871 has been extended from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

New section substituted for section 8.

substituted:—

“3. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district, by a writing under his hand, to appoint not less than three nor more

than five persons to be a panchayat in any village containing more than sixty houses, within the district of which he has charge:

“Provided that no such panchayat shall be appointed in any place to which the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, has been, or may hereafter be, extended:

“Provided also that no panchayat shall be appointed in any village until some officer exercising magisterial powers shall, in personal communication with the villagers, have explained to them the duties of a panchayat, and shall have ascertained on the spot, by any means he thinks best to employ, the persons who, by reason of their local influence, in the opinion of the villagers, or for special reasons to be recorded by such magisterial officer, are most proper to be appointed members of the panchayat:

“Provided also that in every village to which this Act has already been extended the Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, ascertain, in the manner hereinbefore provided, the persons most proper to be appointed as members of the panchayat, and shall appoint them accordingly.”

New section substituted for section 6.

“6. Whenever any member of a panchayat shall die or cease to be a member of such panchayat, the Magistrate shall, by a writing under his hand, call on the remaining members of the panchayat to nominate within thirty days a fit and proper person to be appointed as member of the panchayat in the room of such member so dying or ceasing to be a member and the Magistrate

3. For section 6 the following shall be substituted:—

shall, unless he considers such nomination improper, appoint the person so nominated to be a member of the panchayat:

"Provided that if no person shall have been so nominated, or if in the opinion of the Magistrate the person nominated is, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, unfit to be appointed a member of the panchayat, the Magistrate shall appoint a fit and proper person to be a member of the panchayat."

4. In section 8 for the words "fifteen days" shall be substituted the words "thirty days," and for the words "two years," shall be substituted the words "three years."

New section substituted for section 9. 5. For section 9 the following shall be substituted:—

"9. Every member of a panchayat appointed under section three shall be appointed for the term of three years. Every member of a panchayat appointed under section six shall be appointed only for a term equal to the unexpired portion of the term for which the member whom he succeeds was appointed."

New sections to follow section 9. 6. After section 9 the following shall be inserted:—

"9A. No member of a panchayat, after the expiry of his term of office, shall be again appointed a member of a panchayat, without his consent, till after the lapse of three years."

"9B. On the expiry of the term for which the members of a panchayat were appointed, the Magistrate shall appoint a new panchayat in the manner prescribed in section three, the outgoing panchayat continuing to exercise all the functions of a panchayat until such new panchayat has been appointed."

7. In section 22, for the words "six per cent." shall be substituted the words "ten per cent."

Amendment of section 30. 8. To section 39 the following shall be added:—

"8th—He shall assist the collecting member of the panchayat in collecting the chaukidari assessment."

9. In section 41 after the words "such member shall himself report the same" and

before the words "to such officer" shall be inserted the following:—

"or cause the same to be reported."

New section substituted for section 43. 10. For section 43 the following shall be substituted:—

"43. Every chaukidar shall receive, quarter by quarter, the full amount of his salary from such officer or person as the Magistrate shall appoint."

New section substituted for section 44. 11. For section 44 the following shall be substituted:—

"44. Within thirty days after the end of each quarter, every panchayat shall pay or remit to such officer or person as the Magistrate may appoint under the last foregoing section a sum equal to the pay of the chaukidar for the quarter, or any smaller amount which may stand to the credit of the Chaukidari Fund of the village."

12. In section 45 for the words "shall issue his warrant" shall be substituted the words "may issue his warrant," and at the end of the section the following shall be added:—

"An application for the appointment of a tehsildar under section 46A shall not of itself be deemed a sufficient step to realize from defaulters the arrears due from them."

New sections to follow section 46. 13. After section 46 the following shall be inserted:—

"46A. The Magistrate may at any time, on the application of the panchayat of any village, appoint a tehsildar in such village to assist the collecting member of such panchayat, and such tehsildar shall exercise all the powers vested in the panchayat for the collection of the chaukidari assessment, and the Magistrate shall, on a like application, revoke such appointment."

"46B. Every tehsildar appointed under the last foregoing section shall be remunerated at such rate and in such manner as the Magistrate may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division prescribe; and such remuneration shall be levied from those who have failed to pay their chaukidari assessments in the same manner and in the same proportion as the chaukidari assessment:

"Provided that one tehsildar may, in the discretion of the Magistrate, be appointed for more than one village."

GORDON LEITH,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

[First Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honour on the 29th March 1886, and having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th May 1886, is hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. II OF 1886.

An Act to amend Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Bengal Act II of 1866 and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866: It is enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

2. For section 41 of Bengal Act II of 1866, and for section 68 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, the following shall be substituted:—

“Whoever is found drunk and is incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour, in any

public street or thoroughfare, or in any place of public amusement or resort, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding eight days.”

New section to follow section 68 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

3. After section 68 of the said Calcutta Police Act the following shall be added:—

“68A. Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance, by easing himself in, or by the side of, or near to, any public street or thoroughfare or place, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, or in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three days.”

Amendment of section 72 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

4. After section 72 of the said Calcutta Police Act the following words shall

be added:—

“if the name and address of such person be unknown to such police officer, and cannot be ascertained by him then and there.”

GORDON LEITH,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.*

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th May, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee—

NO. 6 OF 1886.

THE INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL, 1886.

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WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankruptcy Act, 1886.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India, and shall apply to all British subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, whether in the service of the Government of India or otherwise, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place beyond the limits of British India.

(3) It shall, except as by this section otherwise provided, come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

(4) Any power conferred by this Act to make rules may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule so made shall not take effect till the commencement of this Act.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKRUPTCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of Bankruptcy.

2. (1) A debtor commits an act of bankruptcy in each of the following cases:—

- (a) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors generally;
- (b) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property, or of any part thereof;
- (c) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged bankrupt;
- (d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things, namely, departs out of British India, or,

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 3-6.)*

being out of British India, remains out of British India, or departs from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absents himself, or begins to keep house, or closes his place of business, or suffers himself to be arrested or taken in execution for a debt not due, or submits collusively or fraudulently to an adverse decree, or procures himself, or his property, moveable or immoveable, to be attached or taken in execution;

- (c) if he files in the Court a declaration of his inability to pay his debts or presents a bankruptcy petition against himself;
- (f) if he gives notice that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts;
- (g) if he makes to any of his creditors an offer of a composition in satisfaction of any of his debts, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs;
- (h) if he is imprisoned in execution of a decree or order of a Civil Court for a longer period than twenty-one days for making default in payment of a sum of money.

Receiving Order.

3. Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor has committed an act of bankruptcy, the Court may, on a bankruptcy petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order, in this Act called a receiving order, for the protection of the estate.

4. (1) The Court shall not have jurisdiction to make a receiving order unless—

- (a) the debtor is, at the time of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, under an order of a Civil Court, for making default in payment of a sum of money; or
- (b) the debtor, or, if he is a member of a firm, his partner or one of his partners, has, within a year before the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits:

Provided as follows:—

- (i) in any case where an application for declaring a debtor insolvent has been made under section 344 of the Code of Civil Procedure to any Court subordinate to the Court, and the Court is of opinion that the proceedings may be more advantageously conducted before itself and under this Act, the Court, on the application of the debtor or of any of his creditors, or of its own motion, may withdraw the proceedings from the subordinate Court, if competent so to do under its Letters Patent or section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may then make a receiving order under this Act in supersession of all or any of the proceedings which may have been previously taken under the said Code:

- (ii) the Court may in any prescribed class of cases make a receiving order on a bankruptcy petition notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by clauses (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

(2) The application of the provisions of this Act to a case withdrawn under proviso (i) to sub-section (1) shall be subject to such modifications, if any, of those provisions as may be prescribed.

5. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless—

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees; and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum, payable either immediately or at some certain future time; and
- (c) the act of bankruptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him, after deducting the value so estimated, in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

6. (1) A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts, and be served in the prescribed manner.

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of—

- (a) the debt of the petitioning creditor,
- (b) the act of bankruptcy, or, if more than one act of bankruptcy is alleged in the petition, some one of the alleged acts of bankruptcy, and,
- (c) if the debtor does not appear, the service of the petition;

and, if satisfied with the proof, may make a receiving order in pursuance of the petition.

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the act of bankruptcy, or of the service of the petition, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts, or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition.

(4) Where the debtor appears on the petition, and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against the debtor in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.

(5) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss,

4 & 12 Vic.,
11, s. 9.]

R. 13
B. D. C. A.
1, and
Journal,
September
1885.]

4 & 47 Vic.,
52, s. 5.]

4 & 47 Vic.,
52, s. 6 (1),
now (d).]

IV of 1882.

of 1882.

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on such terms as it thinks just, the petition on which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

(6) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentation, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 5, 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 8.] **7. (1)** A debtor's petition shall allege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and the presentation thereof shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy without the previous filing by the debtor of any declaration of inability to pay his debts; and, if the debtor proves that he is entitled to present the petition, the Court shall thereupon make a receiving order, unless, in its opinion, the proceedings ought to have been taken before some other Court having jurisdiction under this Act.

(2) A debtor's petition shall not, after presentation, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 13 & 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 9.] **8. (1)** On the making of a receiving order the official assignee shall be thereby constituted receiver of the property of the debtor, and the debtor, if in prison, shall be released, and thereafter, except as directed by this Act, no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any suit or other legal proceeding unless with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.

(2) But this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 19, 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 10.] **9. (1)** The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary for the protection of the estate, at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition and before a receiving order is made, appoint the official assignee to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof.

(2) The Court may at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition stay any suit or other legal proceeding pending before any Judge or Judges of the Court or in any other Court in British India against the property or person of the debtor, and any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bankruptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 11.] **10.** Where the Court makes an order staying any suit or other legal proceeding, or staying proceedings generally, the order may be served by sending a copy thereof, under the seal of the Court, by prepaid letter addressed to the Court before which the proceeding is pending and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.

[XIV of 1866.] [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 12.] **11. (1)** If in any case the official assignee, having regard to the nature of the debtor's estate or business or to the interests of the

creditors generally, is of opinion that a special manager of the estate or business other than the official assignee ought to be appointed, he may appoint a manager thereof accordingly to act until the property vests in the official assignee, or, if a special assignee is appointed as hereinafter provided, until that appointment takes effect, and to have such powers of the official assignee as may be entrusted to him by the official assignee.

(2) The debtor may be appointed special manager.

(3) The special manager shall give security and furnish accounts in such manner as the official assignee, subject to the control of the Court, may direct, and shall receive such remuneration as the official assignee may, within limits prescribed and subject to that control, determine.

12. Notice of every receiving order, stating the name, address and description of the debtor, the date of the order, the Court by which the order is made and the date of the petition, shall be published in the prescribed manner.

13. If in any case where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition it appears to the Court by which the order was made, upon an application by the official assignee, or by any creditor or other person interested, that by reason of the residence of the majority of the creditors in number or value, or the situation of the property of the debtor, in some part of British India or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere, beyond the limits within which the Court ordinarily exercises civil jurisdiction, or from any other cause, his estate and effects ought to be administered by some other Court having jurisdiction under this Act or under the Bankruptcy or Insolvency Laws of some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, the Court, after such enquiry as to it may seem fit, may rescind the receiving order and stay all proceedings on, or dismiss, the petition, upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit.

Proceedings consequent on Order.

14. (1) When a receiving order is made against a debtor, he shall prepare a statement of his affairs, and submit to the official assignee a statement of and

in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by affidavit, and showing the particulars of the debtor's assets, debts and liabilities, the names, residences and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the official assignee may require.

(2) The statement shall be so submitted within the following times, namely:—

- (i) if the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within seven days from the date of the order;
- (ii) if the order is made on the petition of a creditor, within fourteen days from the date of the order.

But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend the time.

(3) If the debtor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, the official assignee may, at the expense of the estate, cause a statement of affairs to be prepared in manner prescribed,

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and, if the default of the debtor was in the opinion of the Court without reasonable excuse, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, or of any creditor, adjudge him bankrupt.

(4) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may, personally or by agent, inspect the statement prepared under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) at all reasonable times, and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor shall be punished, on the complaint of the official assignee, with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

[New. cl. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 16.]

15. The debtor may within the time limited for the submission of the statement of his affairs, or, with the permission of the Court, at any time before he has been adjudged bankrupt, submit to the official assignee a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to his creditors or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs.

Public Examination of Debtor.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 17.]

16. (1) Where the Court makes a receiving order it shall hold a public sitting, on a day to be appointed by the Court, for the examination of the debtor, and the debtor shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property.

(2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the submission of the debtor's statement of affairs.

(3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time.

(4) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or a legal practitioner authorised by him in this behalf, may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure.

(5) The official assignee shall take part in the examination, and for the purpose thereof may, subject to such directions as may be given by the Court, employ a legal practitioner.

(6) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient.

(7) The debtor shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.

(8) Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.

(9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded, but that order shall not preclude the Court from directing a further examination of the debtor as to his conduct, dealings or property whenever it may see fit to do so.

Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

[New. cl. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 15.]

17. (1) Where a debtor has submitted a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to his creditors or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the official assignee

shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, communicate the proposal in manner prescribed to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs and either summon him to attend a meeting to be held for the consideration of the proposal, or cause a notice to be served on him in manner prescribed requiring him, within a time to be specified in the notice, to notify in writing to the official assignee whether or not he accepts the proposal.

(2) The Court may at any time direct, and one-fourth in value of the creditors mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs may, within the time specified in the notice served under sub-section (1), by requisition in writing, require, that a meeting of the creditors shall be held for the consideration of the proposal.

(3) With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at a meeting convened under this section, or any subsequent meeting of creditors, the rules in the first schedule shall be observed.

(4) Where the official assignee issues a notice under sub-section (1), requiring a creditor to notify whether or not he accepts a proposal, he shall send with the notice a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official assignee may think fit to make.

18. (1) The composition or scheme proposed by the debtor shall not be deemed to be accepted by the creditors unless—

(a) where a meeting has been convened under the last foregoing section, the creditors who have proved resolve, by special resolution passed at that meeting or an adjournment thereof, that the proposal shall be accepted, or,

(b) where a meeting has not been convened under that section, a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors who have proved notify in writing to the official assignee their acceptance of the proposal.

(2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors unless, after its acceptance, by them, it is approved by the Court.

(3) The debtor or the official assignee may, after the conclusion of the public examination of the debtor, apply to the Court to approve any composition or scheme which has been accepted by the creditors, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.

(4) The Court shall, before approving a composition or scheme, hear a report of the official assignee as to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(5) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme are not reasonable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any case in which the Court is required under this Act where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or if any such facts are proved as would under this Act justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court

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may in its discretion, refuse to approve the composition or scheme.

(6) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval shall be testified in the prescribed manner.

(7) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in bankruptcy.

(8) A certificate of the official assignee that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity.

(9) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court on application by any person interested, and an order of the Court made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.

(10) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheme cannot, in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any creditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this subsection, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the date of the adjudication, shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

(11) If, under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, the official assignee or a special assignee is appointed to administer the debtor's property or manage his business, Part IV or Part V of this Act, as the case may be, and such other portions of the Act as may be prescribed, shall apply to the assignee as if he were an assignee in a bankruptcy, and as if the terms "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or arranging debtor and an order approving the composition or scheme.

(12) Part III of this Act shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being given to the words "assignee," "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" as in the last preceding subsection.

(13) A composition or scheme shall not be approved by the Court unless it provides for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(14) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under this Act would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 19.]

[See ss. 28 and
107 of this
Bill.]

19. Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme, the composition or scheme shall not be binding on any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which, under the provisions of this Act, the

debtor would not be discharged by an order of discharge in bankruptcy, unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

20. (1) At the time of making a receiving order, or at any time thereafter, the Court may, on the application of the debtor himself, adjudge him bankrupt. The application may be made orally and without notice.

(2) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, then, if a composition or scheme is not accepted and approved in pursuance of this Act within fourteen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

(3) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt his property shall become divisible among his creditors and shall vest in the official assignee.

(4) Notice of every order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, stating the name, address and description of the bankrupt, the date of the adjudication and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.

21. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt the creditors may, if they think fit, at any time after the adjudication, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them under the bankruptcy, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted before adjudication.

(2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy and vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in such other person as the Court may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare.

(3) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any person interested, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made, or thing duly done, under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this subsection, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

Control over Person and Property of Debtor.

22. (1) Every debtor against whom a receiving order is made shall, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, attend any meeting of his creditors which the official assignee may require him to attend, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

Duties of debtor as to discovery and realization of property.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 24.]

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(2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, wait at such times and places on the official assignee or special manager, execute such powers-of-attorney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be reasonably required by the official assignee or special manager or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official assignee or special manager, or any creditor or person interested.

(3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(4) If a debtor wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the official assignee or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 25.]

23. (1) The Court may, by warrant addressed to any police-officer or prescribed officer of the Court, cause a debtor to be arrested, and any books, papers, money and goods in his possession to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Court may order, under the following circumstances:—

(a) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he has absconded or is about to abscond with a view of avoiding service of a bankruptcy petition or of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him;

(b) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official assignee, or that there is probable reason for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his property or any books, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy;

(c) if, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him, or after a receiving order is made against him, he removes any property in his possession above the value of fifty rupees without the leave of the official assignee;

(d) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court.

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act relating to fraudulent preferences.

24. Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, may, from time to time, order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, post letters and telegrams addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed, sent or delivered by the Postal and Telegraph authorities in British India to the official assignee, or otherwise as the Court directs; and the same shall be done accordingly.

25. (1) The Court may, on the application of the official assignee, or of any creditor who has proved his debt, at any time after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.

(2) If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the Court may, by warrant, cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

(3) The Court may examine on oath, either by word of mouth or by written interrogatories, any person so brought before it concerning the debtor, his dealings or property.

(4) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he is indebted to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, order him to pay to the official assignee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount in which he is indebted, or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination.

(5) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, order him to deliver to the official assignee that property, or any part thereof, at such time, in such manner and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

Discharge of Bankrupt.

26. (1) A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until

41 & 42
Vic., c. 21, ss.
47 & 48-51.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 28.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 27-28.)*

the public examination of the bankrupt is concluded. The application shall be heard in open Court.

(2) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official assignee as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or with respect to his after-acquired property:

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 50 & 51.]
 XLV of 1860. Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, and shall, on proof of any of the facts hereinafter mentioned, either refuse the order, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to such conditions as aforesaid.

(3) The facts hereinbefore referred to are—

(a) that the bankrupt, if a trader, has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy or within such shorter period immediately preceding that event as the Court may deem reasonable in the circumstances of the case;

(b) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(c) that the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it;

(d) that the bankrupt has brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations or unjustifiable extravagance in living;

(e) that the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any suit or other legal proceeding properly brought against him;

(f) that the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order, when unable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(g) that the bankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt or made under any enactment in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(h) that the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(4) For the purposes of this section the report of the official assignee shall be *prima facie* evidence of the statements therein contained.

(5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published in the prescribed manner and sent one month at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Court may hear the official assignee, and may

also hear any creditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evidence as it may think fit.

(6) The Court may, in making an order of discharge, pass a decree against the debtor in favour of the official assignee for any balance of the debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of his discharge; but in that case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his debts. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 55 & 56.]

(7) A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the official assignee may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the official assignee, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 58.]

(8) Where the Court refuses the discharge of the bankrupt, it may, after such time and in such circumstances as may be authorised by general rules, permit him to renew his application for an order of discharge.

27. In either of the following cases, that is to say:— [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 29.]

(1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settlor is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, or

(2) in the case of any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not being money or property of or in right of his wife),

if the settlor is adjudged bankrupt or compounds or arranges with his creditors, and it appears to the Court that the settlement, covenant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay creditors, or was unjustifiable having regard to the state of the settlor's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement, as the case may be, in like manner as in cases where the debtor has been guilty of fraud.

28. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt on a recognisance, or from any debt with which the bankrupt may be charged— [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 48 & 49.]

able at the suit of the Crown or of any person for any offence against an enactment relating to any branch of the public revenue, or at the suit of the sheriff or other public officer on a bail-bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence; and the bankrupt shall not be discharged from these excepted debts unless the Government certifies in writing its consent to his being discharged therefrom. [16 & 17 Vic., c. 52, s. 30.]

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(2) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party, or from any debt or liability whereof he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.*

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptcy, and of the validity of the proceedings therein; and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 59 & 60.] (5) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the receiving order was a partner or co-trustee with the bankrupt or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

PART II.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF BANKRUPT.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, ss. 32 & 34.] 29. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt Disqualifications of he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified for—

- (a) being appointed or acting as a Member of any Legislative Council constituted under the Indian Councils Act, 1861;
- (b) being appointed or acting as a Justice of the Peace, Judge or Magistrate;
- (c) being appointed or acting as a member of any local authority.

(2) The disqualifications to which a bankrupt is subject under this section shall be removed and cease if and when—

- (a) the adjudication of bankruptcy against him is annulled; or
- (b) he obtains from the Court his discharge with a certificate to the effect that his bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

The Court may grant or withhold the certificate as it thinks fit, but a refusal of the certificate shall be subject to appeal.

(3) If a person is adjudged bankrupt whilst holding the office of Member of a Legislative Council, Justice of the Peace, Judge, Magistrate or member of a local authority, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Proof of Debts.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 11.] 30. (1) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise or breach of trust shall not be provable in bankruptcy.

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankruptcy available against the debtor shall not prove under the receiving order for any debt or liability

contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(3) Save as aforesaid, all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An estimate shall be made by the official assignee of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 18.]

(5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the official assignee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.

(6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in bankruptcy.

(8) "Liability" shall for the purposes of this Act include any compensation for work or labour done, and any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it shall include any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or money's worth, whether the payment is, as respects amount, fixed or unliquidated; as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any one contingency or on two or more contingencies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules, or as matter of opinion.

31. Where there have been mutual credits, mutual debts or other mutual dealings between a debtor against whom a receiving order is made under this Act and any other person proving or claiming to prove a debt under the receiving order, an account shall be taken by, or under the orders of, the Court of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of those mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; but a person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefit of any set-off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the debtor notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and available against him. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 80. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 38.]

32. With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right of proof by secured and other creditors, the admission and rejection of debts. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 39.]

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proofs, and the other matters referred to in the second schedule, the rules in that schedule shall be observed.

[46 & 17 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 40.]

33. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 46.]

(a) all revenue taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to Her Majesty, to any local authority or otherwise, due from the bankrupt at the date of the receiving order, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before that date;

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each clerk or servant; and

(c) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order.

(2) The foregoing debts shall rank equally among themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the bankrupt is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions among themselves.

[Act IX of
1872, s. 262.]

(3) In the case of partners the joint estate shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of their joint debts, and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. If there is a surplus of the separate estates, it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint estate.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in the bankruptcy shall be paid *pari passu*.

(5) If there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the receiving order at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts proved in the bankruptcy.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 41.]

34. (1) Where at the time of the presentation of a bankruptcy petition any person is apprenticed or is an articled clerk to the bankrupt, the adjudication of bankruptcy shall, if either the bankrupt or the apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the official assignee to that effect, be a complete discharge of the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement; and, if any money has been paid by or on behalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a fee, the official assignee may, on the application of the apprentice or clerk, or of some person on his behalf, pay such sum as the official assignee, subject to an appeal to the Court, thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's property to or for the use of the apprentice or clerk, regard being had to the amount paid by him or on his behalf, and to the time during which he served with the bankrupt under the contract or articles before the commencement of the bankruptcy, and to the other circumstances of the case.

(2) Where it appears expedient to the official assignee, he may, on the application of any apprentice or articled clerk to the bankrupt, or any person acting on behalf of the apprentice or articled clerk, instead of acting under the preceding provisions of this section, transfer the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement to some other person.

35. (1) The landlord or other person to whom

Power to landlord to any rent is due from the bankrupt may, at any time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy, exercise his right of distress (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if the distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptcy it shall be available only for three months' rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

(2) For the purposes of this section the term "order of adjudication" shall be deemed to include an order for the administration of the estate of a deceased person who dies insolvent.

Property available for Payment of Debts.

36. The bankruptcy of a debtor, whether the relation back of same takes place on the debtor's own petition or upon that of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptcy being committed on which a receiving order is made against him, or, if the bankrupt is proved to have committed more acts of bankruptcy than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the bankrupt within three months next preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition; but a bankruptcy petition, receiving order or adjudication shall not be rendered invalid by reason of any act of bankruptcy anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

37. The property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the bankrupt, shall not comprise the following particulars:—

(1) property held by the bankrupt on trust for any other person;

(2) the tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing-apparel, bedding and other such necessities of himself, his wife and children, to a value, inclusive of tools and apparel and the other things aforesaid, not exceeding two hundred rupees in the whole;

But it shall comprise the following particulars:—

(3) all such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankrupt at the commencement of the bankruptcy or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge;

(4) the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the bank-

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 38-43.)

rupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or before his discharge; and

[11 & 12 Vic.,
21, s. 23.]

(5) all moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof: Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section.

Effect of Bankruptcy on antecedent Transactions.

[Cf. Act XIV
of 1882, s.
295.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 45.]

38. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the official assignee, except in respect of assets realized in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor, has been given to the Court executing the decree.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a mortgagee or incumbrancer of property against which a decree is executed.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 46.]

39. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution, and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property to be delivered to the official assignee, but the costs of the execution shall be a charge on the property so delivered, and the official assignee may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

(2) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the official assignee.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 47.]

40. (1) Any settlement of property not being a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settlement made on or for the wife or children of the settler of property which has accrued to the settler after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the settler becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlement, be void against the official assignee, and shall if the settler becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of the settlement, be void against the official assignee unless the parties claiming under the settlement can prove that the settler was at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement and that the interest of the settler in the property had passed to the trustee of the settlement on the execution thereof.

(2) Any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage, for the future settlement on or for the settler's wife or children of any money or

property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest, whether vested or contingent in possession or remainder, and not being money or property of or in right of his wife, shall, on his becoming bankrupt before the money or property has been actually paid or transferred pursuant to the covenant or contract, be void against the official assignee.

(3) "Settlement" shall for the purposes of this section include any conveyance or transfer of property.

41. (1) Every conveyance or transfer of property, or charge thereon made, every payment made, every obligation incurred, and

every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the official assignee.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

42. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of bankruptcy on an execution and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of a bankruptcy—

- (a) any payment of the bankrupt to any of his creditors,
- (b) any payment or delivery to the bankrupt,
- (c) any conveyance or assignment by the bankrupt for valuable consideration, or
- (d) any contract, dealing or transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration:

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

- (1) the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place before the date of the receiving order; and
- (2) the person (other than the debtor) to, by or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction was made, executed or entered into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, notice of any available act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt before that time.

Realization of Property.

43. (1) The official assignee shall, as soon as he may be, take possession of the deeds, books and documents of the bankrupt, and all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery.

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(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 44-47.)

(2) The official assignee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the bankrupt, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver under that section as may be prescribed; and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly.

XIV of 1882.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 25.]

(3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of stock, shares in ships, shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company, office or person, the official assignee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt.

(4) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of things in action, those things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the official assignee.

(5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the official assignee all money and securities in his possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the official assignee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the official assignee.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 51.]

44. Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of a bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt or of any other person, and with a view to the seizure thereof may break open any house, building or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and, where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search-warrant to any police-officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 27.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 53.]

45. (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy or of Her Majesty's Indian marine service, or an officer or clerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the official assignee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankrupt's pay or salary as, subject to the provisions of section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, may, by order under section 268 of that Code, direct.

XIV of 1882.

(2) Where a bankrupt is in the receipt of a salary or income other than as aforesaid, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, shall from time to time, subject to the provisions of section 266 of the said Code and of the Pensions Act, 1871, make such order as it thinks just for the payment of the salary or income, or of any part thereof, to the official assignee, to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.

XXIII of
1871.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss a bankrupt.

46. The property of a debtor who has been adjudged bankrupt shall pass from official assignee to official assignee, and shall vest in the official assignee for the time being during his continuance in office, without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever.

47. (1) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of any tenancy burdened with onerous covenants, of shares or stock in companies, of unprofitable contracts, or of any other property that is unsaleable, or not readily saleable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act, or to the payment of any sum of money, the official assignee, notwithstanding that he has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the property, or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto, but subject to the provisions of this section, may, by writing signed by him, at any time within three months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, disclaim the property:

Provided that, where any such property has not come to the knowledge of the official assignee within one month after the adjudication, he may disclaim the property at any time within two months after he first became aware thereof.

(2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclaimer, the rights, interests and liabilities of the bankrupt and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the official assignee from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the bankrupt and his property and the official assignee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

(3) The official assignee shall not be entitled to disclaim a tenancy without the leave of the Court, except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules; and the Court may, before or on granting the leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave, and make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy, as the Court thinks just.

(4) The official assignee shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this section in any case where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and he has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not; and, in the case of a contract, if the official assignee, after such application as aforesaid, does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

(5) The Court may, on the application of any person who is, as against the official assignee, entitled to the benefit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the bankrupt, make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the non-performance of the contract, or otherwise, as to

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 48-50.)

the Court may seem equitable; and any damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt under the bankruptcy.

(6) The Court may, on application by any person either claiming any interest in any disclaimed property, or being under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property, and on hearing such persons as it thinks fit, make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to any person entitled thereto, or to whom it may seem just that the same should be delivered by way of compensation for such liability as aforesaid, or a trustee for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just; and, on any such vesting order being made, the property comprised therein shall vest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose:

Provided always that, where the property disclaimed is a tenancy, the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of any person claiming under the bankrupt, whether as under-tenant or as mortgagee by demise, except upon the terms of making that person subject to the same liabilities and obligations as the bankrupt was subject to under the tenancy in respect to the property at the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed, and any under-tenant or mortgagee declining to accept a vesting order upon these terms shall be excluded from all interest in and security upon the property; and if there is no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to accept an order upon these terms, the Court shall have power to vest the bankrupt's estate and interest in the property in any person bound either personally or in a representative character, and either alone or jointly with the bankrupt, to discharge the tenant's liabilities and obligations, freed and discharged from all estates, incumbrances and interests created therein by the bankrupt.

(7) Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the bankrupt to the extent of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the bankruptcy.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 50.] **48. (1)** Subject to the provisions of this Act, Powers of assignee as the official assignee may do to dealing with property. all or any of the following things:—

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 31.] (a) sell all or any part of the property of the bankrupt (including the goodwill of his business, if any, and the book debts due or growing due to him) by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels;

(b) give receipts for any money received by him, which receipts shall effectually discharge the person paying the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof;

(c) prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend in respect of any debt due to the bankrupt;

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 30.] (d) exercise any powers the capacity to exercise which is vested in the official assignee under this Act, and execute any powers-of-attorney, deeds and other instruments for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act;

[Cf. Act XXXI of 1854, s. 2.] (e) deal with any property to which the bankrupt is beneficially entitled as tenant

in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it.

(2) Any dealing by an official assignee under [3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 74, s. 65.] clause (c) of sub-section (1) with any property to which the bankrupt is before his discharge entitled as in that clause mentioned shall, although the bankrupt be dead at the time of that dealing, be as valid and have the same operation as if the bankrupt were then alive.

49. The official assignee may, subject to any [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 57.] Powers exercisable by general or special orders of the Court, do all or any of the following things:—

(1) carry on the business of the bankrupt, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

(2) bring, institute or defend any suit or [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 29.] other legal proceeding relating to the property of the bankrupt;

(3) employ a legal practitioner or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business;

(4) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankrupt a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as he thinks fit;

(5) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the bankrupt for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;

(6) refer any dispute to arbitration, and com- [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 29.] promise all debts, claims and liabilities, whether present or future, certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the bankrupt and any person who may have incurred any liability to the bankrupt, on the receipt of such sums, payable at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on;

(7) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptcy;

(8) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bankrupt, made or capable of being made on the official assignee by any person or by the official assignee on any person;

(9) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

Distribution of Property.

50. (1) Subject to the retention of such sums [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 41.] as may be necessary for the costs of administration or otherwise, the official assignee shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts.

(2) The first dividend, if any, shall be declared and be payable within six months after the adjudication, unless the official assignee satisfies the

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(Part IV.—Official Assignees.—Sections 51-58.)

Court that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration to a later date.

(3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and be payable at intervals of not more than six months.

(4) Before declaring a dividend the official assignee shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be published in the prescribed manner, and shall also send reasonable notice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the bankrupt's statement who has not proved his debt.

(5) When the official assignee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable, and a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the estate.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 59.]

51. (1) Where one partner of a firm is adjudged bankrupt, a creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the bankrupt until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.

(2) Where joint and separate properties are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, subject to any order to the contrary that may be made by the Court on the application of the official assignee or any person interested, be declared together; and the expenses of and incident to those dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the official assignee between the joint and separate properties, regard being had to the work done for and to the benefit received by each property.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 43.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 60.]

52. In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the official assignee shall make provision for creditors residing at a distance, &c. appearing from the bankrupt's statements, or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the official assignee is acting that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, or to establish them if disputed, and also for debts provable in bankruptcy the subject of claims not yet determined. He shall also make provision for any disputed proofs or claims, and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 61.]

53. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being in the hands of the official assignee any dividend or dividends he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 62.]

54. When the official assignee has realized all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needlessly

protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy, he shall, with the leave of the Court, declare a final dividend; but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court within a time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or, if the Court on application by any such claimant grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of that further time, the property of the bankrupt shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any other persons.

55. No suit for a dividend shall lie against the official assignee, but if the official assignee refuses to pay any dividend the Court may, if it thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application. [11 & 12 Vic. c. 21, s. 45. 46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 63.]

56. (1) The official assignee may appoint the bankrupt himself to superintend the management of the property of the bankrupt or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the official assignee may direct. [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 64.]

(2) The official assignee may, from time to time, make such allowance as he thinks just to the bankrupt out of his property for the support of the bankrupt and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but the Court may reduce any such allowance and limit the time for which it may be made. [11 & 12 Vic. c. 21, s. 47.]

57. The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus plus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest, as by this Act provided, and of the costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings under the bankruptcy petition. [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 65.]

PART IV.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

Appointment and Removal.

58. (1) The Chief Justice of each of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may from time to time appoint such person as he thinks fit to the office of official assignee of debtors' estates for that Court, and may, with the concurrence of a majority of the other Judges of the Court, remove the person for the time being holding that office for any of the following causes, namely, unwillingness to act, removal from out of the jurisdiction of the Court, incapacity or misconduct. [11 & 12 Vic. c. 21, s. 14. 46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 66 (1).]

(2) The Local Government may in like manner appoint such person as it thinks fit to the office of official assignee of debtors' estates for any other Court having bankruptcy jurisdiction under this Act, and may remove the person for the time being holding that office.

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(Part IV.—Official Assignees.—Sections 59-64.)

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-sections (1) and (2), the persons substantively or temporarily holding the office of official assignee immediately before the commencement of this Act in the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay under the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21 (*an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*), and in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon under that statute as applied by the Burma Courts Act, 1875, shall, without further appointment for that purpose, become the official assignees, substantive or temporary, as the case may be, under this Act in the High Courts at Fort William, Madras and Bombay and in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, respectively.

XVII of 1875.

Duties.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 68.]

59. (1) The duties of an official assignee shall have relation both to the conduct of the debtor and to the administration of his estate.

(2) An official assignee may, for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs, petitions or other proceedings under this Act administer oaths.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 69.]

60. As regards the debtor, it shall be the duty of the official assignee—
Duties of official assignee as regards the debtor's conduct.

(1) to investigate the conduct of the debtor and to report to the Court, stating whether there is reason to believe that the debtor has committed any act which constitute an offence under this Act or under section 411, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, or which would justify the Court in refusing, suspending or qualifying an order for his discharge;

(2) to make such other reports concerning the conduct of the debtor as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed;

(3) to take such part as may be directed by the Court in the public examination of the debtor; and

(4) to take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any fraudulent debtor as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed;

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 70.]

61. (1) As regards the estate of a debtor it shall be the duty of the official assignee—
Duties of official assignee as to debtor's estate.

(a) where a special assignee has not been appointed, to act as receiver of the debtor's estate, and, where a special manager has not been appointed, as manager thereof;

(b) to authorise the special manager to raise money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in any case where, in the interests of the creditors, it appears necessary so to do;

(c) to summon and preside at the meeting mentioned in section 17;

(d) to report to the creditors as to any proposal which the debtor has made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs;

(e) to advertise the receiving order, the date of the debtor's public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise.

XLV of 1860.

(2) For the purpose of his duties as interim receiver or manager the official assignee shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure as may be prescribed. [See ss. 9 & 11 of this Bill.] XIV of 1882.

(3) The official assignee shall account to the Court and pay over all moneys and deal with all securities in such manner as, subject to the provision of this Act, the Court, from time to time, directs. [See s. 64 of this Bill.]

Remuneration.

62. (1) The remuneration to be paid to the official assignee shall be fixed by general rules. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 19. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 72.]

(2) The rules shall express what expenses the remuneration is to cover, and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's estate, or to the creditors, in respect of any expenses which the remuneration is expressed to cover.

(3) No remuneration whatever beyond that referred to in sub-section (1) shall be received by an official assignee as such.

Costs.

63. (1) No payment shall be allowed in the accounts of the official assignee or manager in respect of the performance by any other person of the ordinary duties which are required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be performed by himself. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 73.]

(2) All bills and charges of legal practitioners, managers, accountants, auctioneers, brokers and other persons shall be taxed by the prescribed officer, and no payments in respect thereof shall be allowed in the accounts of the official assignee without leave of the Court given after the bills and charges have been taxed.

(3) Every such person shall, on request by the official assignee (which request the official assignee shall make a sufficient time before declaring a dividend), deliver his bill of costs or charges to the prescribed officer, and if he fails to do so within seven days after receipt of the request, or such further time as the Court, on application, may grant, the official assignee shall declare and distribute the dividend without regard to any claim by him, and thereupon any such claim shall be forfeited as well against the official assignee personally as against the estate.

Receipts, Payments, Accounts and Audit.

64. (1) Two accounts, called respectively the Bankruptcy Estates Account and the Bankruptcy Dividends Account, shall be kept by the Court with such Government treasury, and in accordance with such rules, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 15-21. Ben. Rule 16. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 74.]

(2) Subject to those rules, the Bankruptcy Estates Account shall be an account of money held by the Court for estates in bankruptcy, and the Bankruptcy Dividends Account shall be an account of declared dividends remaining unclaimed or undistributed. [New.]

(3) The said accounts shall be opened as soon as may be after the passing of this Act. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 162.]

(4) The official assignee shall, in such manner and at such times as the Court, with the sanction

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(Part IV.—Official Assignees.—Sections 65-71.)

of the Governor General in Council, directs, pay the money received by him on account of estates in bankruptcy into the Court for credit to the Bankruptcy Estates Account, and the Court shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid.

ernor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and for the purposes of the audit the official assignee shall furnish the officer with such vouchers and information as the officer may require, and the officer may at any time require the production of and inspect any books or accounts kept by the official assignee.

(4) When any such account has been audited, a copy thereof shall be filed in the Court, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor, or of the bankrupt, or of any person interested.

63. The official assignee shall, whenever required by any creditor so to do, and on payment by the creditor of the prescribed fee, furnish and transmit to the creditor by post a list of the creditors, showing in the list the amount of the debt due to each of the creditors. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 79.]

69. The official assignee shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper books, in which he shall from time to time cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed; and any creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent, inspect any such books. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 80.]

70. (1) Every official assignee shall, from time to time, as may be prescribed, and not less than once in every year, during the continuance of the bankruptcy, submit to the Court a statement showing the proceedings in the bankruptcy up to the date of the statement, containing the prescribed particulars, and made out in the prescribed form. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 81.]

(2) The Court shall cause the statement so submitted to be examined, and shall call the official assignee to account for any misfeasance, neglect or omission which may appear on the statement or in his accounts or otherwise, and may require the official assignee to make good any loss which the estate of the bankrupt may have sustained by reason of the misfeasance, neglect or omission.

Release.

71. (1) When the official assignee has realized all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needlessly protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy, and distributed a final dividend, if any, or has ceased to act by reason of a composition having been approved, or has resigned, or has vacated or been removed from his office, the Court shall, on his application, cause a report on his accounts to be prepared, and, on his complying with all the requirements of the Court, shall take into consideration the report, and any objection which may be urged by any creditor or person interested against the release of the official assignee, and shall either grant or withhold the release accordingly. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 82.]

(2) Where the release of an official assignee is withheld, the Court may, on the application of any creditor or person interested, make such order as it thinks just, charging the official assignee with the consequences of any act or default which he may have done or made contrary to his duty.

(3) An order of the Court releasing the official assignee shall discharge him from all liability in

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 31.] (5) If an official assignee at any time retains for more than ten days a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or such other sum as the Court in any particular case authorizes him to retain, then, unless he explains the retention to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall pay interest on the amount so retained in excess at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and shall be liable to pay any expenses occasioned by reason of his default, and to submit to such other consequences as may be prescribed.

(6) All payments out of money standing to the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account or the Bankruptcy Dividends Account shall be made by the treasury in the prescribed manner on the order of the prescribed officer.

65. An official assignee shall not pay any sums received by him as official assignee into his private banking account. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 75.]

66. (1) Whenever the balance standing to the credit of an estate in the Bankruptcy Estates Account exceeds ten thousand rupees, the Court may order such part thereof as is not required for the time being to answer demands in respect of the estate, or for transfer to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account in respect of dividends declared, to be invested in Government securities. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 76.]

(2) When the Court has made an order under sub-section (1), it shall notify the order to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and pay over to the officer the sum which it has ordered to be invested or any part thereof as the officer may require, and the officer may invest the said sum or part thereof in Government securities to be placed to the credit of the estate.

(3) Whenever any part of the money so invested is, in the opinion of the Court, required to answer any demands in respect of the estate or for transfer to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account, the Court shall notify to the officer the amount so required, and the officer shall thereupon repay to the Court such sum as may be required to the credit of the estate, and for that purpose may direct the sale of such part of the said securities as may be necessary.

(4) Interest on investments under this section shall be paid to the Bankruptcy Estates Account to the credit of the estate.

67. (1) Every official assignee shall, at such times as may be prescribed, but not less than twice in each year during his tenure of office, submit to the Court, or as it directs, an account of his receipts and payments as such official assignee. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 33. Ben. Rules, 39-41. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 78.]

(2) The account shall be in a prescribed form, shall be made in duplicate, and shall be verified by a declaration in the prescribed form.

(3) The Court shall cause the accounts so submitted to be audited, by such officer as the Gov-

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respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bankrupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as official assignee, but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

Official Name.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 83.] **72.** The official assignee may sue and be sued by the name of "the official assignee of the property of a bankrupt," inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description, make contracts, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Vacation of Office on Insolvency.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 85.] **73.** If a receiving order is made against an official assignee, he shall thereby vacate the office of official assignee.

Control.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 89.] **74.** (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall, in the administration of the property of the bankrupt and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by any resolution of the creditors at a meeting.

(2) The official assignee may, from time to time, summon meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution at any meeting, or the Court may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

(3) The official assignee may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the bankruptcy.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 90.] **75.** If the bankrupt or any of the creditors, or any other person, is aggrieved by any act or decision of the official assignee, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 91.] **76.** (1) In the event of any official assignee not faithfully performing his duties and duly observing all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment, rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Court by any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

(2) The Court may at any time require any official assignee to answer any inquiry made by it in relation to any bankruptcy in which he is

engaged, and may examine him or any other person on oath concerning the bankruptcy.

(3) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the official assignee.

PART V.

SPECIAL ASSIGNEES.

77. (1) If any creditor desires that any person other than the official assignee be appointed assignee of the bankrupt's estate, he may, at any time after the debtor has been adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court to summon a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of considering the appointment of a special assignee.

(2) The Court may in any case, and shall if the creditor, or he and other creditors applying with him, represent one-fourth in value of the creditors, cause a meeting to be summoned for that purpose.

(3) At the meeting convened under sub-section (2) the creditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint a special assignee of the property of the bankrupt.

(4) If a special assignee is appointed, he shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Court; and the Court, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, unless it disapproves of the appointment on the ground that it has not been made in good faith by a majority in value of the creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as assignee, or that his connection with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally.

(5) The appointment of a special assignee shall take effect as from the date of the certificate.

(6) If the Court disapproves of the appointment made at the meeting summoned under sub-section (2), it shall cause a further meeting of the creditors to be summoned for the purpose of appointing some other person to be special assignee.

(7) If either at the meeting summoned under sub-section (2) or at the further meeting summoned under sub-section (6) the creditors do not, by ordinary resolution, appoint a special assignee, or if at the further meeting they make an appointment of which the Court disapproves on any of the grounds mentioned in sub-section (4), the official assignee shall be the assignee throughout the bankruptcy.

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to security and the approval of the Court, the creditors, if they think fit, may, by ordinary resolution, appoint more persons than one to the office of special assignee; and, where more persons than one are appointed, the creditors shall declare whether any act required or authorised to be done by the special assignee is to be done by all or any one or more of those persons, all of whom are in this Act included under the term "special assignee," and shall be joint-tenants of the property of the bankrupt with right of survivorship.

(9) Where the Court disapproves of the appointment of any one of more persons than one

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appointed to the office of special assignee, it shall be deemed, subject to the next following sub-section, to disapprove of the appointment of all of them.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 81.] (10) Provided, with respect to sub-sections (6), (7), (8) and (9), that, where the creditors resolve to appoint a special assignee, or more persons than one to the office of special assignee, they may appoint one or more persons to be substituted in succession in the place of the person first named, or of one or more of the persons first named, in the event of his or their declining to accept the office of special assignee, or failing to give security, or not being approved of by the Court.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 86.] (11) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which seven days' notice has been given, remove a special assignee appointed by them, and may, at the same or any subsequent meeting, appoint another person to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided in the case of a vacancy in the office of special assignee.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 86.] (12) If the Court is of opinion that a special assignee appointed by the creditors is guilty of misconduct, or fails to perform his duties under this Act, the Court may remove him from his office.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.] (13) If a vacancy occurs in the office of special assignee, the creditors at a meeting may appoint a person to fill the vacancy, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken as in the case of a first appointment.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.] (14) The official assignee shall, on the requisition of any creditor, summon a meeting for the purpose of filling any such vacancy.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.] (15) If the creditors do not within four weeks after the occurrence of a vacancy appoint a person to fill the vacancy, the official assignee shall be the assignee during the remainder of the bankruptcy.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.] (16) During any vacancy in the office of special assignee the official assignee shall act as assignee.

78. Where a special assignee has been appointed under the last foregoing section, the property of the bankrupt shall vest in the special assignee without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose; and, save as provided by any general rules and any general or special orders of the Court, all the foregoing provisions of this Act referring to an official assignee shall, so far as may be, be construed as referring to the special assignee, subject to the following provisions, namely:—

(a) the references to the official assignee in sections 8, 9, 11 and 13 to 18 (both inclusive), section 20, sub-section (3), section 26, sub-sections (2), (4) and (6), sections 58 to 62 (both inclusive), and section 77, apply to the official assignee only;

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.] (b) the special assignee shall not do any of the things mentioned in section 49 without the permission of the Court, or, if the Court so directs, of the prescribed officer, given on an application to the Court or to the prescribed officer, as the case may be, for permission to do the particular thing or things in the specified case or cases stated in the application;

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 82.] (c) with his application to the Court for leave to declare a final dividend under section 54, the special assignee shall, when he has not realised all the property of the

bankrupt, submit a report by the prescribed officer as to the sufficiency of the grounds for his opinion that he has realised so much of the property of the bankrupt as can be realised without needlessly protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy;

(d) the special assignee shall not, without the previous sanction of the Court, or, if the Court so directs, of the prescribed officer, appoint the bankrupt himself to discharge any of the duties mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 56, or make any allowance to the bankrupt under sub-section (2) of that section;

(e) the remuneration, if any, of the special assignee shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realised, after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend, and it shall be fixed by the creditors, by ordinary resolution, at the meeting at which he is appointed, but may be reduced by the Court, and shall be so adjusted that the expense of administration by a special assignee shall not exceed the expense of administration by the official assignee;

(f) the special assignee shall not, under any circumstances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the bankrupt, or any legal practitioner, auctioneer or any other person that may be employed about the bankruptcy, any gift, remuneration or pecuniary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remuneration fixed by the creditors and payable out of the estate, nor shall he make any arrangement for giving up, or give up, any part of the remuneration payable to him in any capacity, to the bankrupt or to any legal practitioner or other person that may be employed about the bankruptcy;

(g) when no remuneration has been voted to the special assignee, he shall be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate such proper costs and expenses incurred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankruptcy as the prescribed officer may allow;

(h) the special assignee shall supply the official assignee with such information, and give him such access to, and facilities for inspecting, the bankrupt's books and documents, and generally shall give him such aid, as may be requisite for enabling the official assignee to perform his duties under this Act;

(i) where the special assignee has not previously resigned or vacated or been removed from his office, his release under section 71 shall operate as a removal of him from his office;

(j) the vote of the special assignee, or of his partner, clerk, legal practitioner or legal practitioner's clerk, either as creditor or as proxy for a creditor, shall not be reckoned in the majority required for passing any resolution affecting the remuneration or conduct of the special assignee.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part VI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 79-87.)*

PART VI.

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT.

Jurisdiction.[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 92.]

79. (1) The Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall be—

- (a) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;
- (b) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon; and
- (c) subject to any limitation which the Governor General in Council may impose with respect to the extent of the jurisdiction to be exercised, such other Civil Courts as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf in the territories administered by it.

[New.]

80. For the purposes of this Act the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Courts shall, subject to the provisos to section 4, sub-section (1), be the following, namely:—

- (a) the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts of Judicature shall be the local limits for the time being of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;
- (b) the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall comprise the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyah and Bassein;
- (c) the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

[11 & 12
Vic., c. 21,
s. 3.][46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 91(2).]

81. All matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given by this Act shall, where the Court consists of more Judges than one, be ordinarily transacted and disposed of by or under the direction of one of the Judges of that Court, and the Chief Justice or senior Judge shall, from time to time, assign a Judge for that purpose.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 97(2).]

82. Any proceedings in bankruptcy pending in any Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under section 79 may, at any time, and at any stage thereof, and either with or without application from any of the parties thereto, be transferred by the High Court of the province to itself or to any Court appointed as aforesaid in the province.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 97,
(8).]

83. If any question of law arises in any bankruptcy proceeding in a Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under section 79, and all the parties to the proceeding desire, or one of them and the Judge of the Court desire, to have the question determined in the first instance in the High Court of the province, the Judge shall state the facts, in the form of a special case, for the opinion of that High Court. The special case and the proceedings, or such of them as may be required, shall be transmitted to the High Court for the purposes of the determination.

84. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, the Judge of a Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy may exercise in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction. [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 98.]

85. (1) Subject to general rules limiting the powers conferred by this section, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, from time to time, direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, an officer of the Court or Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court appointed by it in this behalf shall have all or any of the powers in this section mentioned; and any order made or act done by such officer or Judge in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the High Court. [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 99.]

(2) The powers referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely:—

- (a) to hear bankruptcy petitions, and to make receiving orders and adjudications thereon;
- (b) to hold the public examination of debtors;
- (c) to grant orders of discharge;
- (d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;
- (e) to make interim orders in any case of urgency;
- (f) to make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which by any rule in that behalf is prescribed as proper to be made or exercised in chambers;
- (g) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application;
- (h) to summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debtor, or to be indebted to him, or to be capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property.

86. The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and any Court appointed by a Local Government under section 79, shall, for the purposes of its bankruptcy jurisdiction, in addition to its ordinary powers, have all the powers and jurisdiction possessed by any of the said High Courts of Judicature; and the orders of the Court may be enforced accordingly in manner prescribed. [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 100.]

87. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of bankruptcy coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case. [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 102.]

(2) A Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall not be subject to be restrained in the execution of its powers under this Act by the order of any other Court, nor shall any appeal lie from its decisions, except in manner directed by this Act.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part VI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 88-95.)*

(3) Where a receiving order has been made in any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act, and that Court consists of more Judges than one, the Judge by whom the order was made, or, where the order was made by an authority empowered in that behalf under section 85, the Judge assigned under section 81 for the transaction and disposal of matters in bankruptcy, shall have power, if he sees fit, without any further consent, to order the transfer to himself of any suit or other proceeding by or against the bankrupt pending before any other Judge or Judges of the Court.

(4) Where default is made by an assignee, debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction given by the Court or by an official assignee or any other officer of the Court under any power conferred by this Act, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee or other duly authorised person, or of its own motion, order the defaulting assignee, debtor or person to comply with the order or direction so given; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, upon any such application make an immediate order for the committal of the defaulting assignee, debtor or other person:

Provided that the power given by this sub-section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for any other right or remedy in respect of the default.

Appeals.

& 47 Vic.
2, s. 104.]

88. (1) Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act may review, rescind or vary any order made by it under its bankruptcy jurisdiction.

(2) Orders in bankruptcy matters shall, at the instance of any person aggrieved, be subject to appeal as follows:—

(a) an appeal from an order made by an officer of the Court or Judge of a Presidency Small Cause Court empowered under section 85 shall lie to the Judge assigned under section 81 for the transaction and disposal of matters in bankruptcy;

(b) an appeal from an original order made by a single Judge or Bench of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one shall, if appeals lie to the High Court from orders passed by a single Judge or Bench thereof in exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, lie to the High Court in accordance with the rules applicable to those appeals;

(c) an appeal from an order of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall lie to the Special Court;

(d) an appeal from an order of a Court appointed by a Local Government under section 79, not being a High Court to which clause (b) of this sub-section applies, shall lie, if the Court is not a High Court, to the High Court of the province, and, if the Court is a High Court, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct;

(e) no appeal shall be entertained except in conformity with such general rules as may for the time being be in force in relation to the appeal.

Procedure.

89. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 106.] and to general rules, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding in Court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit to impose.

(3) The Court may at any time amend any written process or proceeding under this Act upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit to impose.

(4) Where by this Act or by general rules the time for doing any act or thing is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

(5) Subject to general rules, the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either *vide voce* or by interrogatories, or upon affidavit, or by commission beyond the limits of British India.

(6) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors, the Court may, if it thinks fit, and on the report of the official assignee that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of the joint debtors if he is unavoidably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence abroad.

90. Where two or more bankruptcy petitions [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 106.] are presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

91. Where the petitioner does not proceed with [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 107.] due diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of the petitioning creditor, or may give the carriage of proceedings to the official assignee.

92. If a debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive.

93. The Court may, at any time, for sufficient [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 109.] reason, make an order staying the proceedings under a bankruptcy petition, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just.

94. Any creditor whose debt is sufficient to [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 110.] entitle him to present a bankruptcy petition against all the partners of a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners of the firm without including the others.

95. Where there are more respondents than one [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 111.] to a petition, the Court may dismiss the petition as to one or more of them, without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part VII.—Small Bankruptcies.—Part VIII.—Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors.
—Sections 96-102.)

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 112.] **96.** Where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition against property of partners to be vested in same or by one member of a partnership, any other bankruptcy petition against or by a member of the same partnership shall be filed in or transferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petition is in course of prosecution; and, if an assignee is acting in respect of the property of the first-mentioned member of the partnership, the same assignee shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, act in respect of the property of the last-mentioned member, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 113.] **97.** Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankrupt, the Court may authorise the assignee to commence and prosecute any suit or other legal proceeding in the names of the assignee and of the bankrupt's partner; and any release by the partner of the debt or demand to which the proceeding relates shall be void; but notice of the application for authority to commence the proceeding shall be given to him, and he may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the proceeding, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 114.] **98.** Where a bankrupt is a contractor in respect of any contract jointly with any other person, that other person may sue or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the bankrupt.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 115.] **99.** Any two or more persons, being partners, or any person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the firm; but in that case the Court may, on application by any person interested, order the names of the persons who are partners in the firm, or the name of the person carrying on business under a partnership name, to be disclosed in such manner, and verified on oath or otherwise, as the Court may direct.

Annulment of Adjudication.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, ss. 8 & 9.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 35.] **100.** (1) Where in the opinion of the Court a debtor ought not to have been adjudged bankrupt, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt are paid in full, or where in some part of British India, or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere, beyond the limits within which the Court ordinarily exercises civil jurisdiction, proceedings are pending for the distribution of the estate and effects of the bankrupt among his creditors under this Act or under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions, and it appears to the Court that the distribution ought to take place in that part of British India or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order, annul the adjudication.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, ss. 7 & 11.] (2) Where an adjudication is annulled under this section, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore

done, by the assignee or other person acting under his authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrupt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, revert to the debtor for all his estate or interest therein, on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare by order.

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith published in the prescribed manner.

(4) For the purposes of this section any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full if the debtor enters into a bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs, and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKRUPTCIES.

101. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official assignee reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications, namely:—

- (a) if the debtor is adjudged bankrupt, the official assignee shall be the assignee in the bankruptcy;
- (b) no appeal shall lie from any order of the Court, except by order of the Court;
- (c) the estate shall, where practicable, be distributed in a single dividend;
- (d) such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure; but nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

PART VIII.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

102. (1) "The Court" in this Part means the Court before which an accused person is tried and, with respect to matters which it is the duty of a jury to decide or determine, includes the jury where the trial of the accused is by jury.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Part, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Part:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part VIII.—*Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors.*—Sections 103-104.)

[32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 11.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 163.] **103.** Any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the cases following, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; that is to say—

- (a) if he does not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fully and truly discover to the assignee administering his estate for the benefit of his creditors all his property, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when, he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade (if any), or laid out in the ordinary expenses of his family, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (b) if he does not deliver up to that assignee, or as he directs, all such part of his property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (c) if he does not deliver up to that assignee, or as he directs, all books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (d) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he conceals any part of his property to the value of one hundred rupees or upwards, or conceals any debt due to or from him, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (e) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he fraudulently removes any part of his property of the value of one hundred rupees or upwards;
- (f) if he makes any material omission in any statement relating to his affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (g) if, knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy, he fails for the period of one month to inform the assignee aforesaid thereof;
- (h) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law;
- (i) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he conceals, destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of, any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law.

(j) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law;

(k) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission in, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering or making any omission in, any document affecting or relating to his property or affairs;

(l) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or at any meeting of his creditors within four months next before the presentation thereof, he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses;

(m) if while undischarged he obtains credit to the extent of two hundred rupees or upwards from any person without informing that person that he is an undischarged bankrupt;

(n) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, by any false representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same;

(o) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, obtains, under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit, and has not paid for the same, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;

(p) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, pawns, pledges or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;

(q) if he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his bankruptcy.

104. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, any person against whom a receiving order is made under this Act quits British India and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation to quit British India and to take with him, any part of his property to the amount of two hundred rupees or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, he shall (unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 105-112.)*

to defraud) be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 13.]

105. Any person shall in each of the cases following be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; that is to say—

- (a) if in incurring any debt or liability he has obtained credit under false pretences or by means of any other fraud;
- (b) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, made, or caused to be made, any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property;
- (c) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed or removed any part of his property since or within two months before the date of any unsatisfied decree or order for payment of money obtained against him.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 14.]

106. If any creditor, in any bankruptcy composition or arrangement with creditors willfully and with intent to defraud makes any false claim, or any proof, declaration or statement of account which is untrue in any material particular, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 15.]

107. Where a debtor makes any composition or arrangement with his creditors, he shall remain liable for the unpaid balance of any debt which he incurred or increased, or whereof before the date of the arrangement or composition he obtained forbearance, by any fraud, provided the defrauded creditor has not assented to the arrangement or composition otherwise than by proving his debt and accepting dividends.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 16.]

108. Where the assignee reports to any Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy that in his opinion a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act has been guilty of any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, or where any such Court is satisfied upon the representation of any creditor that there is ground to believe that the debtor has been guilty of any offence as aforesaid, that Court shall, if it appears to it that there is a reasonable probability that the debtor may be convicted, order the assignee to prosecute him for the offence.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 16.]

109. Where a debtor has been guilty of any offence he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 16.]

110. A married woman shall, in respect of her separate property (if any), be subject to this Act in the same way as if she were unmarried.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 16.]

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 16.]

111. A receiving order shall not be made against any corporation, or against any partnership, association or company registered under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force.

112. (1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor in whose debt would have been sufficient to support a bankruptcy petition against the debtor, had he been alive, may present to the Court a petition in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to the law of bankruptcy.

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased debtor, the Court may in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in bankruptcy of the deceased debtor's estate, or may upon cause shown dismiss the petition with or without costs.

(3) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, be made until the expiration of two months from the date of the grant of probate or letters of administration, unless with the concurrence of the legal representative of the deceased debtor, or unless the petitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy within three months prior to his decease.

(4) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been commenced in any Court of Justice for the administration of the deceased debtor's estate; but that Court may, in that case, on the application of any creditor, and on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts, transfer the proceedings to the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy; and thereupon the last-mentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall ensue as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.

(5) Upon an order being made for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate under this section, the property of the debtor shall vest in the official assignee of the Court, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(6) With the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part III of this Act, relating to the administration of the property of a bankrupt, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to an order of adjudication under this Act.

(7) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration, the official assignee shall have regard to any claims by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate; and those claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order, and be

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Application of Act.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 16.]

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 16.]

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 16.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 113-119.)*

payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in priority to all other debts.

(8) If, on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the official assignee after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of bankruptcy, the surplus shall be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased debtor's estate, or dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(9) Notice to the legal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a creditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event of an order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of bankruptcy, and after the notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official assignee. Save as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative before the date of the order for administration.

(10) Unless the context otherwise requires, "Court," in this section, means the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease; and "creditor" means one or more creditors qualified to present a bankruptcy petition as in this Act provided.

(11) General rules, for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in bankruptcy.

General Rules.

113. (1) The High Court of a province may, from time to time, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, make, revoke and alter general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

(2) All general rules made under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

(3) After the commencement of this Act no general rule under the provisions of this section shall come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same has been made and issued.

Fees.

114. The High Court of a province, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time make rules prescribing the fees and percentages to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act, and the fees to be charged for or in respect of proceedings instituted under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in any Court having jurisdiction under this Act, and may direct by whom and in what manner the same are to be collected and accounted for, and to what account they shall be paid.

Evidence.

115. (1) A copy of the *Gazette of India*, or of the *Gazette of a Local Government*, containing any notice inserted therein in pursuance of this Act

or the rules made under this Act, shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice.

(2) The production of a copy of the *Gazette* containing any notice of a receiving order, or of an order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, shall be conclusive proof in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.

116. (1) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of creditors under this Act, signed at the same or the next ensuing meeting by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(2) Upon the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.

117. Any petition or copy of a petition in bankruptcy, any order or certificate or copy of an order or certificate made by any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, any instrument, affidavit or document or copy of an instrument, affidavit or document made or used in the course of any bankruptcy proceedings, or other proceedings had under this Act, shall, if it appears to be sealed with the seal of any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, or purports to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certified as a true copy by any Registrar thereof, be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.

118. Subject to general rules, any affidavit may be used in a Bankruptcy Court if it is sworn—

(1) in British India, before—

(a) any Court or Magistrate,

(b) any officer whom the High Court of a province may appoint in this behalf, or

(c) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf;

(2) in England, before any person authorised to administer oaths in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or before any Registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptcy Court authorised in writing in that behalf by the Judge of the Court;

(3) in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge Ordinary, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and

(4) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or other person qualified to administer oaths in that place (he being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or qualified as aforesaid, by a British Minister or British Consul or British Political Agent or by a notary public).

119. In case of the death of the debtor, or of a witness whose evidence has been received by any Court in any proceeding under this Act, the

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 120-130.)

deposition of the person so deceased, purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Court, or a copy thereof purporting to be so sealed, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed to.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 4.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 137.] **120.** Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have a seal describing the Court in such manner as may be directed by order of the High Court of the province, and judicial notice shall be taken in all legal proceedings of the seal, and of the signature of the Judge or Registrar of any Court having that jurisdiction.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 138.] **121.** A certificate of the Court, that a person has been appointed or is an assignee under this Act, shall be conclusive proof of his having been appointed or being such assignee.

Time.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 141.] **122. (1)** Where by or under this Act any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, then in the computation of that limited time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding shall be done or taken at latest on the last day of that limited time as so computed, unless the last day is a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

(2) Where by or under this Act any act or proceeding is directed to be done or taken on a certain day, then, if that day happens to be a day on which the Court does not sit, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

Notices.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 142.] **123.** All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Formal Defects.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 143.] **124. (1)** No proceeding in bankruptcy shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment of an assignee shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

Bankrupt Trustee.

[XVII of 1866.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 147.] **125.** Where a bankrupt is a trustee within the Indian Trustee Act, 1866, section 35 of that Act shall have effect so as to authorize the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the bankrupt (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly.

Corporations, Firms and Lunatics.

126. For all or any of the purposes of this Act, a corporation may act by any of its officers authorised in that behalf under the seal of the corporation; a firm may act by any of its members; and a lunatic may act by his committee, curator bonis or manager, or, when the matter is one in respect of which a Court of Wards has superintendence, by that Court or such person as it may appoint in this behalf.

Construction of former Acts, &c.

127. Whereby any enactment or instrument reference is made to the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21 (*an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*), the enactment or instrument shall, so far as may be, be construed and have effect as if reference were made therein to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

128. The provisions of this Act relating to the remedies against the property of a debtor, the priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

129. Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had immediately before the commencement of this Act; and all attorneys or other persons who had the right of audience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the like right of audience in bankruptcy matters in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Unclaimed Funds or Dividends.

130. (1) Where an assignee under any bankruptcy, composition or scheme pursuant to this Act has under his control any unclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a final dividend, he has in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed money arising from the property of the debtor, or where, after the passing of this Act, any unclaimed or undistributed fund or dividend in the hands or under the control of an assignee under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*) has remained or remains unclaimed or undistributed for six months after the same became claimable or distributable, or in any other case for two years after the receipt thereof by the assignee, the assignee shall forthwith pay it into the Court for credit, if it is held for an estate, to the Bankruptcy Estates Account of that Court, or, if it is held as a dividend for a creditor, to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account of that Court.

(2) In the case of an assignee under the Statute aforesaid in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, "the Court" in sub-section (1) means the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be.

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(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 131-135.)

(3) The Court, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint a person to collect and get in all such unclaimed or undistributed moneys, funds or dividends; and for the purposes of this section the Court shall have, and at the instance of the person so appointed or of its own motion may exercise, all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realization of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein, deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against the assignee.

[Act II of 1874, s. 62.]

131. Moneys transferred to the credit of the Bankruptcy Dividends Account which are not paid within six years from the date of their transfer to that account shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, unless the Court, on the motion of a person interested, otherwise directs.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 162.
Act II of 1874, s. 63.]

132. Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid into the Bankruptcy Estates Account or the Bankruptcy Dividends Account pursuant to section 130, or carried to the account and credit of the Government of India pursuant to section 131, may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same; and the Court, if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, shall make an order for payment to him of the sum due:

Provided that, before making an order for the payment of a sum which has been carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, the Court shall cause a notice to be served on such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, calling on the officer to show cause, within one month from the date of the service of the notice, why the order should not be made.

[New.]

133. (1) Where in the books of the official assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, a dividend in respect of the claim of a person who has been named in a schedule as a creditor of an insolvent in proceedings under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*), but has not established his title to the dividend, has been standing to the credit of the estate of the insolvent for a longer period than six years from the date of the declaration of the dividend, the official assignee of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be, shall, at the prescribed time and in the prescribed form, file an account of it in Court, and publish the account in two successive issues of the local official Gazette.

(2) If the dividend is not claimed within six months from the date of the second publication of the account in the Gazette, it shall, after deduction therefrom of the cost of preparing, filing and publishing the account, be divided rateably

among the creditors of the estate who have proved their debts or demands.

Debtor's Books.

134. (1) No person shall, as against the assignee, be entitled to withhold possession of the books of accounts belonging to the debtor or to set up any lien thereon.

(2) Any creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, inspect at all reasonable times, personally or by agent, any such books in the possession of the assignee.

Interpretation.

135. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (1) "province" means the territories under the administration of a Local Government;
- (2) "High Court of the province" and "High Court of a province" mean the highest Civil Court of appeal for a province;
- (3) "the Court" (except in Part VIII) means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act;
- (4) "affidavit" includes declarations under any legislative enactment, affirmations, and attestations on honour;
- (5) "assignee" means an official assignee or special assignee;
- (6) "available act of bankruptcy" means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made;
- (7) "debt provable in bankruptcy" or "provable debt" includes any debt or liability by this Act made provable in bankruptcy;
- (8) "general rules" includes forms;
- (9) "Government treasury" includes a bank which conducts treasury business for the Government;
- (10) "local authority" means any municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of any municipal or local fund;
- (11) "oath" includes affirmation, declaration under any legislative enactment, and attestation on honour;
- (12) "ordinary resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution;
- (13) "prescribed" means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Act;
- (14) "property" includes money, goods, things in action, land and every other description of property, whether moveable or immoveable; also, obligations, easements and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent, arising out of or incident to property as above defined;
- (15) "schedule" means a schedule to this Act;

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part IY.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 136.)**(The First Schedule.—Meetings of Creditors.)*

(16) "secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor, or any part thereof, as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor :

(17) "sheriff" includes any officer charged with the execution of a writ or other process :

(18) "special resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution.

(2) The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of the Act.

Repeal.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 169.]

136. (1) The enactments described in the third schedule are hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act to the extent mentioned in that schedule.

(2) The repeal effected by this Act shall not affect—

- (a) anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any enactment repealed by this Act ; or
- (b) any right or privilege acquired, or duty imposed, or liability or disqualification incurred, under any enactment so repealed ; or
- (c) any fine, forfeiture or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed or to be committed against any enactment so repealed ; or
- (d) the institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy, whether under any enactment so repealed or otherwise, for ascertaining any such liability or disqualification, or recovering or enforcing any such fine, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid.

(3) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by this Act, all proceedings in any Court or before a Judge of any Court under any of the enactments repealed pending at the commencement of this Act shall, except so far as any provision of this Act expressly applies to pending proceedings, continue, and those enactments shall, except as aforesaid, apply thereto, as if this Act had not passed.

(4) The person for the time being holding the office of official assignee for any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, or for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, shall, for the purposes of any such proceedings pending before that Court or any Judge thereof, be deemed to have been appointed official assignee under the repealed enactment.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 17.)

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

1. The official assignee shall summon the meeting mentioned in section 17 by giving not less than seven days' notice of the time and place thereof in the prescribed manner.

2. The official assignee shall also, as soon as practicable, send to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs a notice of the time and place of the meeting, accompanied by a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observation thereon which the official assignee may think fit to make ; but the proceedings at the meeting shall not be invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting.

3. The meeting shall be held at such place as is in the opinion of the official assignee most convenient for the majority of the creditors.

4. The official assignee or the special assignee may at any time summon a meeting of creditors and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court or so requested in writing by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

5. Meetings subsequent to the meeting mentioned in section 17 shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or, if he has not proved, at the address given in the debtor's statement of affairs, or at such other address as may be known to the person summoning the meeting.

6. The official assignee, or some person nominated by him, shall be the chairman at every meeting : Provided that, if the Court so directs, the chairman at any meeting subsequent to the meeting mentioned in section 17 shall be such person as the meeting by ordinary resolution appoint.

7. A person shall not be entitled to vote as a creditor at any meeting of creditors unless he has duly proved a debt provable in bankruptcy to be due to him from the debtor, and the proof has been duly lodged before the time appointed for the meeting.

8. A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.

9. For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall, unless he surrenders his security, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence.

10. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him, unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend, to deduct it from his proof.

11. It shall be competent to the assignee, within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made, use of in voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, Sch. I.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(The Second Schedule.—Proof of Debts.)*

so estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty per centum: Provided that, where a creditor has put a value on the security, he may at any time before he has been required to give up the security as aforesaid correct the valuation by a new proof, and deduct the new value from his debt, but in that case the addition of twenty per centum shall not be made if the assignee requires the security to be given up.

12. If a receiving order is made against one partner of a firm, any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors, and shall be entitled to vote thereat.

13. The chairman of a meeting shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of voting, but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof of a creditor should be admitted or rejected, he shall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained.

14. A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy.

15. Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be issued by the official assignee, or, if a special assignee has been appointed, by the special assignee, and every insertion therein shall be in the handwriting of the person giving the proxy.

16. A creditor may give a general proxy to his manager or clerk, or any other person in his regular employment. In that case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to act thereunder stands to the creditor.

17. A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof, for or against any specific resolution, or for or against any specified person as special assignee.

18. A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the official assignee or special assignee before the meeting at which it is to be used.

19. Where it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that any solicitation has been used by or on behalf of a special assignee in obtaining proxies, or in procuring the special assigneeship, except by the direction of a meeting of creditors, the Court shall have power, if it thinks fit, to order that no remuneration shall be allowed to the person by whom or on whose behalf the solicitation has been exercised, notwithstanding any resolution of the creditors to the contrary.

20. A creditor may appoint the official assignee of the debtor's estate to act in manner prescribed as his general or special proxy.

21. The chairman of a meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place.

22. A meeting shall not be competent to act for any purpose, except the election of a chairman and the adjournment of the meeting, unless there are present, or represented thereat, at least three creditors, or all the creditors if their number does not exceed three.

23. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be

adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

24. The chairman of every meeting shall cause minutes of the proceedings at the meeting to be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the minutes shall be signed by him.

25. No person acting under either a general or a special proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or employer in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the debtor: Provided that where any person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as special assignee, he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 32.)

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, Sch. II.]

PROOF OF DEBTS.

Proof in ordinary cases.

1. Every creditor shall prove his debt as soon as may be after the making of a receiving order.

2. A debt may be proved by delivering or sending through the post in a prepaid letter to the official assignee, or, if a special assignee has been appointed, to the special assignee, an affidavit verifying the debt.

3. The affidavit may be made by the creditor himself or by some person authorised by or on behalf of the creditor. If made by a person so authorised, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

4. The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official assignee or special assignee may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

5. The affidavit shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor.

6. A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt, unless the Court otherwise specially orders.

7. Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors at all reasonable times.

8. A creditor proving his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount, not exceeding five per centum on the net amount of his claim, which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash.

Proof by Secured Creditors.

9. If a secured creditor realizes his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.

10. If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the assignee for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

11. If a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(*The Second Schedule.—Proof of Debts.*)

to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

12. (a) Where a security is so valued the assignee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(b) If the assignee is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the assignee, or as, in default of agreement, the Court may direct. If the sale is by public auction, the creditor, or the assignee on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase.

(c) Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the assignee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realized, and if the assignee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power, he shall not be entitled to exercise it; and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the assignee, shall vest in the creditor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued.

13. Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the assignee, or the Court, that the valuation and proof were made *bonâ fide* on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation; but every such amendment shall be made at the cost of the creditor, and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the assignee shall allow the amendment without application to the Court.

14. Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the foregoing rule, the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend which he has received in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being available for dividend any dividend or share of dividend which he has failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment.

15. If a creditor after having valued his security subsequently realizes it, or if it is realized under the provisions of rule 12, the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

16. If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

17. Subject to the provisions of rule 12, a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen annas in the rupee and interest as provided by this Act.

Taking Accounts of Property mortgaged and Sale thereof.

18. Upon application by motion by any person claiming to be a mortgagee of any part of the bank-

rupt's immovable property, whether the mortgage is of a legal or equitable nature, the Court shall proceed to inquire whether the person is such mortgagee, and for what consideration and under what circumstances; and if it is found that the person is such mortgagee, and if no sufficient objection appears to the title of the person to the sum claimed by him under the mortgage, the Court shall direct such accounts and inquiries to be taken as may be necessary for ascertaining the principal, interest and costs due upon the mortgage, and the rents and profits, or dividends, interest or other proceeds received by the person, or by any other person by his order or for his use in case he has been in possession of the property over which the mortgage extends, or any part thereof; and the Court, if satisfied that there ought to be a sale, shall direct notice to be given in such Gazettes or newspapers as it thinks fit, when and where, and by whom and in what way, the property, or the interest therein so mortgaged, is to be sold, and that the sale be made accordingly, and that the assignee (unless it be otherwise ordered) shall have the conduct of the sale; but it shall not be imperative on any such mortgagee to make such application. At any such sale the mortgagee may bid and purchase.

19. All proper parties shall join in the conveyance to the purchaser, as the Court may direct.

20. The moneys arising from the sale shall be applied in the first place in payment of the costs, charges and expenses of the assignee, of and occasioned by the application to the Court and of attending the sale, and then in payment and satisfaction so far as the same will extend of what is found due to the mortgagee, for principal, interest and costs; and the surplus of the said moneys (if any) shall then be paid to the assignee. But in case the moneys arising from the sale are insufficient to pay and satisfy what is so found due to the mortgagee, then he shall be entitled to prove as a creditor for the deficiency, and receive dividends thereon rateably with the other creditors, but not so as to disturb any dividend then already declared.

21. For the better taking of such inquiries and accounts, and making a title to the purchaser, all parties may be examined by the Court upon interrogatories or otherwise as it may think fit, and shall produce before the Court upon oath all deeds, papers, books and writings in their respective custody or power relating to the estate or effects of the bankrupt, as the Court may direct.

Proof in respect of Distinct Contracts.

22. If a debtor was at the date of the receiving order liable in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more distinct firms, or as a sole contractor and also as member of a firm, the circumstance that the firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof in respect of the contracts against the properties respectively liable on the contracts.

Periodical Payments.

23. When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the receiving order is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(*The Third Schedule.—Enactments repealed.*)

the order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day.

Interest.

24. On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue at the date of the receiving order and provable in bankruptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and, if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

Debt payable at a future Time.

25. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting only thereout a rebate of interest at the rate of five per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Admission or Rejection of Proofs.

26. The assignee shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof, he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

27. If the assignee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the assignee, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce its amount.

28. If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the assignee in respect of a proof, the Court

may, on the application of the creditor, reverse or vary the decision.

29. The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the assignee declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

30. For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs, the assignee may administer oaths and take affidavits.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 136.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Statute repealed.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
11 & 12 Vic., c. 21.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.	So much as has not been repealed.

B.—Acts repealed.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVII of 1841.	An Act for appropriating the unclaimed Dividends on Insolvent Estates.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1875.	The Burma Courts Act, 1875.	Section 66.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS matter of the general amendment of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in India has been frequently of late years pressed upon the attention of the Government of India.

There are at present two main bodies of insolvency law in force in British India—first, the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21; and secondly, Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882). Roughly speaking, the former constitutes the insolvency law for the three Presidency-towns and for the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein; the latter the law for the country outside those towns. It is, however, to be observed that the High Courts administer the insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code concurrently with their ordinary insolvency jurisdiction. Besides these two main bodies of law, there is a special insolvency law for the Punjab under Act IV of 1872, sections 22 to 33; and there are special Acts that have been passed for the relief of indebted landowners in different parts of the country.

2. In the year 1870 Sir James Stephen introduced a Bill repealing the Statute of 1848, and substituting for it an insolvency law applicable to the whole of British India. It was taken mainly from the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869. The general opinion about it was that its provisions were too complicated for the Mufassal, and that the system of voluntary management by creditors, which was then the principle of the English Act, was unsuitable to India, and the measure was accordingly dropped. The Bill was possibly open to the objection that it was beyond the competency of the Indian legislature, but this point does not appear to have been taken at the time.

3. Sir Arthur Hobhouse did not attempt to touch the insolvency law of the Presidency-towns, but he paid a good deal of attention to what he described as "those seldom-used sections" of the Code of Civil Procedure "which do duty for an insolvency law" in the Mufassal.*

* Legislative Proceedings, 1876, page 241.

† Legislative Proceedings, 1875, page 70.

sal.* Speaking on the subject in 1875,† he remarked that the Code then contained the germ of an insolvency law, but nothing more than a germin. He believed that this part of the Code had been very little used, and he remarked that if this was so it was not surprising, as there was very small inducement to the debtor to avail himself of it. It seemed, however, he went on to say, to be the prevailing opinion that the judicial machinery in the Mufassal was hardly adapted to the working of any general and complete law of insolvency. At all events, he said, such a law should be treated as a separate measure, and not as part of the Code. It would probably, he added, be better for the present, and be likely to pave the way for some more complete measure in the future, if the legislature were to make the law a little less rudimentary than it then was, and at all events to supplement it where it seemed to be broken off in its natural course; and he embodied in Chapter XX of the Code of 1877 certain provisions framed in accordance with these views.

4. By Act XII of 1879 (now superseded by the Code of Civil Procedure of 1882) several amendments were made in the insolvency chapter of the Code. The most important of these was the extension of the chapter to persons against whose property orders of attachment had been issued in execution of money-decrees. In his speech on the passing of this Act, Mr. Whitley Stokes said that Chapter XX, even with all the improvements made by this Act, would still be incomplete; but that it went as far as most of the Committee with their present knowledge of the condition of the Mufassal Courts and the extent of India's indebtedness thought safe and wise. The Government of India in the Home Department, he said, either had issued, or was about to issue, a circular to the Local Governments, requesting their opinion as to the propriety of allowing debtors to a certain amount to apply for a declaration of insolvency, and if this were found possible the law would be altered accordingly.‡

‡ Abstract of Proceedings, 1879, page 202.

5. The circular referred to by Mr. Stokes was issued on the 22nd of September, 1879, and invited an expression of opinion on the suggestion that persons owing Rs. 200 and upwards should be allowed to apply to be adjudged insolvents, though they might not have been arrested or imprisoned, and though no order of attachment against their property had been made. The majority of the opinions received was adverse to the suggestion, and accordingly it was dropped.

6. In January, 1881, Mr. Pitt-Kennedy brought in a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to insolvent debtors in India. It was a short amending Bill of seven sections, and did not attempt to consolidate the law. Serious doubts were entertained whether some of the proposals of the Bill were not *ultra vires*, and it was therefore decided that the Bill should not be proceeded with. In the meantime, however, it had been circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for opinion: and among the comments and criticisms which were passed upon it the doubt is not unfrequently expressed whether it was worth while to pass a mere amending Bill, and whether it would not be possible to re-cast completely the insolvency law for India.

7. It is clear further that, apart from any question of general revision, there are certain points in which the existing law stands in somewhat urgent need of emendation.

Thus, the Secretary of State, in a despatch dated the 21st October, 1880, requested the early consideration by the Government of India, in communication with the several High Courts, of the question whether the Insolvency Courts could not under the existing law order the charge for advertising notices of insolvency in the provincial Gazettes and in the *London Gazette* to be defrayed from the estates concerned, and suggested that, if necessary, recourse should be had to legislation to ensure the recovery from every estate of all costs, whether incurred in England or in India, attendant on the insolvency. The Local Governments and High Courts were consulted on this question; and though the majority of them were of opinion that the point might be dealt with by an alteration of the statutory rules, yet the possibility of meeting the difficulty satisfactorily in this way does not appear to be altogether free from doubt.

8. Again, at Bombay, in consequence of the discovery some five or six years ago of serious defalcations on the part of the Official Assignee, it became necessary to re-organize the office of that functionary, and the High Court deemed it necessary—

- (1) to provide that the accounts of the Official Assignee should be regularly audited by a competent auditor; and
- (2) to appoint an Official Assignee of such position and character as might afford an effectual guarantee against misappropriation, and of such energy and legal knowledge as might ensure the most satisfactory and least expensive realization and distribution amongst creditors.

For these purposes additional funds were required, and the Court proposed to provide these funds mainly from unclaimed dividends. Accordingly, they framed certain new rules under the Insolvency Act of 1818, by which the unclaimed dividends were to be formed into a fund to be invested, with other money, in Government paper. The interest was to be

applied in paying an auditor, and in supplementing the remuneration of the Official Assignee. These rules have hitherto been acted on, but doubts have been suggested as to their validity, and the Bombay Government have been pressing the Government of India to introduce or sanction legislation for the purpose of validating them. It appears, however, to be doubtful whether they can be validated by anything short of Parliamentary legislation.

9. The insolvency law of the Presidency-towns is admittedly cumbrous, defective and out of date, and in some points of detail is, as has been shown, urgently in need of amendment. The proposals for its revision which have hitherto been submitted to the legislature have been objected to, not so much on the ground that they were undesirable, as on the ground that they were insufficient, and that, while it was desirable to re-cast the whole law and bring it into conformity with English law, it was expedient to postpone legislation for this purpose while proposals involving important amendments of the English law itself were under consideration. This objection has recently been removed by the passing of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. That Act may not be perfect; but at least it embodies the accumulated experience of the thirty-five years which elapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act; and in commercial law perfection of detail is less important than uniformity of principle. It is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent and under which he may obtain his discharge should be, as far as possible, the same in London and Calcutta.

10. The Government of India, therefore, after reference to the Secretary of State, came to the conclusion that the opportunity should be taken of repealing the Indian Insolvency Act and substituting a new Act conforming in general principles to the English Act of 1883, but adapted in details to Indian circumstances.

A Bill on these lines was prepared last year, and, having regard to the circumstance that an Indian Bankruptcy Act will have in some cases to be used by persons beyond the limits of British India, and to the advantage of having the decisions of the English Courts as a guide to its construction, it was thought well that its form and drafting should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there was some substantial reason for taking a different course. The result of the adoption of the English Act as a model then is that in some instances the phraseology of the present Bill, which is based on the draft of 1885, will be found to vary slightly from that ordinarily adopted in Acts of the Indian legislature, and in others it may be found to contain rules of interpretation and evidence, penal clauses and other provisions, which either cover ground already covered by parallel Indian enactments, or would be somewhat differently framed in a Bill intended only for this country.

11. The Bill which was prepared last year was submitted for opinion to the authorities most competent to advise on the subject of bankruptcy, and the further deviations from the scheme of the English Act which will be found in the present Bill are the outcome of the advice given by those authorities.

12. The first question which presents itself in connection with this measure is whether the new law should be applied to the whole of British India or only to specified towns.

There is something to be said in favour of having one, and only one, insolvency law for the whole of India. But, on the other hand, the difference between the circumstances of indebtedness in commercial seaports and in the interior appears to be such as to require, not indeed a different law, but different machinery. If Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure were not in existence, it might be desirable to insert in a general Insolvency Act a chapter applying the law for the Presidency-towns, with modifications and simplifications, to the Mussal Courts. But under existing circumstances it is thought that the best course is to keep Chapter XX standing, to amend it where necessary, and to apply it generally to parts of the country and to forms of indebtedness to which a law framed principally with a view to commercial insolvencies is not applicable, the new law being applied in the first instance only to the three Presidency-towns, and to Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein, and a power being taken to extend it to other commercial centres, such as Karachi.

13. The Bill accordingly (section 79) constitutes by its direct operation only four Courts of Bankruptcy, namely, the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and confers upon the Local Governments power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute other Courts of Bankruptcy in the territories administered by them. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Presidency High Courts when exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction are (section 80) defined to be the same as the local limits of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon to comprise (as at present) the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. The local limits of the Courts which may be constituted by Local Governments will be defined by those Governments with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

14. The next question that presents itself is one as to the powers of the Governor General's Council. The present Indian insolvency law is contained in an Act of Parliament so framed as to operate throughout Her Majesty's dominions. Thus a vesting order made under it

vests in the assignee by its direct operation all the real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent in whatever part of those dominions they may be situated or accrue. An order of discharge made under it has direct effect in every part of those dominions. And the subordinate provisions of the Act are, speaking generally, framed on similar lines. The Act is one of those which it is within the competency of the Legislative Council of the Governor General to modify or repeal; but if we were to undertake without the aid of Parliament to repeal and re-cast it in the manner above indicated, we should, owing to the limitation of our legislative powers, produce an enactment which would fall short of the present law in the important matter of its local extent and operation. Nor could we attain our object by any amendment of the existing Act. To say nothing of the impracticability, from the draftsman's point of view, of effecting, by way of amendment, the multitude of alterations which are needed in details and in matters of form, it must be remembered that it would be beyond the powers of the Council to extend in any way or substantially modify any of those provisions which apply beyond the limits of British India. And it is apprehended that, even if we were content to forego all notion of directly interfering with these provisions, any extensive amendment of the Act would probably affect them in such a way that either they would be held to have lost their operation beyond British India, or our enactment would be held to be *ultra vires* so far as it affected them, or else some other confusion or difficulty would arise.

15. It is an apprehension of some such result as this that has deterred the Government from attempting certain amendments of the Insolvency Act which have been from time to time suggested, and which in themselves would appear to be of a most trifling description. It is true that if the Council were to repeal the existing Act and substitute for it an Act of its own, drawn on improved lines, the new law, though treated as a foreign bankruptcy law, would receive a certain amount of recognition, and would be given effect to in many cases in the United Kingdom and in British Colonies; but it is apprehended that this result would, as a rule, be attainable only indirectly and through the medium of further judicial proceedings, that in some cases those proceedings would give rise to perplexing questions of private international law, and that in other cases again the Indian law would obtain but partial recognition. It is believed, for example, that a vesting order passed by our Courts under such a law would be allowed no effect as regards immoveable property situate in another British jurisdiction, and that the cases in which effect would be given to an order of discharge so passed are not as yet completely defined. Such difficulties could, no doubt, be met by supplementary bankruptcy proceedings concurrently instituted in the United Kingdom or the Colony, but it is obvious that the necessity for this should, if possible, be avoided. The Government of India has no information as to the proportion of the cases that now come before our Insolvency Courts in this country in which a limitation of the local operation of the law, like that just referred to, would be felt as a serious impediment; but it is apprehended that it would be so felt in the more important cases of bankrupts engaged in business transactions extending to the United Kingdom or the Colonies.

16. For these reasons it is necessary that any legislation undertaken here should be supported by an Act of Parliament. The precise form which the Act of Parliament should take is still under consideration in communication with the Secretary of State, but the Government of India as at present advised is disposed to think that the Act should be a confirming Act following legislation here rather than an enabling Act preceding it. An enabling Act followed by an Indian Act would give rise to questions as to whether the Indian legislature had exceeded the powers given to it by the English Act.

17. As regards the provisions of the Bill itself, it will be observed that the most striking difference between them and those of the English Act is that the duties discharged in England by the Board of Trade and committees of inspection are by the Bill entrusted to the Bankruptcy Court. This was unavoidable, as there is no authority in this country outside the Courts which could undertake the duties of the Board of Trade with any prospect of success, and the opinion is almost unanimous that the superintendence of bankruptcy proceedings by committees of inspection is unsuited to India.

18. Opinion is also adverse to the application to India of some of the provisions of the English Act respecting meetings of creditors. It is proposed therefore that meetings shall be held only when they are deemed by the assignee or the Court or one-fourth in value of the creditors to be necessary.

19. The other points in the Bill which appear to require explanation will be referred to, as far as possible, in the order of the sections in which they occur.

20. The local extent of the Act (section 1) has been made as wide as the powers of the Indian legislature permit, and its operation can only be further extended by Parliament.

21. Several of the authorities who have recorded opinions on the draft of 1885, and among them a Committee of the Judges of the High Court at Fort William, have taken exception to the seizure and sale of the goods of a debtor under process of a Civil Court, and the failure of a debtor to comply with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice, being made acts of bankruptcy in India as they have been in England by section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (e) and (g), of the English Act. Those clauses therefore have been excluded from the Bill (section 2), but in their stead have been added clauses making it an act of bankruptcy for a debtor to offer a

composition to his creditors (L. R. 13 Q. B. D. 471), or to be lying in prison for a longer period than twenty-one days for making default in payment of money (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 8 and 9).

22. By section 4 the jurisdiction of the Court is limited to cases in which the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction under an order of a Civil Court for default in payment of money, or in which the debtor, or, if he is a member of a firm, his partner, has within a year before the presentation of the bankruptcy petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits. This differs from the corresponding provisions of the English Act, which place no restriction of this kind on a petition by a debtor, and which admit a petition against a debtor when, and only when, he "is domiciled in England, or, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business in England."

It differs also from the corresponding provisions of the Indian Insolvency Act, which proceed on the distinction, now to be abolished, between traders and others, and the effect of which in all particulars it would be hazardous to attempt to state.

23. As regards the difference between the English Act and the Bill in this respect, it seems clear that the fact of the debtor being in prison within the jurisdiction should, in this country, continue to be, as it is under the present Insolvency Act, a ground of jurisdiction; and it seems almost equally clear, having regard to the conditions under which the present legislation is undertaken and to the circumstance that the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court, however they may be fixed, must embrace only a part of British India, that domicile should be rejected here as a ground of jurisdiction.

24. Comparing the Bill with the existing Indian insolvency law as construed by the High Courts, it will be observed that Bankruptcy Courts will, under the Bill, continue to have jurisdiction in cases where the bankrupt has a house of business within the local limits, as *Pontifex, J.*, held them, in the cases of *Taring Chura Goho* (I. B. L. R., App. 26) and *Howard Brothers* (I. B. L. R. 254), to have under the existing law, but that a High Court will not have bankruptcy jurisdiction in respect of an up-country debtor merely by reason of his being personally subject to the jurisdiction of that Court. It will be remembered that opposite views have been taken as to the existence of a jurisdiction on this latter ground under the existing law—see *re Tielkins*, I. B. L. R., O. C., 84, on the one hand, and *re Blackwell*, 9 Bo. H. C. Rep. 161, and *re Ricks*, 3 Mad. H. C. Rep. 151, on the other.

25. It has, however, been provided (section 4), on the recommendation of the Committee of the Judges of the High Court at Fort William, that a Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy under the proposed Act may transfer to itself any proceedings under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure and deal with them under the Act. It has also been provided (section 4) that in any prescribed class of cases the Court may make a receiving order on a bankruptcy petition notwithstanding the restrictions generally confining its jurisdiction to cases arising within certain local limits. Section 9 provides that, where concurrent proceedings have been instituted under the Bankruptcy Act and under the Code, the Court may stay the proceedings under the Code wherever they may be pending.

26. On the recommendation of the Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes it is proposed (section 7) that a Bankruptcy Court may refuse to make a receiving order on a debtor's petition if in its opinion the petition ought to have been presented before some other Bankruptcy Court.

27. A receiving order made under section 6 or section 7 of the Bill will not have precisely the same effect as a vesting order under section 7 of the present Insolvency Act. It will transfer the possession of, but not the property in, the debtor's estate. The debtor will not be divested of his estate until he has been adjudged bankrupt (section 20).

28. When the receiving order has been made, the debtor, if in prison, will be released (section 8), but he will be under the control of the official assignee (section 22), to whom the carriage of proceedings may be given if the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence (section 91).

29. Sections 13 and 100 of the Bill give a Bankruptcy Court power to rescind a receiving order or annul an adjudication of bankruptcy when it considers that the debtor's estate would be more conveniently administered in some other part of British India or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere. When an adjudication is annulled under the latter section, anything done under it remains valid, and the Court is empowered to direct that the debtor's property shall vest in any person it may appoint. It is conceived that if similarly wide powers are conferred on the English Bankruptcy Courts the provisions regarding concurrent bankruptcies contained in sections 77 *et seq.* of the present Indian Insolvency Act may be dispensed with.

30. Section 58 protects existing interests of official assignees, and while it is proposed (section 62), in accordance with ordinary Indian practice, to leave the remuneration of official assignees to be determined by executive order, it is improbable that the existing mode of remuneration will be altered during the incumbency of present office-holders.

31. It was urged, among other objections to Sir J. Stephen's Bill, that it would generally be difficult to find among the creditors in this country persons qualified and willing to take a large share in the administration of a bankrupt's estate, and as a matter of fact the official element has always been prominent in administrations under the existing law. It is accordingly proposed, on the practically unanimous advice of all authorities conversant with the practice of bankruptcy in this country, that the official assignee shall discharge the functions of trustee in bankruptcy except when the creditors express a wish for the appointment of a special assignee (section 77).

32. By section 24 of the Bill the provisions of section 26 of the English Bankruptcy Act, respecting the re-direction of debtors' letters, have, on the advice of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, been extended to debtors' telegrams.

33. The saving of section 5 of the Statute commonly known as Bovill's Act (28 & 29 Vic., c. 86) in section 40 (6) of the English Bankruptcy Act has been omitted from section 33 of the Bill, as there is no corresponding enactment in the law of British India.

34. It has been suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association that the clause (section 37) respecting reputed ownership should be so drawn as to meet the contention of the Official Assignee in the case of *Gubboy v. Miller* (I. L. R. 6 Cal. 633). This suggestion raises a very difficult question, which has been left unsolved by the English Bankruptcy Act of 1863. The opinions of the authorities in India who specially considered the question in 1881, with reference to Mr. Pitt-Kennedy's Bill, may be summed up in the following remarks of Mr. Justice Pontifex on section 23 of 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21 :—

"The fact is that the clause, though extremely valuable in particular cases, is one very dangerous to meddle with. As it stands, it is beneficial. To alter it as proposed would, in my opinion, be most mischievous. It is impossible with justice to make it apply to every case, and it would be hazardous to attempt to define with particularity to what cases it should apply. In my opinion it should be left as it now stands."

If further legislation is required, it must, in the opinion of the Government of India, take the form of a Bills of Sale Act.

35. Sections 45 and 46 of the English Bankruptcy Act, being framed with reference to English forms of execution, could not be adopted in the Bill without modification. It has been thought (sections 38 and 39 of the Bill) that the course most in harmony at the same time with those sections of the English Act and with the analogies presented by the Code of Civil Procedure would be to make the point of time at which the attaching creditor's title becomes complete against the assignee the same as that at which under section 295 of the Code it becomes complete against rival decree-holders. It is hoped that this will afford a simple and equitable settlement of a point regarding which there has been some difficulty in connection with the existing insolvency law.

36. On the suggestion of Mahārājā Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Bābū Doorga Churn Law the provisions of section 45 of the Bill, with respect to the appropriation of pay or pension, have been made subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Pensions Act, 1871.

37. The difference between section 48 (1) (e) of the Bill, defining the trustee's powers in respect of property to which the bankrupt is entitled "as tenant in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple," and the corresponding provision of the English Bankruptcy Act is explained by the peculiar position in which the owners of such estates are placed by section 2 of Act XXXI of 1854. The simplicity of that position makes it possible to dispense with all the provisions of the Act for the abolition of fines and recoveries, which are incorporated by reference in the English Bankruptcy Act, with the exception of one, the substance of which, so far as it appears to be required, is embodied in sub-section (2) of section 48 of the Bill.

38. A Bankruptcy Court will have two entirely different kinds of money under its control, namely, (a) money held by it on account of estates before declaration of dividend, and (b) declared dividends awaiting distribution, the former being the property of estates, and the latter the property of specific creditors. Section 64 recognises this distinction, and requires the Court to keep a Bankruptcy Estates Account and a Bankruptcy Dividends Account, the former being an account of money held for estates and the latter of money removed from that account on declaration of dividends and held for creditors till their dividends are paid to them or, through their default, lapse to the Government (section 131).

Both the Accounts are to be kept by the Court with a Government treasury. It is considered desirable that, like moneys received by ordinary Civil Courts, money received on account of bankruptcy estates should be paid into a Government treasury, in order that there may be the security of the Government for safe custody, and that the safeguards against the occurrence of error provided by the rules of the Government regarding payments from Government treasuries may be brought into operation. The expression "Government treasury" is so defined in section 135 as to include a Presidency Bank conducting treasury business for the Government.

39. Under the English Act of 1883, dividends on investments of money belonging to estates in bankruptcy are credited to the Government, and the Lord Chancellor is required to have regard to the amount thus derived in fixing the fees payable in respect of bankruptcy proceedings. It has been urged, and the Government of India is of opinion, that in this country, where bankruptcy proceedings are often necessarily more protracted than in England, interest on investments should be paid to creditors. But in that case each investment must be made and held separately for each estate, any portion of the funds of which is invested, and investments should only be made when the sum available for investment is large enough to make the interest sensible in amount. Section 66 provides for investments being made on these conditions at the instance of the Court out of funds standing to the credit of estates in the Bankruptcy Estates Account. It is only under that Account that delay prejudicial to creditors can arise. After money has been transferred to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account, any person to whom a dividend is due has only to present his receipt to obtain it, and he should have no inducement, whether by the money lying at interest or in any other way, to postpone for a day his taking the money out of the custody of the Court.

40. Section 79, sub-section (1), clause (c), of the Bill has been so drawn that jurisdiction in bankruptcy may be conferred in a limited class of cases on Courts beyond the Presidency-towns, as, for instance, on the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces or the Chief Court of the Punjab, with respect to proceedings under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, where, by reason of the sum involved or the difficulty of winding up the estate under the Code, the Court may see fit to withdraw the proceedings from the Court in which they are pending and deal with them under proviso (i) to section 4, sub-section (1).

41. Section 85 is based on the section of the English Act which permits the delegation of subordinate jurisdiction in certain matters to Registrars in bankruptcy. It seems that this jurisdiction may be most conveniently exercised by a Judge of the Small Cause Court in Madras and by officers of the High Court in Calcutta and Bombay.

42. Under section 88 of the Bill the appeal from a single Judge of a Presidency High Court and the Recorder of Rangoon exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction lies as at present. The appeal from any Mufassal Courts of Bankruptcy which may be established will in most cases lie to the High Court of the province.

43. Section 101 follows the English Act in fixing the limit for small bankruptcies at Rs. 3,000. But the opinion has been expressed by some of the authorities who have advised on the draft of last year that the limit should be raised to Rs. 5,000 or even to Rs. 10,000. The Government of India itself inclines to that opinion, but deems it advisable to adhere to the limit prescribed in the English Act until the matter can be further considered in the light of the criticisms on the present Bill.

44. Part VIII of the Bill is taken from the English Debtors' Act, 1869, as amended by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. It embodies those full and strong powers for the arrest and punishment of fraudulent debtors and creditors which are the essential adjuncts of every proper law of bankruptcy. It is proposed, when a suitable occasion presents itself, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to give a Bankruptcy Court a power to commit offenders for trial similar to that which is conferred on the English Bankruptcy Courts by section 165 of the Act of 1883.

45. With respect to the suggestion that certain additional offences should be created by Part VIII of the Bill, it will be found that the Bill or the Indian Penal Code covers most, if not all, of the acts and omissions for which it has been proposed that further provision should be made.

46. Section 110 of the Bill provides that a married woman shall, in respect of her separate property (if any), be subject to the Act in the same way as if she were unmarried. The restriction in the corresponding provision, section 1 (5), of the English Married Women's Property Act, 1882, which confines it to the case of a woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband, has been omitted, because the vast majority of women to whom the Bill will be applicable stand either under sections 4 and 44 of the Indian Succession Act or under their personal laws on a footing altogether different from that of married women in England.

The phrase "separate property," it may be observed, is used in the wide sense in which it is used in the Indian Married Women's Property Act, 1874.

47. Section 130 provides, among other matters, for the payment into the Bankruptcy Courts of unclaimed dividends and other undistributed money remaining in the hands or under the control of assignees under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, after the passing of the proposed Act.

The unclaimed dividends are of two classes, namely, dividends belonging to creditors who have proved their debts, and dividends reserved for creditors who have not done so.

With respect to dividends of the first class, they are, as the late Chief Justice of Bengal has said, the property of the creditors for whom they have been set apart, or of their representatives, just as much as money appropriated to a person interested in an administration-suit belongs to him or his representative.

The case of dividends of the second class is different, and it is proposed to provide for them by section 133 of the Bill. With respect to this class of dividends, Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee at Bombay, has observed as follows :—

“The other class of unclaimed dividends, which amounts probably to some two or more lakhs of rupees, has arisen in Bombay partly from there being no provision in the Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, section 41 (similar to that in the present proposed Act, section 51), for the declaration of dividends only among creditors who “have proved their debts.”

* No unclaimed dividends of this class can arise under the proposed new Act (see section 55).

A practice therefore grew up in the office of the Official Assignee of declaring dividends calculated on the total amount entered in respect of claims, whether partially secured or not, and only adjusting the claims when creditors came to receive payment of the dividend declared. And it must be noticed that this practice had one great practical advantage, inasmuch as such partially secured creditors generally held goods on the way to Europe, and it could not be ascertained, till such goods were actually put on the European market, what the loss (if any) would be. And as creditors in their own interest as well as that of the estate would frequently hold such goods for a considerable time, it would have caused great delay in declaring dividends to wait until such creditors were in a position to adjust and prove their claims. But in many cases the result was that such creditors, when the account-sales were received, did not find it worth their while to prove their claims at all, and in such cases the dividend calculated on the whole original debt, as entered in the schedule, still remains unclaimed.

“Formerly, in the older estates, proceedings were taken under the old Act, XXVII of 1841, to strike such claims off the schedules, but of late years it has been considered that that process could not now be legally carried out.”

48. Section 134 is designed to meet the suggestion of the Acting Prothonotary and the Official Assignee of Bombay that the Act itself, and not the rules under it, should disallow claims to any lien on debtors' books, and the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the Act should provide for the free access of creditors to those books.

49. Section 136 (3) of the Bill provides that notwithstanding the repeal of the existing law all proceedings pending under it at the time when the new Act comes into operation shall be disposed of as if that Act had not been passed. This is the course taken in respect of pending proceedings by the English Act, and, having regard to the extent of the change to be made in the law, it seems the only practicable course.

50. Rules 18 to 21 of the Second Schedule, regarding the taking of mortgagees' accounts and the sale of mortgaged property, have been inserted on the suggestion of Mr. Macgregor, the Official Assignee at Calcutta. These rules, which are frequently followed in this country, are substantially the same as those issued by Lord Loughborough in 1794, and the fact that they have been retained, with slight alterations, under the many Bankruptcy Acts passed in England since that date, is strong evidence of their utility.

51. It has been suggested that certain privileges should be accorded to the Official Assignee as a party to legal proceedings. But he will be a public officer within the meaning of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and, as such, entitled to the protection given to public officers by Chapter XXVII of that Code.

52. It has been objected that in certain circumstances the time limited by the draft of 1885 for doing some acts and things under the proposed Act would be found to be inconveniently short. In some cases the time has now been extended, and it is believed that section 89, sub-section (4), will enable the Courts to prevent hardship in the exceptional cases to which the time as now limited may prove inapplicable.

The 14th May, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

COLLECTION OF PAPERS REGARDING THE BANKRUPTCY BILL REFERRED TO IN THE STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

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Extract, paragraphs 1 to 10, of Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(dated the 12th June, 1885).

WITH reference to Your Lordship's despatch No. 21 (Judicial), dated 11th of August last, we have the honour to submit herewith copies of a Bill (with the Objects and Reasons for the same) which has been prepared in our Legislative Department to adapt the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883, to Indian circumstances.

2. In exercise of the discretion left to us by paragraph 4 of Your Lordship's despatch, we have thought it well to make the measure applicable by its own force not only to the town of Rangoon but also to those of Bassein, Moulmein and Akyab, in which, as well as in Rangoon, the Presidency-town Insolvency Law has been for some years in force.

3. As regards the details of the measure, the material particulars in which it differs from the English Act are so fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that we deem it unnecessary to trouble Your Lordship with any further observations upon them.

4. As regards the form of the Parliamentary legislation required to give our Act operation in certain respects beyond the limits of British India, the proposal made in paragraph 27 of our despatch of the 5th May, 1884, was that we should pass our Act and that then an Act of Parliament should be passed extending such of its provisions as ought to apply beyond the limits of British India. On a further consideration of the point, however, we have come to the conclusion that the more convenient course—in fact, the only convenient course—would be that an Act of Parliament should be passed conferring upon the Governor-General's Council the extended powers required for the object in view, and that our legislation should then proceed here in exercise of those powers. We are led to this conclusion chiefly by the consideration that, if the course we originally proposed were adopted, we should, on almost every occasion on which a necessity for amending our Act arose, find ourselves beset by difficulties of a nature similar to those which present themselves in connection with the amendment of the present Indian Insolvency Act,* and which are fully described in paragraph 25 of the despatch

* 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21.

last referred to.

5. Assuming that Your Lordship will agree with us on this point, we have, as requested by Your Lordship, had prepared and forward herewith (annexed to the Objects and Reasons of the Bill) two drafts of enabling Acts of Parliament, either of which, we believe, would put the Governor-General's Council in a position to deal with the subject in an adequate manner.

Of these we give the preference to that marked No. I, which, following more closely the precedents present-

† 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

‡ 17 & 18 Vic., c. 38.

ed by section 288 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,† and the Indian Marine Act, 1855,‡ confers the requisite powers in wider terms, and has farther the merit of being the shorter of the two; but if the generality of its provisions should be deemed an objection, we should be prepared to accept an Act framed on the lines of the draft No. II. This latter attempts to specify with some particularity the several matters in respect of which extended powers are conferred on the Indian legislature; and though we have every hope that it would accomplish its purpose, we need hardly observe that a draft in this form cannot be so confidently relied on as one conceived in more general terms.

6. On collating either of these drafts with the draft Bill which we propose to introduce here, Your Lordship will perceive that while the Indian Bankruptcy Courts would be empowered through the medium of their adjudications, discharges, judgments, &c., to affect matters beyond the limits of British India, their direct action will, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be strictly confined to this country.

To supply what might thus appear to be a defect in the system we rely on section 118 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883, which we assume will enable the Indian Bankruptcy Courts to invoke the aid of the English Bankruptcy Courts, and that not only by specific requisitions directed to a particular stage of a particular matter, but also in a more general form, as, for example, by requesting them to entertain all applications of a certain class which may be made to them on behalf of an Indian official receiver or trustee.

7. The local extent clause of the Bill to be introduced here is, as Your Lordship will observe, drawn on the assumption that the Parliamentary legislation will take the form indicated in the draft No. I. It would be altered in the opposite event.

8. In paragraph 27 of our despatch already referred to we said that we thought that the Bill to be submitted to Parliament should contain provisions relating to concurrent bankruptcies somewhat similar to those contained in sections 77 *et seq.* of the present Act (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21), and we should have no great objection to such provisions being inserted if Your Lordship should be advised that they are essential; but it seems to us on further consideration that it would be desirable to dispense, if possible, with so serious a complication, and we are inclined to think that the rare cases (none have been brought to our notice) in which bankruptcy proceedings are instituted simultaneously in a Court in England and in a Court in this country might be met by one Court surrendering the case to the other. The provisions of section 13 of our local Bill, giving power to annul a receiving order, and those of section 30, giving power to annul an adjudication, will, we conceive, confer upon the Courts in this country the powers requisite for this; but perhaps some extension of the corresponding powers conferred by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, on the English Courts would be necessary.

9. The only further observation we have to make regarding the draft Acts of Parliament forwarded to Your Lordship is that both are restricted to what we consider necessary for our own purposes. If it is desired, for instance, that bankruptcy in this country should be a disqualification for offices in England, or if it is thought that the 13th and 30th sections of our local Bill, to which we have just referred, are not sufficient, but that it is necessary to confer on Courts of Bankruptcy in England a power of staying proceedings in the Bankruptcy

Courts of this country or removing a case pending here, the requisite provisions will doubtless be inserted in England.

10. We have circulated the draft Bill with a view to obtaining the opinion of the High Courts, commercial bodies and others, but we do not propose to take any step regarding it in the Legislative Council until we hear from Your Lordship in reply to this despatch. We desire to introduce the Bill at the opening of the next Calcutta session, and as we should before that time be in possession of the views of all those interested in, or qualified to form an opinion on, the measure, we might hope to pass it through all the stages at which discussion would be likely to arise before the return of the Government to Simla next year. If the requisite Parliamentary legislation should not be complete by that date, we should defer the final stage of our Bill.

Draft Bill referred to in paragraph 1 of Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No 82, dated the 12th June, 1885.

DRAFT OF

BILL

TO

Amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

[The preamble, which will recite the enabling Statute, will be settled after that Statute has become law.]
[46 & 47 Vic., s. 62, s. 1.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankruptcy Act, 1885.

(2) It shall, except as by this Act otherwise provided, come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, the provisions of this Act shall have the same local extent as those of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883:

Provided that the following shall not extend to England, namely:—

- Sections 39 and 40;
- Section 44, sub-section (2);
- Section 48;
- Section 49, sub-section (1), clause (c), and sub-section (2);
- Section 62, sub-section (2).

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKRUPTCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of Bankruptcy.

[46 & 47 Vic., s. 62, s. 4.] Acts of bankruptcy.

3. (1) A debtor commits an act of bankruptcy in each of the following cases:—

- (a) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors generally;
- (b) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property, or of any part thereof;
- (c) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged bankrupt;
- (d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things, namely, departs out of British India, or being out of British India remains out of British India or departs from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absents himself, or begins to keep house;
- (e) if execution issued against him has been levied by sale of his property in any civil proceeding in British India;
- (f) if he files in the Court a declaration of his inability to pay his debts or presents a bankruptcy petition against himself;
- (g) if a creditor has obtained in British India a decree against him for any amount, and, execution thereof not having been stayed, has served on him in British India, or, by leave of the Court, elsewhere, a bankruptcy notice under this Act, requiring him to pay the judgment-debt in accordance with the terms of the decree, or to secure or compound for it to the satisfaction of the creditor or the Court, and he does not, within fifteen days after service of the notice in case the service is effected in British India, and in case the service is effected elsewhere then within the time limited in that behalf by the order giving leave to effect the service, either

comply with the requirements of the notice, or satisfy the Court that he has a counter-claim, set-off or cross demand which equals or exceeds the amount of the debt and which he could not set up in the suit in which the decree was obtained;

(h) if the debtor gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts.

(2) A bankruptcy notice under this Act shall be in the prescribed form, and shall state the consequences of non-compliance therewith, and shall be served in the prescribed manner.

Receiving Order.

4. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, if a debtor commits an act of bankruptcy, the Court may, on a bankruptcy petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order, in this Act called a receiving order, for the protection of the estate [46 & 47 Vic., s. 62, s. 6.]

5. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless— [11 & 19 Vic., s. 8, s. 47, s. 62, s. 6.]

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees; and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum, payable either immediately or at some certain future time; and
- (c) the act of bankruptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition; and
- (d) the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him, after deducting the value so estimated in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

6. (1) A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts, and served in the prescribed manner. [46 & 47 Vic., s. 62, s. 7.]

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of the debt of the petitioning creditor, of the service of the petition, and of the act of bankruptcy, or, if more than one act of bankruptcy is alleged in the petition, of some one of the alleged acts of bankruptcy, and if satisfied with the proof may make a receiving order in pursuance of the petition.

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the act of bankruptcy, or of the service of the petition, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition.

(4) When the act of bankruptcy relied on is non-compliance with a bankruptcy notice to pay, secure or compound for a judgment-debt, the Court may, if it thinks fit, stay or dismiss the petition on the ground that an appeal is pending from the decree.

(5) Where the debtor appears on the petition, and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against him in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 7-17.)*

(6) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss, on such terms as it thinks just, the petition in which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

(7) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

1 & 12 Vic., c. 6.
s. 8.
A 47 Vic., c. 6.
s. 8.]
7. (1) A debtor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against himself unless he is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

(2) A debtor's petition shall allege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and the presentation thereof shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy without the previous filing by the debtor of any declaration of inability to pay his debts; and, if the debtor proves that he is entitled to present the petition, the Court shall thereupon make a receiving order.

(3) A debtor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

1 & 12 Vic., c. 6.
s. 10.
A 47 Vic., c. 6.
s. 9.]
8. (1) On the making of a receiving order the official receiver shall be then by constituted receiver of the property of the debtor, and thereafter, except as directed by this Act, no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any suit, action or other legal proceedings unless with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.

(2) But this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

1 & 12 Vic., c. 6.
s. 10.
A 47 Vic., c. 6.
s. 10.]
9. (1) The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary for the protection of the estate, at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition and before a receiving order is made, appoint the official receiver to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof.

(2) The Court may at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition stay any suit, action, execution or other legal process pending in any Court in British India against the property or person of the debtor, and any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bankruptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor, stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.

1 & 12 Vic., c. 6.
s. 11.]
10. When the Court makes an order staying any suit, action or execution or other legal process pending in any Court in British India against the property or person of the debtor, the order may be served by sending a copy thereof, under the seal of the Court, by prepaid post letter to the Court before which the proceeding is pending.

1 & 12 Vic., c. 6.
s. 12.]
11. (1) The official receiver of a debtor's estate may, on the application of any creditor or creditor's directors, and if satisfied that the nature of the debtor's estate or business or the interests of the creditors generally require the appointment of a special manager of the estate or business other than the official receiver, appoint a manager thereof accordingly to act until a trustee is appointed, and with such powers (including any of the powers of a receiver) as may be entrusted to him by the official receiver.

(2) The special manager shall give security and account in such manner as the Court may direct.

(3) The special manager shall receive such remuneration as the creditors may by resolution at an ordinary meeting determine, or, in default of any such resolution, as may be prescribed.

1 & 12 Vic., c. 6.
s. 13.]
12. Notice of every receiving order, stating the name, address and description of the debtor, the date of the order, the Court by which the order is made and the date of the petition, shall be published in the prescribed manner.

1 & 12 Vic., c. 6.
s. 14.]
13. If in any case where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition it appears to the Court by which the order was made upon an application by the official receiver, or any creditor or other person interested, that a majority of the creditors in number and value are resident in

the United Kingdom or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India, or that from the situation of the property of the debtor, or other cause, his estate and effects ought to be distributed among the creditors under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions, the said Court, after such enquiry as to it may seem fit, may rescind the receiving order and stay all proceedings on, or dismiss, the petition upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit.

Proceedings consequent on Order.

14. (1) As soon as may be after the making of a receiving order against a debtor, a general meeting of his creditors (in this Act referred to as the first meeting of creditors) shall be held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for a composition or scheme of arrangement shall be entertained, or whether it is expedient that the debtor shall be adjudged bankrupt, and generally as to the mode of dealing with the debtor's property.

(2) With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at the first and other meetings of creditors, the rules in the first schedule shall be observed.

15. (1) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, he shall make out and submit to the official receiver a statement of and in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by affidavit, and showing the particulars of the debtor's assets, debts and liabilities, the names, residences and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the official receiver may require.

(2) The statement shall be so submitted within the following times, namely:—

- (i) if the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within three days from the date of the order;
- (ii) if the order is made on the petition of a creditor, within seven days from the date of the order.

But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend the time.

(3) If the debtor fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver, or of any creditor, adjudge him bankrupt.

(4) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may, personally or by agent, inspect this statement at all reasonable times, and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor shall be punished, on the complaint of the trustee or official receiver, with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

16. (1) Where the Court makes a receiving order it shall hold a public sitting, on a day to be appointed by the Court for the examination of the debtor, and the debtor shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property.

(2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the submission of the debtor's statement of affairs.

(3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time.

(4) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or his representative authorised in writing, may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure.

(5) The official receiver, and a trustee if he is appointed before the conclusion of the examination, may take part therein.

(6) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient.

(7) The debtor shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.

(8) Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to and signed by the debtor, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him; they shall also be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.

(9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded, but such order shall not be made until after the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors.

17. (1) The creditors may at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them from the debtor.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 18-20.)*

or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of the debtor's affairs.

(2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors unless it is confirmed by a resolution passed (by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of all the creditors who have proved) at a subsequent meeting of the creditors, and is approved by the Court.

Any creditor who has proved his debt may assent to or dissent from the composition or scheme by a letter addressed to the official receiver in the prescribed form, and attested by a witness, so as to be received by the official receiver not later than the day preceding the said subsequent meeting, and any such creditor shall be taken as being present and voting at the meeting.

(3) The subsequent meeting shall be summoned by the official receiver by not less than seven days' notice, and shall not be held until after the public examination of the debtor is concluded. The notice shall state generally the terms of the proposal, and shall be accompanied by a report of the official receiver thereon.

(4) The debtor or the official receiver may, after the composition or scheme is accepted by the creditors, apply to the Court to approve it, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.

(5) The Court shall, before approving a composition or scheme, hear a report of the official receiver as to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(6) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme are not reasonable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any case in which the Court is required under this Act where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or if any such facts are proved as would under this Act justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court may, in its discretion, refuse to approve the composition or scheme.

(7) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval may be testified by the seal of the Court being attached to the instrument containing the terms of the composition or scheme, or by the terms being embodied in an order of the Court.

(8) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in bankruptcy.

(9) A certificate of the official receiver that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity.

(10) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court in British India on application by any person interested, and an order of the Court made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.

(11) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheme cannot in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any creditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made, or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the date of the adjudication, shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

(12) If, under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, a trustee is appointed to administer the debtor's property or manage his business, Part V of this Act shall apply to the trustee as if he were a trustee in a bankruptcy, and as if the terms "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or arranging debtor and order approving the composition or scheme.

(13) Part III of this Act shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being giving to the words "trustee," "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" as in the last preceding sub-section.

(14) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(15) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under this Act

would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

18. Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme, such composition or scheme shall not be binding on any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which, under the provisions of this Act, the debtor would not be discharged by an order of discharge in bankruptcy, unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

19. (1) At the time of making a receiving order or at any time thereafter, the Court may, on the application of the debtor himself, adjudge him bankrupt. The application may be made orally and without notice.

(2) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, then, if the creditors at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof by ordinary resolution resolve that the debtor be adjudged bankrupt, or pass no resolution, or if the creditors do not meet, or if a composition or scheme is not accepted or approved in pursuance of this Act within fourteen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

(3) When a receiving order is made and no creditors attend at the time and place appointed for the first meeting or one adjournment thereof, or if sufficient creditors do not attend then to pass a special resolution, or when the official receiver satisfies the Court that the debtor has absconded or that the debtor does not intend to propose a composition or scheme, the Court may, either on the application of a creditor or of the official receiver, forthwith adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

(4) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt his property shall become divisible among his creditors and shall vest in a trustee.

(5) Notice of every order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, stating the name, address and description of the bankrupt, the date of the adjudication and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.

20. (1) The official receiver shall be the trustee of the property of the bankrupt unless some other person is appointed trustee under the provisions next hereinafter contained.

(2) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt, or the creditors have resolved that he be adjudged bankrupt, and the Court having regard to the value of the property or for any other reason declares that the appointment of a person other than the official receiver as trustee is desirable, the creditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint some fit person, whether a creditor or not, to fill the office of trustee of the property of the bankrupt; or they may resolve to leave his appointment to the committee of inspection hereinafter mentioned.

(3) The person so appointed shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Court, and the Court, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, unless it disapproves of the appointment on the ground that it has not been made in good faith by a majority in value of the creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as trustee, or that his connection with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally.

(4) The appointment of a trustee shall take effect as from the date of the certificate.

(5) If a declaration is made by the Court under sub-section (2) and a trustee is not appointed by the creditors within four weeks from the date of the declaration, or, if the declaration precedes the adjudication, from the date of the adjudication, or, in the event of negotiations for a composition or scheme being pending at the expiration of those four weeks, then within seven days from the close of those negotiations by the refusal of the creditors to accept, or of the Court to approve, the composition or scheme, the official receiver shall report the matter to the Court; and thereupon the Court may, if it thinks fit, appoint some fit person to be trustee of the bankrupt's property, and shall certify the appointment if made.

(6) Provided that the creditors or the committee of inspection (if so authorised by resolution of the creditors) may, at any subsequent time, if they think fit, appoint a trustee, and on the appointment being made and certified the person appointed shall become trustee in the place of the person appointed by the Court.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 21-26.)*

(7) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt after the first meeting of creditors has been held, and a trustee has not been appointed prior to the adjudication, the official receiver shall, if a declaration has been made by the Court under sub-section (2), forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of appointing a trustee.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 22.]

21. (1) In any case in which a declaration is made under section 20, sub-section (2), and with the permission of the Court in any other case, the creditors qualified to vote may at their first or any subsequent meeting, by resolution, appoint from among the creditors qualified to vote, or the holders of general proxies or general powers-of-attorney from such creditors, a committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration of the bankrupt's property by the trustee. The committee of inspection shall consist of not more than five nor less than three persons.

(2) The committee of inspection shall meet at such times as they from time to time appoint, and, failing such appointment, at least once a month; and the trustee or any member of the committee may also call a meeting of the committee as and when he thinks necessary.

(3) The committee may act by a majority of their members present at a meeting, but shall not act unless a majority of the committee are present at the meeting.

(4) Any member of the committee may resign his office by notice in writing signed by him, and delivered to the trustee.

(5) If a member of the committee becomes bankrupt, or compounds or arranges with his creditors, or is absent from five consecutive meetings of the committee, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

(6) Any member of the committee may be removed by an ordinary resolution at any meeting of creditors, of which seven days' notice has been given, stating the object of the meeting.

(7) On a vacancy occurring in the office of a member of the committee, the trustee shall forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of filling the vacancy, and the meeting may, by resolution, appoint another creditor or other person eligible as above to fill the vacancy.

(8) The continuing members of the committee, provided there be not less than two such continuing members, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body; and where the number of members of the committee of inspection is for the time being less than five, the creditors may increase that number so that it do not exceed five.

(9) If there is no committee of inspection, any act or thing or any direction or permission by this Act authorized or required to be done or given by the committee may be done or given by the Court on the application of the trustee.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 23.]

22. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt the creditors may, if they think fit, at any time after the adjudication, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them under the bankruptcy, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted before adjudication.

(2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy and vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in such other person as the Court may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare.

(3) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any person interested, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done, under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

Control over Person and Property of Debtor.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 21.]

23. (1) Every debtor against whom a receiving order is made shall, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, attend the first meeting of his creditors, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

(2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and

from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend such other meetings of his creditors, wait at such times on the official receiver, special manager or trustee, execute such powers-of-attorney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors as may be reasonably required by the official receiver, special manager or trustee, or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official receiver, special manager, trustee or any creditor or person interested.

(3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(4) If a debtor wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property, which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the official receiver or to the trustee, or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

24. (1) The Court may, by warrant addressed to any [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 23.]

Arrest of debtor under police-officer or prescribed officer of certain circumstances. the Court, cause a debtor to be arrested in British India, and any books, papers, money and goods in his possession there to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Court may order under the following circumstances:—

(a) if, after a bankruptcy notice has been issued under this Act, or after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to abscond with a view of avoiding payment of the debt in respect of which the bankruptcy notice was issued, or of avoiding service of a bankruptcy petition, or of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him;

(b) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official receiver or trustee, or that there is probable ground for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his property or any books, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy;

(c) if, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him, or after a receiving order is made against him, he removes any property in his possession above the value of fifty rupees without the leave of the official receiver or trustee;

(d) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court;

Provided that no arrest upon a bankruptcy notice shall be valid and protected unless the debtor before or at the time of his arrest shall be served with such bankruptcy notice.

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act relating to fraudulent preferences.

25. Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 24.]

Re-direction of debtor's letters. the Court, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, may, from time to time, order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, post letters addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed, sent or delivered by the Postal authorities in British India to the official receiver, or the trustee, or otherwise as the Court directs, and the same shall be done accordingly.

26. (1) The Court may, on the application of the official [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 25.]

Discovery of debtor's property. receiver or trustee, at any time after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or his wife, or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.

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(Part II.—Annulment of Adjudication.—Sections 27-30.)

2) If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the Court may, by warrant, cause him if in British India to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

(3) The Court may examine on oath, either by word of mouth or by written interrogatories, any person so brought before it concerning the debtor, his dealings or property.

(4) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he is indebted to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, order him to pay to the receiver or trustee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount admitted, or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount in question or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination.

(5) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, order him to deliver to the official receiver or trustee such property, or any part thereof, at such time, and in such manner, and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

(6) The Court may, if it think fit, issue a commission for the examination beyond the limits of British India of any person who if in British India would be liable to be brought before it for examination under this section.

Discharge of Bankrupt.

27. (1) A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until the public examination of the bankrupt is concluded. The application shall be heard in open Court.

(2) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official receiver as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or with respect to his after-acquired property: Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, and shall, on proof of any of the facts hereinafter mentioned, either refuse the order, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge, subject to such conditions as aforesaid.

(3) The facts hereinbefore referred to are—

(a) that the bankrupt has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy;

(b) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(c) that the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it;

(d) that the bankrupt has brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations or unjustifiable extravagance in living;

(e) that the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any action or suit properly brought against him;

(f) that the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order, when unable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(g) that the bankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt, or made under any enactment in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions a composition or arrangement with his creditors;

(h) that the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(4) For the purposes of this section the report of the official receiver shall be *prima facie* evidence of the statements therein contained.

(5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published

in the prescribed manner and sent fourteen days at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Court may hear the official receiver and the trustee, and may also hear any creditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evidence as it may think fit.

(6) The Court may, in making an order of discharge, pass a decree against the debtor in favour of the official receiver or trustee for any balance of the debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of his discharge; but in such case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his debts.

(7) A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the trustee may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the trustee, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation.

28. In either of the following cases; that is to say:—

(1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settlor is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement; or

(2) in the case of any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not being money or property of or in right of his wife);

if the settlor is adjudged bankrupt or compounds or arranges with his creditors, and it appears to the Court that such settlement, covenant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay creditors, or was unjustifiable having regard to the state of the settlor's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement, as the case may be, in like manner as in cases where the debtor has been guilty of fraud.

29. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt on a recognizance, nor from any debt with which the bankrupt may be chargeable at the suit of the Crown or of any person for any offence against an enactment relating to any branch of the public revenue, or at the suit of the sheriff or other public officer on a bail bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence; and he shall not be discharged from such excepted debts unless the Government certifies in writing its consent to his being discharged therefrom.

(2) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party, nor from any debt or liability whereof he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptcy, and of the validity of the proceedings therein; and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

(5) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the receiving order was a partner or co-trustee with the bankrupt or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

PART II.

ANNULMENT OF ADJUDICATION.

30. (1) Where in the opinion of the Court a debtor ought not to have been adjudged bankrupt, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt are paid in full, or where proceedings are pending in the United Kingdom or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India for the distribution of the estate and effects of the bankrupt among his creditors under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions and it appears to

& 12 Vic.,
21, ss. 47 &
41.
& 47 Vic., c.
s. 28.]

& 12 Vic.,
21, ss. 50 &
41.]

IV of 1900.

& 12 Vic.,
21, ss. 47 &
41.
& 47 Vic., c.
s. 28.]

& 12 Vic.,
21, ss. 47 &
41.
& 47 Vic., c.
s. 28.]

& 12 Vic.,
21, ss. 47 &
41.
& 47 Vic., c.
s. 28.]

[New.]

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part II.—Administration of Property.—Sections 31-37.)

the Court that the distribution ought to take place in that part of Her Majesty's dominions, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order, annul the adjudication.

[1 & 12 Vic., c. 39, s. 7 & 11.] (2) Where an adjudication is annulled under this section, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the official receiver, trustee or other person acting under their authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrupt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or in default of any such appointment revert to the debtor for all his estate or interest therein on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare by order.

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith published in the prescribed manner.

[6 & 47 Vic., s. 30.] (4) For the purposes of this section any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full if the debtor enters into a bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs; and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Proof of Debts.

[1 & 12 Vic., s. 41. & 47 Vic., c. 37.] 31. (1) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise or breach of trust shall not be provable in bankruptcy.

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankruptcy available against the debtor shall not prove under the order for any debt or liability contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(3) Save as aforesaid, all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankruptcy.

[1 & 12 Vic., c. 37, s. 48.] (4) An estimate shall be made by the trustee of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the trustee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.

(6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in bankruptcy.

(8) "Liability" shall for the purposes of this Act include any compensation for work or labour done, any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it shall include any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or money's worth, whether the payment is as respects amount fixed or unliquidated; as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any one contingency or on two or more contingencies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules or as matter of opinion.

[1 & 12 Vic., c. 39, s. 47 Vic., c. 37.] 32. Where there have been mutual credits, mutual debts or other mutual dealings between a debtor and another person, and the account of what is due from one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; but a person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefit of any set-off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the debtor notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and available against him.

33. With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right of proof by secured and other creditors, the admission and rejection of proofs, and the other matters referred to in the second schedule, the rules in that schedule shall be observed. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 53, s. 30.]

34. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be paid in priority to all other debts— [46 & 47 Vic., c. 53, s. 40.]

(a) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to Her Majesty, to any local authority or otherwise, due from the bankrupt at the date of the receiving order, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before such time;

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees; and [11 & 12 Vic., c. 31, s. 48.]

(c) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order.

(2) The foregoing debts shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the bankrupt is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(3) In the case of partners the joint estate shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of their joint debts, and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. If there is a surplus of the separate estates, it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint estate. [Act IX of 1872, s. 202.]

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in the bankruptcy shall be paid *pari passu*.

(5) If there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the receiving order at the rate of four per centum per annum on all debts proved in the bankruptcy.

35. (1) Where at the time of the presentation of the petition in bankruptcy any person is an apprentice or is an articled clerk to the bankrupt, the adjudication of bankruptcy shall, if either bankrupt or apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the trustee to that effect, be a complete discharge of the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement; and if any money has been paid by or on behalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a fee, the trustee may, on the application of the apprentice or clerk, or of some person on this behalf, pay such sum as the trustee, subject to an appeal to the Court, thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's property, to or for the use of the apprentice or clerk, regard being had to the amount paid by him or on his behalf, and to the time during which he served with the bankrupt under the contract or articles before the commencement of the bankruptcy, and to the other circumstances of the case. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 53, s. 41.]

(2) Where it appears expedient to a trustee, he may, on the application of any apprentice or articled clerk to the bankrupt, or any person acting on behalf of such apprentice or articled clerk, instead of acting under the preceding provisions of this section, transfer the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement to some other person.

36. (1) The landlord or other person to whom any rent is due from the bankrupt may at any time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy, exercise his right of distress (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt; for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if such distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptcy it shall be available only for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 31, s. 28. & 47 Vic., c. 53, s. 42.]

(2) For the purposes of this section the term "order of adjudication" shall be deemed to include an order for the administration of the estate of a deceased person who dies insolvent.

Property available for Payment of Debts.

37. The bankruptcy of a debtor, whether the same takes place on the debtor's own petition or upon that of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptcy being committed on [46 & 47 Vic., c. 53, s. 43.]

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 38-41.)

which a receiving order is made against him, or, if the bankrupt is proved to have committed more acts of bankruptcy than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the bankrupt within three months next preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition; but no bankruptcy petition, receiving order or adjudication shall be rendered invalid by reason of any act of bankruptcy anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 7, s. 44.]

38. The property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the bankrupt, shall not comprise the following particulars:—

(1) property held by the bankrupt on trust for any other person;

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 7.]

(2) the tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing-apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, to a value, inclusive of tools and apparel and bedding, not exceeding two hundred rupees in the whole;

But it shall comprise the following particulars:—

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 7.]

(i) all such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankrupt at the commencement of the bankruptcy or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge;

(ii) the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the bankrupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or before his discharge, except the right of nomination to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice; and

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 23.]

(iii) all moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof: Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section.

Effect of Bankruptcy on antecedent Transactions.

[Cl. Act XIV of 1862, s. 205.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 45.]

39. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the trustee in bankruptcy of the debtor, except in respect of assets realized in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor, has been given to the Court executing the decree.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a mortgagee or encumbrancer of property against which a decree is executed.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 46.]

40. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution, and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property to be delivered to the official receiver or trustee under the order, but the costs of the execution shall be a charge on the property so delivered, and the official receiver or trustee may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

(2) An execution levied against the property of a debtor is not invalid by reason only of its being an act of bankruptcy, and a person who purchases the property in good faith under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to them against the trustee in bankruptcy.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 47.]

41. (1) Any settlement of property not being a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settlement made on or for the wife or children of the settlor of property which has accrued to the settlor after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the settlor becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy, and shall, if the settlor becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy, unless the parties claiming under the settlement

can prove that the settlor was at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, and that the interest of the settlor in such property had passed to the trustee of such settlement on the execution thereof.

(2) Any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest, whether vested or contingent, in possession or remainder, and not being money or property or of in right of his wife, shall, on his becoming bankrupt before the property or money has been actually transferred or paid pursuant to the contract or covenant, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

(3) "Settlement" shall for the purposes of this section include any conveyance or transfer of property.

42. (1) Every conveyance or transfer of property or charge thereon made, every payment made, every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

43. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of bankruptcy on an execution or attachment, and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in this case of a bankruptcy—

- (a) any payment of the bankrupt to any of his creditors;
- (b) any payment or delivery to the bankrupt;
- (c) any conveyance or assignment by the bankrupt for valuable consideration;
- (d) any contract, dealing or transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration:

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

- (1) the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place before the date of the receiving order; and
- (2) the person (other than the debtor) to, by or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction was made, executed or entered into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction notice of any available act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt before that time.

Realization of Property.

44. (1) The trustee shall, as soon as may be, take possession of the deeds, books and documents of the bankrupt, and all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery.

(2) The trustee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the bankrupt, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall have such of the powers conferred on a receiver under that section as may be specified in general rules, and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly.

(3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of stock, shares in ships, shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company, office or person, the trustee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt.

(4) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of things in action, such things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the trustee.

(5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the trustee all money and securities in his possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the trustee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the trustee.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 45-49.)

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 61.] **45.** Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of a bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt, or of any other person in British India, and with a view to such seizure may break open any house, building or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place in British India not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search-warrant to any Police-officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 27. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 63.] **46.** (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy or of Her Majesty's Indian marine service, or an officer or clerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the trustee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankrupt's pay or salary as the Court, on the application of the trustee, with the consent of the chief officer of the department under which the pay or salary is enjoyed, may direct. Before making any order under this sub-section the Court shall communicate with the chief officer of the department as to the amount, time and manner of the payment to the trustee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief officer to the terms of such payment.

(2) Where a bankrupt is in the receipt of a salary or income other than as aforesaid, or is entitled to any half pay, or pension, or to any compensation granted by the Government, the Court, on the application of the trustee, shall, from time to time, make such order as it thinks just for the payment of the salary, income, half pay, pension or compensation, or of any part thereof, to the trustee to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss a bankrupt, or to declare the pension, half pay or compensation of any bankrupt to be forfeited.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 7. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 64.] **47.** (1) Until a trustee is appointed the official receiver shall be the trustee for the purposes of this Act, and, immediately on a debtor being adjudged bankrupt, the property of the bankrupt shall vest in the trustee.

(2) On the appointment of a trustee the property shall forthwith pass to and vest in the trustee appointed.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 20.] (3) The property of the bankrupt shall pass from trustee to trustee, including under that term the official receiver when he fills the office of trustee, and shall vest in the trustee for the time being during his continuance in office, without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatsoever.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 65.] **48.** (1) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of any tenancy burdened with property, onerous covenants, of shares or stock in companies, of unprofitable contracts, or of any other property that is unsaleable, or not readily saleable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act, or to the payment of any sum of money, the trustee, notwithstanding that he has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the property, or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto, but subject to the provisions of this section, may, by writing signed by him, at any time within three months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, or, where a person other than the official receiver is appointed trustee, after the first appointment of a trustee, disclaim the property.

Provided that where any such property shall not have come to the knowledge of the trustee within one month after the adjudication or appointment (as the case may be), he may disclaim such property at any time within two months after he first became aware thereof.

(2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclaimer, the rights, interests and liabilities of the bankrupt and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the trustee from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the bankrupt and his property and the trustee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

(3) A trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim a tenancy without the leave of the Court, except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules; and the Court may, before or on granting such leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave and make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy as the Court thinks just.

(4) The trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this section in any case where an application in writing has been made to the trustee by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and the trustee has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not; and, in the case of a contract, if the trustee, after such application as aforesaid, does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

(5) The Court may, on the application of any person who is, as against the trustee, entitled to the benefit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the bankrupt, make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the non-performance of the contract, or otherwise, as to the Court may seem equitable, and any damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt under the bankruptcy.

(6) The Court may, on application by any person either claiming any interest in any disclaimed property, or under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property, and on hearing such persons as it thinks fit, make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to any person entitled thereto, or to whom it may seem just that the same should be delivered by way of compensation for such liability as aforesaid, or a trustee for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just; and, on any such vesting order being made, the property comprised therein shall vest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose.

Provided always that, where the property disclaimed is a tenancy, the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of any person claiming under the bankrupt, whether as under-tenant or as mortgagee by demise, except upon the terms of making such person subject to the same liabilities and obligations as the bankrupt was subject to under the tenancy in respect of the property at the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed, and any mortgage or under-tenant declining to accept a vesting order upon such terms shall be excluded from all interest in and security upon the property; and if there shall be no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to accept an order upon such terms, the Court shall have power to vest the bankrupt's estate and interest in the property in any person bound either personally or in a representative character, and either alone or jointly with the bankrupt, to discharge the tenant's liabilities and obligations, freed and discharged from all estates, incumbrances and interests created therein by the bankrupt.

(7) Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the bankrupt to the extent of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the bankruptcy.

49. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee may do or any of the following things:—

(a) sell all or any part of the property of the bankrupt (including the goodwill of the business, if any, and the book debts due or growing due to the bankrupt) by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels;

(b) give receipts for any money received by him, which receipts shall effectually discharge the person paying the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof;

(c) prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend in respect of any debt due to the bankrupt;

(d) exercise any powers the capacity to exercise which is vested in the trustee under this Act, and execute any powers-of-attorney, deeds and other instruments for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act;

(e) deal with property to which the bankrupt is beneficially entitled as tenant in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it.

(2) Any dealing by a trustee under clause (e) with any property to which the bankrupt is before his discharge entitled as in that clause mentioned shall, although the bankrupt be dead at the time of that dealing, be as valid and have the same operation as if the bankrupt were then alive,

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part IV.—Official Receivers.—Sections 50-60.)

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 57.] **50.** The trustee may, with the permission of the committee of inspection, do all or any of the following things:—
Powers exercisable by trustee with permission of committee of inspection.

- (1) carry on the business of the bankrupt, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;
- [11 & 12 Vic., c. 11, s. 29.] (2) bring, institute or defend any action, suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the bankrupt;
- (3) employ a solicitor or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the committee of inspection;
- (4) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankrupt a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the committee think fit;
- (5) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the bankrupt for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;
- [11 & 12 Vic., c. 11, s. 29.] (6) refer any dispute to arbitration, compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, whether present or future, certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the bankrupt and any person who may have incurred any liability to the bankrupt, on the receipt of such sums, payable at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on;
- (7) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptcy;
- (8) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bankrupt, made or capable of being made on the trustee by any person or by the trustee on any person;
- (9) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

The permission given for the purposes of this section shall not be a general permission to do all or any of the above-mentioned things, but shall only be a permission to do the particular thing or things for which permission is sought in the specified case or cases.

Distribution of Property.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 11, s. 41.] **51.** (1) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration, or otherwise, the trustee shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts.

(2) The first dividend, if any, shall be declared and distributed within four months after the conclusion of the first meeting of creditors, unless the trustee satisfies the committee of inspection that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration to a later date.

(3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and distributed at intervals of not more than six months.

(4) Before declaring a dividend the trustee shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be published in the prescribed manner, and shall also send reasonable notice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the bankrupt's statement who has not proved his debts.

(5) When the trustee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable, and a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the estate.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 59.] **52.** (1) Where one partner of a firm is adjudged bankrupt, a creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the bankrupt until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.

(2) Where joint and separate properties are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, subject to any order to the contrary that may be made by the Court on the application of any person interested, be declared together; and the expenses of and incident to such dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the trustee between the joint and separate properties, regard being had to the work done for and the benefit received by each property.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 43.] **53.** In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the trustee shall make provision for debts provable in bankruptcy, appearing from the bankrupt's statement, or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the trustee is acting that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, or to establish them if disputed, and also for debts provable in bankruptcy the subject of claims not yet determined. He shall also make provision for any disputed proofs or claims, and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 61.] **54.** Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being in the hands of the trustee any dividend or dividends he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 62.] **55.** When the trustee has realized all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in the joint opinion of himself and of the committee of inspection, be realized without needlessly protracting the trusteeship, he shall declare a final dividend, but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court within a time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or if the Court on application by any such claimant grant him further time for establishing his claims, then on the expiration of such further time the property of the bankrupt shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any other persons.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 45.] **56.** No suit or action for a dividend shall lie against the trustee, but if the trustee refuses to pay any dividend the Court may, if it thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 61.] **57.** (1) The trustee, with the permission of the committee of inspection, may appoint the bankrupt himself to superintend the management of the property of the bankrupt or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the trustee may direct.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 47.] (2) The trustee may, from time to time, with the permission of the committee of inspection, make such allowance as he may think just to the bankrupt out of his property for the support of the bankrupt and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but any such allowance may be reduced by the Court.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 63.] **58.** The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest, as by this Act provided, and of the costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings under the bankruptcy petition.

PART IV.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 14.] **59.** (1) The Chief Justice of each High Court may, at any time after the passing of this Act, and, from time to time, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be official receiver of debtors' estates for that Court, and may remove any person so appointed from that office.

(2) The Local Government may in like manner appoint any such person as it thinks fit to be official receiver of debtors' estates for any other Court having bankruptcy jurisdiction under this Act, and remove any person so appointed from such office.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 39.] **60.** (1) The duties of the official receiver shall have relation both to the conduct of the debtor and to the administration of the estate.

(2) An official receiver may, for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs, petitions or other proceedings under this Act, administer oaths.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part V.—Trustees.—Sections 61-67.)

(3) All expressions referring to the trustee under a bankruptcy shall, unless the context otherwise requires or the Act otherwise provides, include the official receiver when acting as trustee.

(4) The trustee shall supply the official receiver with such information and give him such access to, and facilities for inspecting, the bankrupt's books and documents, and generally shall give him such aid, as may be requisite for enabling the official receiver to perform his duties under this Act.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 59.]

61. As regards the debtor, it shall be the duty of the official receiver—

- (1) to investigate the conduct of the debtor and to report to the Court, stating whether there is reason to believe that the debtor has committed any act which constitutes an offence under this Act or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, or which would justify the Court in refusing, suspending or qualifying an order for his discharge;
- (2) to make such other reports concerning the conduct of the debtor as the Court may direct;
- (3) to take such part as may be directed by the Court in the public examination of the debtor;
- (4) to take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any fraudulent debtor as the Court may direct.

XIV of 1880.

46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 70.]

62. (1) As regards the estate of a debtor it shall be the duty of the official receiver—

- (a) pending the appointment of trustee, to act as interim receiver of the debtor's estate, and, where a special manager is not appointed, as manager thereof;
- (b) to authorise the special manager to raise money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in any case where, in the interests of the creditors, it appears necessary so to do;
- (c) to summon and preside at the first meeting of creditors;
- (d) to issue forms of proxy for use at the meetings of creditors;
- (e) to report to the creditors as to any proposal which the debtor may have made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs;
- (f) to advertise the receiving order, the date of the creditors' first meeting and of the debtor's public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise;
- (g) to act as trustee where no trustee is appointed or during any vacancy in the office of trustee.

(2) For the purpose of his duties as interim receiver or manager the official receiver shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure as may be specified in the general rules, but shall, as far as practicable, consult the wishes of the creditors with respect to the management of the debtor's property; and may for that purpose, if he thinks it advisable, summon meetings of the persons claiming to be creditors, and shall not, unless the Court otherwise orders, incur any expense beyond such as is requisite for the protection of the debtor's property or the disposing of perishable goods:

Provided that, when the debtor cannot himself prepare a proper statement of affairs, the official receiver may, subject to any prescribed conditions, and at the expense of the estate, employ some person or persons to assist in the preparation of the statement of affairs.

(3) Every official receiver shall account to the Court and pay over all moneys and deal with all securities in such manner as the Court, from time to time, directs.

PART V.
TRUSTEES.

Remuneration of Trustee.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 1, s. 10.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 72.]

63. (1) Where the creditors appoint any person to be trustee of a debtor's estate, his remuneration (if any) shall be fixed by an ordinary resolution of the creditors, or, if the creditors so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realized, after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

(2) If one-fourth in number or value of the creditors dissent from the resolution, or the bankrupt satisfies the Court that the remuneration is unnecessarily large, the Court shall fix the amount of the remuneration.

(3) The resolution shall express what expenses the remuneration is to cover, and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's estate, or to the creditors, in respect of any expenses which the remuneration is expressed to cover.

(4) Where no remuneration has been voted to a trustee, he shall be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate such proper costs and expenses incurred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankruptcy as the prescribed officer may allow.

(5) A trustee shall not, under any circumstances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the bankrupt, or any solicitor, auctioneer or any other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy, any gift, remuneration or pecuniary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remuneration fixed by the creditors and payable out of the estate, nor shall he make any arrangement for giving up, or give up, any part of his remuneration, either as receiver, manager or trustee, to the bankrupt, or any solicitor or other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy.

Costs.

64. (1) Where a trustee or manager receives remuneration for his services as such, no payment shall be allowed in his accounts in respect of the performance by any other person of the ordinary duties which are required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be performed by himself.

(2) Where the trustee is a solicitor, he may contract that the remuneration for his services as trustee shall include all professional services.

(3) All bills and charges of solicitors, managers, accountants, auctioneers, brokers and other persons, not being trustees, shall be taxed by the prescribed officer, and no payments in respect thereof shall be allowed in the trustee's accounts without proof of such taxation having been made. The officer shall satisfy himself before passing such bills and charges that the employment of such solicitors and other persons, in respect of the particular matters out of which such charges arise, has been duly sanctioned.

(4) Every such person shall, on request by the trustee (which request the trustee shall make a sufficient time before declaring a dividend), deliver his bill of costs or charges to the prescribed officer, and if he fails to do so within seven days after receipt of the request, or such further time as the Court, on application, may grant, the trustee shall declare and distribute the dividend without regard to any claim by him, and thereupon any such claim shall be forfeited as well against the trustee personally as against the estate.

Receipts, Payments, Accounts, Audit.

65. (1) An account called the bankruptcy estates account shall be kept by the Court with such Government treasury or bank as the Governor General in Council may direct, and all moneys realized on account of a bankrupt's estate by the Court or any officer thereof under this Act shall, unless it is otherwise prescribed, be paid to that account.

(2) Every trustee in bankruptcy shall, in such manner and at such times as the Court, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, directs, pay the money received by him to the bankruptcy estates account, and the treasury or bank shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid.

(3) Subject to any general rules relating to small bankruptcies under Part VII of this Act, where the debtor at the date of the receiving order has an account at a bank, such account shall not be withdrawn until the expiration of seven days from the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors, unless the Court, for the safety of the account, or other sufficient cause, orders the withdrawal of the account.

(4) If a trustee at any time retains for more than ten days a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or such other amount as the Court in any particular case authorizes him to retain, then, unless he explains the retention to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall pay interest on the amount so retained in excess at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and shall have no claim for remuneration, and may be removed from his office by the Court, and shall be liable to pay any expenses occasioned by reason of his default.

(5) All payments out of money standing to the credit of the bankruptcy estates account shall be made by the treasury or bank in the prescribed manner.

66. No trustee in a bankruptcy or under any composition or scheme of arrangement shall pay into private account any sums received by him as trustee into his private banking account.

67. (1) Whenever the cash balance standing to the credit of the bankruptcy estates account is in excess of the amount which, in the opinion of the Court, is required for the time being to answer demands in respect of bankrupts' estates, the Court shall notify the same to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and shall pay over the

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 73.]

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 1, s. 10-21.
Ben. rules, 15.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 74.]

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 1, s. 24.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 75.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 76.]

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part V.—Trustees.—Sections 68-79.)

same, or any part thereof, as the officer may direct, to the officer, and the officer may invest the said sums or any part thereof in Government securities to be placed to the credit of the said account.

(2) Whenever any part of the money so invested is, in the opinion of the Court, required to answer any demands in respect of bankrupts' estates, the Court shall notify to the officer the amount so required, and the officer shall thereupon repay to the Court such sum as may be required to the credit of the bankrupts' estates account, and for that purpose may direct the sale of such part of the said securities as may be necessary.

(3) The dividends on the investments under this section shall be paid to such account as the Governor General in Council may direct, and regard shall be had to the amount thus derived in fixing the fees payable in respect of bankruptcy proceedings.

68. (1) Every trustee shall, at such times as may be prescribed, but not less than twice in each year during his tenure of office, send to the Court, or as it directs, an account of his receipts and payments as such trustee.

(2) The account shall be in a prescribed form, shall be made in duplicate, and shall be verified by a declaration in the prescribed form.

(3) The Court shall cause the accounts so sent to be audited, and for the purposes of the audit the trustee shall furnish the Court with such vouchers and information as the Court may require, and the Court may at any time require the production of and inspect any books or accounts kept by the trustee.

(4) When any such account has been audited, a copy thereof shall be filed in the Court, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor, or of the bankrupt, or of any person interested,

69. The trustee shall, whenever required by any creditor so to do, and on payment by such creditor of the prescribed fee, furnish and transmit to such creditor by post a list of the creditors, showing in such list the amount of the debt due to each of such creditors.

70. The trustee shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper books to be kept by books, in which he shall from time to time cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed; and any creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent inspect any such books.

71. (1) Every trustee in a bankruptcy shall from time to time, as may be prescribed, and not less than once in every year, during the continuance of the bankruptcy, submit to the Court a statement showing the proceedings in the bankruptcy up to the date of the statement, containing the prescribed particulars, and made out in the prescribed form.

(2) The Court shall cause the statements so transmitted to be examined, and shall call the trustee to account for any misfeasance, neglect or omission which may appear on the said statements or in his accounts or otherwise, and may require the trustee to make good any loss which the estate of the bankrupt may have sustained by the misfeasance, neglect or omission.

Release of Trustee.

72. (1) When the trustee has realised all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needlessly protracting the trusteeship, and distributed a final dividend, if any, or has ceased to act by the reason of a composition having been approved, or as resigned, or has been removed from his office, the Court shall, on his application, cause a report on his accounts to be prepared, and, on his complying with all the requirements of the Court, shall take into consideration the report, and any objection which may be urged by any creditor or person interested against the release of the trustee, and shall either grant or withhold the release accordingly.

(2) Where the release of a trustee is withheld, the Court may, on the application of any creditor or person interested, make such order as it thinks just, charging the trustee with the consequences of any act or default he may have done or made contrary to his duty.

(3) An order of the Court releasing the trustee shall discharge him from all liability in respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bankrupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as trustee; but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

(4) Where the trustee has not previously resigned or been removed, his release shall operate as a removal of him from his office, and thereupon the official receiver shall be the trustee.

Official Name.

73. The trustee may sue and be sued by the official name of "the trustee of the property of" [46 & 47 Vic. 52, s. 93.]

Official name of trustee. a bankrupt, "inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description, make contracts, sue and be sued, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Appointment and Removal.

74. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the creditors may, if they think fit, appoint more persons than one to the office of trustee; and when more persons than one are appointed they shall declare whether any act required or authorised to be done by the trustee is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons, but all such persons are in this Act included under the term "trustee," and shall be joint-tenants of the property of the bankrupt.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the creditors may also appoint persons to act as trustees in succession in the event of one or more of the persons first named declining to accept the office of trustee, or failing to give security, or not being approved of by the Court.

75. If a receiving order is made against a trustee, he shall thereby vacate his office of trustee.

Office of trustee vacated by insolvency. [46 & 47 Vic. 52, s. 93.]

76. (1) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which seven days' notice has been given, remove a trustee appointed by them, and may at the same or any subsequent meeting appoint another person to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided in case of a vacancy in the office of trustee.

(2) If the Court is of opinion that a trustee appointed by the creditors is guilty of misconduct, or fails to perform his duties under this Act, the Court may remove him from his office.

77. (1) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a trustee, the creditors in general meeting may appoint a person to fill the vacancy, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken as in the case of a first appointment.

(2) The official receiver shall, on the requisition of any creditor, summon a meeting for the purpose of filling any such vacancy.

(3) If the creditors do not within three weeks after the occurrence of a vacancy appoint a person to fill the vacancy, the official receiver shall report the matter to the Court, and the Court may appoint a trustee; but in such case the creditors or committee of inspection shall have the same power of appointing a trustee as in the case of a first appointment.

(4) If no trustee is appointed, and during any vacancy in the office of trustee, the official receiver shall act as trustee and shall have all the powers of a trustee.

Voting Powers of Trustee.

78. The vote of the trustee, or of his partner, clerk, solicitor or solicitor's clerk, either as creditor or as proxy for a creditor, shall not be reckoned in the majority required for passing any resolution affecting the remuneration or conduct of the trustee.

Limitation of voting powers of trustee. [46 & 47 Vic. 52, s. 93.]

Control over Trustee.

79. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee shall, in the administration of the property of the bankrupt and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by resolution of the creditors at any general meeting, or by the committee of inspection; and any directions so given by the creditors at any general meeting shall in case of conflict be deemed to override any directions given by the committee of inspection.

(2) The trustee may, from time to time, summon general meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution, either at the meeting appointing the trustee or otherwise, may direct or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

[11 & 12 Vic. c. 21, s. 33. Gen. rules, 39-41. 46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 79.]

[46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 70.]

[46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 80.]

[46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 81.]

[46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 82.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part VI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 80-91.)*

(3) The trustee may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the bankruptcy.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 2, s. 90.] **80.** If the bankrupt or any of the creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the trustee, he may apply to the Court; and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 2, s. 91.] **81. (1)** The Court shall take cognizance of the conduct of trustees, and in the event of any trustee not faithfully performing his duties and duly observing all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment or by rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Court by any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

(2) The Court may at any time require any trustee to answer any inquiry made by it in relation to any bankruptcy in which the trustee is engaged, and may examine on oath the trustee or any other person concerning the bankruptcy.

(3) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the trustee.

PART VI.

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT.

Jurisdiction.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 2, s. 92.] **82. (1)** The Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall be—

- Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy.
- (a) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;
 - (b) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and
 - (c) such other Civil Courts as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf in the territories administered by it.

[New.] **83.** For the purposes of this Act the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Courts shall be as follows, namely:—

- Local limits of their jurisdiction.
- (a) the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts of Judicature shall be the local limits for the time being of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;
 - (b) the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall comprise the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyah and Bassein;
 - (c) the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 2, s. 93.] **84.** All matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given by this Act shall, in each of the said High Courts of Judicature, be ordinarily transacted and disposed of by or under the direction of one of the Judges of that Court; and the Chief Justice shall, from time to time, assign a Judge for that purpose.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 2, s. 97 (2).] **85.** Any proceedings in bankruptcy pending in any Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under section 82, and all the parties to the proceedings, may at any time, and at any stage thereof, and either with or without application from any of the parties thereto, be transferred by the High Court of the province to itself or to any other Court appointed as aforesaid in the province.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 2, s. 97 (3).] **86.** If any question of law arises in any bankruptcy proceeding in a Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under section 82, and all the parties to the proceeding desire, or one of them and the Judge of the Court may desire, to have the question determined in the first instance in the High Court of the province, the Judge shall state the facts, in the form of a special case, for the opinion of that High Court. The special case and the proceedings, or such of them as may be required, shall be transmitted to the High Court for the purposes of the determination.

87. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, the Judge of a Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy may exercise in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction.

88. (1) Subject to general rules limiting the powers conferred by this section, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, from time to time, direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court appointed by it in this behalf shall have all or any of the powers in this section mentioned; and any order made or act done by such Judge of the Small Cause Court in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the High Court.

(2) The powers referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely:—

- (a) to hear bankruptcy petitions, and to make receiving orders and adjudications thereon;
- (b) to hold the public examination of debtors;
- (c) to grant orders of discharge;
- (d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;
- (e) to make interim orders in any case of urgency;
- (f) to make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which by any rule in that behalf is prescribed as proper to be made or exercised in chambers;
- (g) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application;
- (h) to summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debtor or to be indebted to him, or capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property.

(3) A Judge of the Small Cause Court shall not have power to commit for contempt of Court.

89. A Court appointed by a Local Government under section 82 shall, for the purposes of its bankruptcy jurisdiction, in addition to its ordinary powers, have all the powers and jurisdiction possessed by any of the said High Courts of Judicature, and the orders of the Court may be enforced accordingly in manner prescribed.

90. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of bankruptcy coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

(2) A Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall not be subject to be restrained in the execution of its powers under this Act by the order of any other Court, nor shall any appeal lie from its decisions, except in manner directed by this Act.

(3) Where a receiving order has been made in any of the said High Courts of Judicature under this Act, the Judge by whom such order was made shall have power, if he sees fit, without any further consent, to order the transfer to such Judge of any suit or action by or against the bankrupt pending before any other Judge or Judges of the Court.

(4) Where default is made by a trustee, debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction given by the Court or by an official receiver or any other officer of the Court under any power conferred by this Act, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or other duly authorised person, order such defaulting trustee, debtor or person to comply with the order or direction so given; and the Court may also, if it shall think fit, upon any such application, make an immediate order for the commitment of such defaulting trustee, debtor or other person if in British India: Provided that the power given by this sub-section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for any other right or remedy in respect of such default.

Appeals.

91. (1) Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act may review, rescind or vary any order made by it under its bankruptcy jurisdiction.

(2) Orders in bankruptcy matters shall, at the instance of any person aggrieved, be subject to appeal as follows:—
(a) an appeal shall lie from the order of a single Judge of one of the said High Courts of Judicature to the High Court.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part VII.—Small Bankruptcies.—Part VIII.—Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors.—Sections 92-105.)*

- (b) an appeal shall lie from the order of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon to the Special Court;
- (c) an appeal shall lie from the order of a Court appointed by a Local Government under section 82 to the High Court of the province;
- (d) no appeal shall be entertained except in conformity with such general rules as may for the time being be in force in relation to the appeal.

Procedure.

46 & 47 Vic.,
[52, s. 105.] 92. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding in Court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.

(3) The Court may at any time amend any written process or proceeding under this Act upon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.

(4) Where by this Act or by general rules the time for doing any act or thing is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit to impose.

(5) Subject to general rules, the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either *vide roce* or by interrogatories, or upon affidavit, or by commission beyond the limits of British India.

(6) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors, the Court may, if it thinks fit, and on the report of the official receiver that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of such joint debtors if he is unavoidably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence abroad.

46 & 47 Vic., c.
[52, s. 106.] 93. Where two or more bankruptcy petitions are presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings, or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

46 & 47 Vic., c.
[52, s. 107.] 94. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of the petitioning creditor.

46 & 47 Vic., c.
[52, s. 108.] 95. If a debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive.

46 & 47 Vic., c.
[52, s. 109.] 96. The Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, make an order staying the proceedings under a bankruptcy petition, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court may think just.

46 & 47 Vic., c.
[52, s. 110.] 97. Any creditor whose debtor is sufficient to entitle him to present a bankruptcy petition against all the partners of a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners of the firm without including the others.

46 & 47 Vic., c.
[52, s. 111.] 98. Where there or more respondents than one to a petition, the Court may dismiss the petition as to one or more of them, without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them.

46 & 47 Vic., c.
[52, s. 112.] 99. Where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition against or by one to be vested in same member of a partnership, any other bankruptcy petition against or by a member of the same partnership shall be filed in or transferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petition is in course of prosecution; and if a trustee has been appointed in respect of the property of the first-mentioned member of the partnership, the same trustee shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be appointed in respect of the property of the last-mentioned member, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

46 & 47 Vic., c.
[52, s. 113.] 100. Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankrupt, the Court may authorise the trustee to commence and prosecute any suit or action in the name of the trustee, and of the bankrupt's partner; and any release by such partner of the debt or demand to which the action relates shall be void; but notice of the application for authority to commence the suit or action shall be given to him, and he may show cause against it and on his application the Court may make

the proceeds of the action, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs.

101. Where a bankrupt is a contractor in respect of any contract jointly with any person or persons, such person or persons may sue or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the bankrupt.

102. Any two or more persons, being partners, or any person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the firm; but in such case the Court may, on application by any person interested, or for the names of the persons who are partners in such firm or the name of such person to be disclosed in such manner, and verified on oath, or otherwise as the Court may direct.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKRUPTCIES.

103. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, or if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official receiver reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications:—

(a) if the debtor is a judged bankrupt, the official receiver shall be the trustee in the bankruptcy;

(b) there shall be no committee of inspection, but the official receiver may do with the permission of the Court all things which may be done by the trustee with the permission of the committee of inspection;

(c) such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed by general rules with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure; but nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor;

Provided that the creditors may at any time, with the previous permission of the Court, by special resolution, resolve that a person other than the official receiver be appointed trustee in the bankruptcy, and thereupon the bankruptcy shall proceed as if an order for summary administration had not been made.

PART VIII.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

104. (1) This part shall extend only to British India.

(2) "The Court" in this Part means the Court before which an accused person is tried.

(3) Nothing in this Part shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Part, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Part:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence

105. Any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the cases following, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; that is to say,—

(a) If he does not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fully and truly discover to the trustee administering his estate for the benefit of his creditors all his property, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade (if any), or laid out in the ordinary expense of his family, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;

(b) If he does not deliver up to such trustee, or as he directs, all such part of his property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;

(c) If he does not deliver up to such trustee, or as he directs, all books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his business or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 106-114.)*

(d) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals any part of his property to the value of one hundred rupees or upwards, or conceals any debt due to or from him, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(e) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he fraudulently removes any part of his property of the value of one hundred rupees or upwards:

(f) If he makes any material omission in any statement relating to his affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(g) If knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy, he fails for the period of a month to inform such trustee as aforesaid thereof:

(h) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(i) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals, destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of, any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(j) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(k) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering or making any omission, in any document affecting or relating to his property or affairs:

(l) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or at any meeting of his creditors within four months next before such presentation, he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses:

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 31.] (m) If while undischarged he obtains credit to the extent of two hundred rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged bankrupt:

(n) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, by any false representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same:

(o) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, obtains under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit, and has not paid for the same, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(p) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, junks, pledges or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(q) If he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors, or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his bankruptcy.

[32 & 33 Vic., c. 82, s. 12.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 103.] **106.** If any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months before such presentation, quits British India and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation for quitting British India and for taking with him, any part of his property to the amount of two hundred rupees or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, he shall (unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud) be

punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

107. Any person shall in each of the cases following be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; that is to say,—

(1) if in incurring any debt or liability he has obtained credit under false pretences, or by means of any other fraud;

(2) if he has with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, made, or caused to be made, any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property;

(3) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed or removed any part of his property since or within two months before the date of any unsatisfied decree or order for payment of money obtained against him.

108. If any creditor, in any bankruptcy composition or arrangement with creditors, wilfully and with intent to defraud makes any false claim, or any proof, declaration or statement of account which is untrue in any material particular, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

109. Where a debtor makes any composition or arrangement with his creditors, he shall remain liable for the unpaid balance of debt which he incurred or increased, or whereof before the date of the arrangement or composition he obtained forbearance, by any fraud, provided the defrauded creditor has not assented to the arrangement or composition otherwise than by proving his debt and accepting dividends.

110. Where the official receiver or a trustee in any bankruptcy reports to any Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy that in his opinion a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act has been guilty of any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code, or where any such Court is satisfied upon the representation of any creditor or member of the committee of inspection that there is ground to believe that the debtor has been guilty of any offence as aforesaid, that Court shall, if it appears to it that there is a reasonable probability that the debtor may be convicted, order the official receiver or trustee to prosecute him for such offence.

111. Where a debtor has been guilty of any offence he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

PART IX.**SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.***Application of Act.*

112. A married woman shall, in respect of her separate property (if any), be subject to this Act in the same way as if she were unmarried.

113. A receiving order shall not be made against any corporation, or against any partnership or association, or company registered under any enactment relating to companies, for the time being in force.

114. (1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor whose debt would have been sufficient to support a bankruptcy petition against such debtor, had he been alive, may present to the Court a petition in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to the Law of Bankruptcy.

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased debtor, the Court may, in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in bankruptcy of the deceased debtor's estate, or may, upon cause shown dismiss such petition with or without costs.

(3) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, be made until the expiration of two months from the date of the

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 115-124.)*

grant of probate or letters of administration, unless with the concurrence of the legal representative of the deceased debtor, or unless the petitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy within three months prior to his decease.

(4) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been commenced in any Court of justice for the administration of the deceased debtor's estate; but the Court may, in such case, on the application of any creditor, and on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts, transfer the proceedings to the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall ensue as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.

(5) Upon an order being made for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, the property of the debtor shall vest in the official receiver of the Court, as trustee thereof, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(6) With the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part III of this Act, relating to the administration of the property of a bankrupt, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to an order of adjudication under this Act.

(7) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration, the official receiver shall have regard to any claim by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate, and such claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order, and be payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in priority to all other debts.

(8) If, on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the official receiver, after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of bankruptcy, such surplus shall be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased debtor's estate, or dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(9) Notice to the legal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a creditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event of an order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of bankruptcy, and after such notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official receiver; save as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or any act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative before the date of the order for administration.

(10) Unless the context otherwise requires, "Court," in this section, means the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease: "creditor" means one or more creditors qualified to present a bankruptcy petition as in this Act provided.

(11) General rules, for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in bankruptcy.

General Rules.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 51, ss. 53 & 76, 46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 127.] 115. (1) The High Court of a province may, from time to time, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, make, revoke and alter general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

(2) All general rules made under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

(3) Such general rules as may be required for purposes of this Act may be made at any time after the passing of this Act.

(4) Provided that the said general rules so made, revoked or altered shall not extend the jurisdiction of the Court.

(5) After the commencement of this Act no general rule under the provisions of this section shall come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same has been made and issued.

Fees and Remuneration.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 51, s. 5, 46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 128.] 116. (1) The High Court of a province may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribe a scale of fees and percentages to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act, and direct by

whom and in what manner the same are to be collected, accounted for, and to what account they shall be paid.

(2) The High Court may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to the official receivers.

(3) This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act.

Evidence.

117. (1) A copy of the *Gazette of India* or of a Local *Gazette* to be ev- Government, containing any notice *Gazette*, c. 62, s. 132.] inserted therein in pursuance of this Act or the rules made under this Act, shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice.

(2) The production of a copy of the *Gazette* containing any notice of a receiving order, or of an order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, shall be conclusive evidence in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.

118. (1) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of credi- 46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 133.] tors under this Act, signed at the same time as the proceedings at meetings of or the next ensuing meeting by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(2) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.

119. Any petition or copy of a petition in bankruptcy, Evidence of proceed- any order or certificate or copy of an 46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 134.] ing in bankruptcy, order or certificate made by any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, any instrument or copy of an instrument, affidavit or document made or used in the course of any bankruptcy proceedings, or other proceedings had under this Act, shall, if it appears to be sealed with the seal of any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, or purports to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certified as a true copy by any Registrar thereof, be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.

120. Subject to general rules any affidavit may be used Evidence of affid- in a Bankruptcy Court if it is sworn— 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 96, 46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 135.] vits.

(1) in British India, before—

(a) any Court or Magistrate,

(b) any officer whom the High Court of a province may appoint in this behalf, or

(c) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf;

(2) in England, before any person authorised to administer oaths in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or before any Registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptcy Court authorised in writing on that behalf by the Judge of the Court;

(3) in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge Ordinary, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and

(4) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or other person qualified to administer oaths in that place (he being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or qualified as aforesaid by a British Minister or British Consul or Political Agent or by a notary public).

121. In case of the death of the debtor or his wife, or of Death of witness, a witness whose evidence has been received by any Court in any proceeding under this Act, the deposition of the person so deceased, purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Court, or a copy thereof purporting to be so sealed, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed to.

122. Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy un- 11 & 12 Vic., c. 62, s. 137.] der this Act shall have a seal describing the Court in such manner as may be directed by order of the High Court of the Province, and judicial notice shall be taken in all legal proceedings of the seal, and of the signature of the Judge or Registrar of any such Court having such jurisdiction.

123. A certificate of the Court, that a person has been Certificate of appoint- appointed trustee under this Act, shall 46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 138.] ment of trustee. be conclusive evidence of his appointment.

Time.

124. (1) Whereby this Act any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, then in the computation of that

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(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 125-134.)

limited time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding shall be done or taken at latest on the last day of that limited time as so computed, unless the last day is a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

(2) Where by this Act any act or proceeding is directed to be done or taken on a certain day, then, if that day happens to be a day on which the Court does not sit, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

Notices.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 142.] **125.** All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Formal Defects.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 143.] **126.** (1) No proceeding in bankruptcy shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity, unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment or election of a receiver, trustee or member of a committee of inspection shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

Bankrupt Trustee.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 147.] **127.** Where a bankrupt is a trustee within the Indian Trustee Act, 1850, section 35 of that Act shall have effect so as to authorize the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the bankrupt (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly.

Corporations, &c.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 148.] **128.** For all or any of the purposes of this Act, a corporation, partnership, &c. authorised in that behalf under the seal of the corporation; a firm may act by any of its members; and a limited company may act by its committee, manager or director, or when the matter is one in respect of which he has been placed under the care of a Court of Wards, by that Court or such person as it may appoint in this behalf.

Construction of former Acts, &c.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 149 (2).] **129.** Where by any enactment or instrument reference is made to the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21 (*the Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*), the enactment or instrument shall be construed and have effect as if reference were made therein to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 150.] **130.** The provisions of this Act relating to the remedies against the property of a debtor, the priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 3.] **131.** Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had at the commencement of this Act, and all solicitors or other persons who had the right of audience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the like right of audience in bankruptcy matters in the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid.

Unclaimed Funds or Dividends.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 152.] **132.** (1) Where the trustee, under any bankruptcy, composition or scheme pursuant to this Act, shall have under his control any unclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a final dividend, such trustee shall have in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed moneys arising from the property of the debtor, he shall forthwith pay the same to the bankruptcy estates account of the Court. The treasurer or bank at which the account is kept shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid, which shall be an effectual discharge to him in respect thereof.

(2) The Court, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint a person to collect and get in all such unclaimed or undistributed funds or dividends, and for the purposes of this section the Court shall have, and at the instance of the person so appointed or of its own motion may exercise, all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realization of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein, deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against such trustee.

(4) Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid in to the bankruptcy estates account pursuant to this section may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same; and the Court, if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, shall make an order for the payment to such person of the sum due.

(5) The Court may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, at any time after the passing of this Act open the account referred to in this Act as the bankruptcy estates account.

Interpretation.

133. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Province” means the territories under the administration of a Local Government;

“High Court of the province” means the highest Civil Court of appeal for the province;

“the Court” means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act;

“affidavit” includes declarations under any legislative enactment, affirmations and attestations on honour;

“available act of bankruptcy” means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made;

“debt provable in bankruptcy” or “provable debt” includes any debt or liability by this Act made provable in bankruptcy;

“general rules” include forms;

“oath” includes affirmation, declaration under any legislative enactment and attestation on honour;

“ordinary resolution” means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution;

“prescribed” means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Act;

“property” includes money, goods, things in action, land and every description of property, whether moveable or immovable, also obligations, covenants and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent, arising out of or incident to property as above defined;

“resolution” means ordinary resolution;

“secured creditor” means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor, or any part thereof, as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor;

“schedule” means schedule to this Act;

“sheriff” includes any officer charged with the execution of a writ or other process;

“special resolution” means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution;

“trustee” means the trustee in bankruptcy of a debtor's estate, and includes the official receiver where no other person is appointed trustee of the estate.

(2) The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of this Act.

Repeal.

134. (1) The enactments described in the third schedule are hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act to the extent mentioned in that schedule.

(2) The repeal effected by this Act shall not affect—

(a) anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any enactment repealed by this Act; nor

(b) any right or privilege acquired, or duty imposed, or liability or disqualification incurred, under any enactment so repealed; nor

(c) any fine, forfeiture or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed or to be committed against any enactment so repealed; nor

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(The First Schedule.—Meetings of Creditors.—The Second Schedule.—Proof of debts.)*

(d) the institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy, whether under any enactment so repealed or otherwise, for ascertaining any such liability or disqualification or enforcing or recovering any such fine, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid.

(5) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by this Act, all proceedings in any Court or before a Judge of any Court under any of the enactments repealed pending at the commencement of this Act shall, except so far as any provision of this Act is expressly applied to pending proceedings, continue, and those enactments shall, except as aforesaid, apply thereto, as if this Act had not passed.

(4) The person for the time being holding the office of official receiver for any of the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid or for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall, for the purposes of any such proceedings before that Court or any Judge thereof, be deemed to have been appointed official assignee under the said Act.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 14.)

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

1. The first meeting of creditors shall be summoned for a day not later than fourteen days after the date of the receiving order, unless the Court for any special reason deems it expedient that the meeting be summoned for a later day.

2. The official receiver shall summon the meeting by giving not less than seven days' notice of the time and place thereof in the prescribed manner.

3. The official receiver shall also, as soon as practicable, send to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs a notice of the time and place of the first meeting of creditors, accompanied by a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official receiver may think fit to make; but the proceedings at the first meeting shall not be invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting.

4. The meeting shall be held at such place as is in the opinion of the official receiver most convenient for the majority of the creditors.

5. The official receiver or the trustee may at any time summon a meeting of creditors, and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court, or so requested in writing by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

6. Meetings subsequent to the first meeting shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or if he has not proved at the address given in the debtor's statement of affairs, or at such other address as may be known to the person summoning the meeting.

7. The official receiver, or some person nominated by him, shall be the chairman at every meeting: Provided that, if the Court so directs, the chairman at any meetings subsequent to the first shall be such person as the meeting by resolution appoint.

8. A person shall not be entitled to vote as a creditor at the first or any other meeting of creditors unless he has duly proved a debt provable in bankruptcy to be due to him from the debtor, and the proof has been duly lodged before the time appointed for the meeting.

9. A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.

10. For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall, unless he surrenders his security, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence.

11. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him, unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend, to deduct it from his proof.

12. It shall be competent to the trustee or to the official receiver, within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made use of in voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up

the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value so estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty per centum: Provided that, where a creditor has put a value on such security, he may at any time before he has been required to give up such security as aforesaid correct such valuation by a new proof, and deduct such new value from his debt, but in that case such addition of twenty per centum shall not be made if the trustee requires the security to be given up.

13. If a receiving order is made against one partner of a firm, any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors, and shall be entitled to vote thereat.

14. The chairman of a meeting shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of voting, but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof of a creditor should be admitted or rejected, he shall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained.

15. A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy.

16. Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be issued by the official receiver, or, after the appointment of a trustee, by the trustee, and every insertion therein shall be in the handwriting of the person giving the proxy.

17. A creditor may give a general proxy to his manager or clerk, or any other person in his regular employment. In such case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to act thereunder stands to the creditor.

18. A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof, for or against any specific resolution, or for or against any specified person as trustee, or member of a committee of inspection.

19. A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the official receiver or trustee before the meeting at which it is to be used.

20. Where it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that any solicitation has been used by or on behalf of a trustee or receiver in obtaining proxies, or in procuring the trusteeship or receivership, except by the direction of a meeting of creditors, the Court shall have power, if it think fit, to order that no remuneration shall be allowed to the person by whom or on whose behalf such solicitation may have been exercised, notwithstanding any resolution of the committee of inspection or of the creditors to the contrary.

21. A creditor may appoint the official receiver of the debtor's estate to act in manner prescribed as his general or special proxy.

22. The chairman of a meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place.

23. A meeting shall not be competent to act for any purpose, except the election of a chairman, the proving of debts and the adjournment of the meeting, unless there are present, or represented thereat, at least three creditors, or all the creditors if their number does not exceed three.

24. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

25. The chairman of every meeting shall cause minutes of the proceedings at the meeting to be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the minutes shall be signed by him or by the chairman of the next ensuing meeting.

26. No person acting either under a general or special proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or employer in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the debtor: Provided that, where any person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as trustee, he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 33.)

PROOF OF DEBTS.

Proof in ordinary cases.

1. Every creditor shall prove his debt as soon as may be after the making of a receiving order.

2. A debt may be proved by delivering or sending through the post in a prepaid letter to the official receiver,

From the Right Hon'ble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 41, dated 19th November, 1885).

I HAVE considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency in Council, No. 32, dated 12th of June last, forwarding, with connected papers, a copy of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Bill and of two alternative drafts prepared with a view to obtaining the Act of Parliament necessary for carrying out your proposals with respect to that Bill.

2. I have thought it right to consult the Board of Trade on the subject, and I now forward, for the information of your Lordship in Council, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin which has taken place with that office.

3. As regards the necessary Parliamentary legislation, I think there may possibly be some difficulty in obtaining, in the first instance, an Act of Parliament such as the Draft No. 1 conferring upon the Governor General's Council the large powers required. That difficulty, however, would probably be much diminished if the scope of the Act of Parliament were extended so as to include the Colonial Governments in the manner suggested by the Board of Trade. The precise shape, however, which legislation in this country should assume cannot be finally determined pending the decision on the proposal of the Board of Trade, respecting which it will be seen that the Board is in communication with the Colonial Office.

4. Your Lordship in Council is desirous of proceeding with the Bill during the coming sittings in Calcutta and passing it through the stages at which discussion is likely to arise before the return of the Government to Simla next year, the final stages of the Bill being deferred until the requisite Parliamentary legislation is completed. To this course I see no objection. The Bill seems well calculated to effect the reforms which experience has shown to be necessary, and I have no doubt that in passing it through the Council you will derive much assistance from the criticisms which you have invited upon it from the judicial authorities and commercial bodies who are especially familiar with the subject.

From J. A. GODLEY, Esq., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, to Secretary, Board of Trade,—(No. 1234—85, dated 6th August, 1885).

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for the information of the Board of Trade, a copy of a despatch received from the Government of India, dated the 12th of June last, with enclosures, namely, (1) a copy of a Bill which it is proposed to introduce in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of adapting the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to Indian circumstances; (2) a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to that Bill; and (3) copies of two Draft Bills, one of which (preferably the Draft marked No. 1), it is suggested, should be passed as an Act of Parliament, entitled the "Indian Bankruptcy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1885."

The present law relating to insolvents in India, as it is to be found in the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21, is very defective, and frequent proposals for its amendment have been made from time to time. The subject has recently been again very carefully considered, with the result that the Governor General in Council now proposes that an Act of the Indian legislature should be passed adapting the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to India with the necessary modifications, and that in order to give full effect to the provisions of that measure an Act of Parliament should, in the first instance, be obtained (in the terms of Draft No. 1) conferring upon the Council of the Governor General the extended powers which are necessary to give effect beyond the limits of British India to such of the provisions of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Act as ought to have operation beyond those limits.

I am to say that in requesting the attention of the Board of Trade to these proposed measures, and to paragraphs 4 to 9 of the despatch from the Governor General in Council Lord Randolph Churchill does not suggest that the Board should undertake the labour of considering the details of the Bill to be introduced in the Council in India, except so far as may be necessary with reference to the question of the provisions of that Bill having effect beyond the limits of British India, his Lordship's object being to obtain the opinion of the Board as to the proposal (which, as at present advised, he is inclined to approve) that an Act of Parliament based upon Draft No. 1 should be applied for.

From R. GIFFEN, Esq., Secretary, Board of Trade, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. J. & P. 1933—85, dated 19th October, 1885).

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th August last, transmitting, by direction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, from the Government of India, with reference to a proposal to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council of the Governor General for the purpose of adapting the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to Indian circumstances.

The Board observe that Lord Randolph Churchill desires to be informed of their opinion as to the suggestion that an Act of Parliament should be obtained conferring upon the Governor General in Council the extended powers which appear to be necessary in order to give effect in other portions of Her Majesty's dominions to such of the provisions of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Act as ought to have operation beyond the limits of British India. With reference to this point I am to request that you will be good enough to inform His Lordship that the Board of Trade see no objection to the proposed draft Bill No. 1 which accompanied your letter and which has been framed with this object.

The consideration of this matter has, however, given rise to a further question as to the desirability of obtaining a general enactment which should enable the Courts of the United Kingdom or any of the colonies or possessions to give effect to the provisions of the bankruptcy laws of any other part of the British Empire, as is now the case under the provisions of sections 117-119 of the English Act with regard to the different portions of the United Kingdom. Another point which appears also to call for attention in putting forward any suggestion for a general enactment such as that referred to is the advisability of obtaining power to extend, if necessary, the provisions of section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 with a view to enabling the Courts having bankruptcy jurisdiction in this country to suspend proceedings in cases occurring where, in the opinion of such Courts, India or any other portion of the British Empire would more properly be the place for such proceedings, and also to confer upon Indian and Colonial Courts the exercise of similar power where it is obvious that the proceedings should be held in any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

These, however, are points upon which the Board of Trade are unable to express any decided opinion without a reference to, and consultation with, the Colonial Office, more especially as a manifest difficulty arises in connection with the self-governing colonies. The Board have, therefore, caused a copy of your letter and its enclosures, and also a copy of this communication, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order to ascertain whether it would be considered expedient by the Colonial Office that a Bill should be brought before Parliament with a view to obtaining uniformity of procedure in all the Crown colonies in the matter of

proceedings similar in nature to those which the draft Bill No. I which accompanied your letter is designed to cover as regards Indian cases, or to concur in a more general Bill with that object which would include India as well as the colonies. The Board have also suggested to the Secretary of State the desirability of recommending the subject to the authorities of the self-governing colonies in the event of the course proposed being found practicable.

As soon as a reply is received from the Colonial Office the Board will cause a further communication to be addressed to you upon the matter.

It may of course prove undesirable to delay the Bill relating to India in order to include the colonies, but it appears desirable in the first instance to obtain the opinion of the Colonial Office on the question and to ascertain whether the proposal to include them will involve delay.

Extract from a Demi-official letter from S. DIGNAM, Esq., to the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. ILBERT,
—(dated Calcutta, the 23rd July, 1885.)

Bankruptcy Bill.

I HAVE been acting as attorney for the Official Assignee of the Court for Relief of Insolvent debtors at Calcutta for a period of nearly twenty years, and have necessarily had considerable experience on the working of the existing Act. I have lately seen in the *Times of India* a copy of the draft Objects and Reasons accompanying the draft Bill now under consideration, and observe that it runs closely on the lines of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, with which I am to great extent familiar, and some of the provisions of which, namely, as to proof of debts, I consider, already apply to India, under section 40 of the existing Insolvency Act, 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21—

Gray v. Chick, Coryton 136.
Re Shib Chundra Mullick, 8 B. L. R. 30.
Re Parke Pittar, 8 " 118.
Re Howard Brothers, 13 " (App.) 9.
Re T. Agabeg, 12 Cal. Rep. 165.

And it appears to me that an Act framed on the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, will be a great improvement on the existing Act, and will relieve the Court of a great deal of detail business which can as well be done (if not better) by the Official Receiver.

Some of the provisions of the Act of 1883 are, however, in my opinion, not suited to this country, such as the meeting of creditors under section 16, and the appointment of a private trustee under section 21, of the Act of 1883.

I should much like to peruse the draft Bill, and, if you see no objection thereto, to be furnished with a copy thereof and of the draft Objects and Reasons.

It has always been a matter of surprise to me that no Act analogous to the Bills of Sale Acts, 1854 and 1866 (re-enacted with alterations by the Bills of Sale Act, 1878—41 & 42 Vic., cap. 31), has been passed in India. It is a matter of every day experience to find the whole of the stock-in-trade of an insolvent assigned to some bank, or other individual creditor, who, if he gets wind of the insolvency-proceedings, takes possession before a vesting order can be made by the Court, and so sweeps off the whole of the assets.

Registration is at present voluntary only, but even if the parties to the bill of sale agreed to register, the public would be none the wiser, as Book 1 of the register, which is confined to transfers of immoveable property, is the only register which the public are entitled to search.

I drew the attention of my friend Mr. Pitt-Kennedy, when he was in the Legislative Council, and also of Mr. Whitley Stokes, to this, but nothing has ever been done to remove this evil.

I venture to bring this matter to your notice now, as such a Bill as is required would be a valuable adjunct to the proposed new Bankruptcy Law.

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, to Secretary to Government of India,
Legislative Department,—(No. 2554, dated 22nd September, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th June last, No. 1039, I am directed to forward copy of the opinions of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Handley, the Advocate General, the Chamber of Commerce and of certain selected officers on the draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council approves generally of the provisions of the Bill.

2. With reference to the remarks contained in the minute of Mr. Justice Handley, the views of the other Hon'ble Judges will be requested upon the point raised by him, and any remarks which they may offer will be communicated in due course.

From the Government Solicitor, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 261, dated 27th July, 1885).

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding the following opinion of the Advocate General, dated 27th July 1885:—

Opinion.

With reference to the order of Government, Judicial department, dated the 30th June, 1885, No. 1722, have the honour to make the following observations upon the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. From sections 5 and 7 read in conjunction with section 82, it appears that the provisions of the Bill are not applicable to up-country traders not having a place of business in one of the towns named in section 82. Now, as there must be many instances of traders, European and Native, so circumstanced for whom in the event of their failure the machinery of this Bill would be more fitted than that of the Procedure Code. I would suggest that an exceptional jurisdiction should be given to the High Court in such cases. The jurisdiction might be limited by reference to the amount of the debts and to the proportion of the creditors not residing within the jurisdiction of the Court to which the debtor would ordinarily be subject.

3. With a view to the common case of the wealthy member of a firm keeping in the back-ground and allowing a comparative pauper, in whose name the business has been carried on, to file his petition and schedule, I would suggest that the debtor be expressly required to disclose the name of his partners, and that concealment of the existence of partners should be made penal. This disclosure is required in the case which section 102 is designed to serve. Where proceedings are taken in the name of a firm under that section, I apprehend that only the persons named as members of the firm could obtain their discharge. All who desire to obtain their discharge as members of a firm would thus, in their own interest, take care that their names were disclosed. It is not clear, therefore, why, for the case to which section 102 applies, provision for the disclosure of partners, names should be made, and why it should not be extended to all cases indifferently.

4. Unless I have misunderstood the Bill, it seems that the secured creditor may, notwithstanding that the property was vested in a trustee under the Act, still proceed to realize his security. If this is so, I would ask why he is not protected against the operation of section 40.

5. I would suggest, too, that the phrase "secured creditor," which is used in section 8 (2), in section 33 and in the rules should also be used in section 39.

(Signed) H. H. SHEPHARD,
Acting Advocate-General.

From R. S. BENSON, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2136, dated 31st July, 1885).

WITH reference to G. O., dated the 30th June, 1885, No. 1722, Judicial, forwarding for the opinion of the Hon'ble the Judges, copies of the draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India with draft statement of Objects and Reasons, I am directed to state that Messrs. Hutchins and Parker, J.J., have no observations to offer on the Bill.

2. Any minutes that may be recorded by the Hon'ble the Officiating Chief Justice and the other Judges will be forwarded hereafter.

From the HON'BLE T. RAMA ROW, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(dated 1st August, 1885).

WITH reference to the order of Government, dated 30th June 1885, No. 1722, Judicial, I have the honour to submit the following memorandum containing my opinion on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Law of Indian Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

2. It is an admitted fact that the present insolvency law of the Presidency-towns, namely, 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21, is very cumbersome and defective, and I am glad to find that the bill in question has been very properly prepared in conformity with the latest English Statute, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, inasmuch as the various decisions of the English Courts on that Statute can serve as a safe guide to the construction of doubtful and difficult parts of the Bill.

3. In section 88 of the Bill provision is made for the delegation to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court by the High Court of its insolvency jurisdiction within certain limits. This, I think, was very much needed, and will enable the High Court to transfer to the Court of Small Causes all petty business in the matters of insolvency. Further, the Small Cause Court at Madras did formerly possess this insolvency jurisdiction, and the present Bill simply restores this power, of which it has been recently deprived by legislation.

4. Having made these general observations, I now proceed to make a few remarks on certain sections of the Bill having in view the peculiar circumstances and status of the people in India.

5. *Section 5 (1) a.*—A creditor under this clause cannot present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor, unless the debt due to him amounts to Rs. 500. It is true that the English Statute, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, section 6, contains similar provision, and fixes the amount to £ 50; but considering the nature and extent of dealings among Hindus and the provisions in the Bill restoring the insolvency jurisdiction to the Presidency Small Cause Courts, I think the amount may be reduced to Rs. 250.

Section 15, sub-section (4).—All the penal clauses in the Bill appear in Part VIII. I therefore suggest that the penal clauses in the latter part of the sub-section may conveniently be inserted in Part VIII.

Section 27, sub-section (3), clause (a).—I believe that the present Bill is intended to include within its scope the cases of insolvents who are not traders. If so, I think it is very desirable that some distinction should be made between these two classes of people in the matter of production of books of account, &c.

As a general rule, very few people who are not traders keep any account of their income and expenditure, and it will be a very great hardship to refuse an order of discharge to such people, simply because they failed to keep proper books of account showing their financial position within three years preceding their bankruptcy.

Section 34, sub-section (1), clauses (b) & (c).—The phraseology in these clauses is almost the same as in the corresponding section of the English statute, only altering £ 50 to Rs. 500. Considering the comparative cheapness of labour and wages of servants in India, I think that, in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt, priority under this head should be limited to Rs. 200 and not more.

Section 38, sub-section (2).—No doubt the tools (if any) of a bankrupt's trade and the necessary wearing-apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, should be exempted from the division of his property amongst his creditors; but the only question here is to what extent the exemption should be limited. I think the sum of Rs. 200 is too much, and it may be reduced to Rs. 50.

Section 65, sub-section (4).—I do not think that a trustee should be allowed to retain any sum exceeding Rs. 250, without special authority from the Court. This sub-section, as it now stands, fixes once for all the rate of interest payable by the trustee as penalty on the excess amount retained by him. I think it would be better to leave to the discretion of the Court to settle the rate of interest in each case, but fixing the maximum rate only in the Bill.

Section 112.—This section renders a married woman subject to this Act in respect of her separate property. I do not find any definition of "separate property" in the Bill. The words "separate property," when applied to an English woman, are well understood, but serious difficulties will arise the moment we begin to apply the same to Hindu women. No doubt, section 2 of Act III of 1874 contains a definition of the word, "separate property," but that enactment has no application whatever to the cases of married women professing Hindu or Muhammadan faith, &c. Further, the said definition does not include all kinds of *sridhanam* property of a Hindu married woman. There are several kinds of *sridhanam* property under Hindu law, and a Hindu woman does not possess the same powers of disposal, alienation and enjoyment over all of them. Again, the Hindu law, as administered in Bengal and Bombay on this subject, most materially differs on some very essential points from the law of this Presidency. I therefore think this section must be altered to meet all these difficulties.

Section 131.—This section does not allow vakils to appear for bankrupts before the High Courts in the exercise of their insolvency jurisdiction. In Madras, vakils have been allowed to appear and act on behalf of all suitors in the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and this concession appears to have been made owing to the comparatively indigent state of circumstances of suitors, and their inability to employ the double agency of a solicitor and barrister. It, therefore, appears to me nothing but just and charitable to permit bankrupts to employ vakils on their behalf, instead of compelling them to resort to the very expensive process of employing a double agency to defend their cause. I therefore propose that this section may be altered as follows:—"Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of this jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had at the commencement of this Act, and all solicitors or other persons, who have the right of audience before the High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, shall have the like right of audience in bankruptcy matters in the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid."

In Part VIII no provision is made for the punishment of a debtor who does not disclose the names of all his partners under section 102. I think that the concealment by a debtor of the existence of partners must be rendered penal, inasmuch as it is a very common case for an affluent member of a firm to remain in the background and allow a pauper, in whose name the trade is carried on, to apply for the benefit of the Act.

From F. ROWLANDSON, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government,
—(dated 3rd August, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, a memorandum on the draft Bill to amend, &c., the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Memorandum.

Preliminary remarks.—As only opinions on the provisions of the Bill submitted are asked for, it is probably not intended at this stage to open for discussion the necessity or expediency of passing an Insolvent Law in India which shall apply alike to the English speculator and the Hindu Chetti. Commercial tradition in Southern India asserts that the large and wealthy body of traders known as Nattucotti Chetties had not known the sin of insolvency but for the Insolvent Act.

The past history of the relations between commercial creditors and debtors amongst them differs *totò còlo* from the cruel story of the causes which led English legislators to force upon English commerce an Act for the relief of insolvent debtors. Nor does the Native merchant recognise that necessity for the "whitewashing" of Basinghall Street which arises out of the Englishman's practical idolatry of the fetish "CREDIT."

No native, unless denaturalised by a business connection with Europeans, gives chance the place in his transaction which every European firm accords to it.

Where he gives credit against goods he sees them, when to an individual he goes into his circumstances in a way which is impossible to Englishmen.

The result is that no great crash amongst natives takes place. The wealthy man of one day has "bad luck," and his wealth goes to other, but no irrevocable ruin to either him or his creditors is worked: there is simply a change in relations. If a large trader fails in a Presidency-town, it will be found that the suffering creditors are Europeans, and this more especially where the bankrupt is himself a European. It is therefore no certain benefit that we give the native commerce of India in offering it a Bankruptcy Law of general application, and it would perhaps be better to let the similarity of procedure which Mr. Herbert alludes to in paragraph 9 of his "Statement of Objects and Reasons" be confined to a law which shall affect only those who trade in both the places he refers to on the same lines. It is, however, to be assumed that it is settled that a Bankruptcy Act is to be passed.

As far as I can form an opinion, the Bill now submitted will work well, but I offer the following remarks upon it.

Section 4.—Is it intended that this "receiving order" should have the same force as the "vesting order" under the old Insolvent Act? It would seem so, for it stays action on the part of creditors (section 8), and renders the debtor's alienation of property invalid (section 43 (1)). It is possible under section 19 for a receiving order to be made, a debtor to be adjudged bankrupt, and his property to be vested in the (receiver or other) trustee, all in one day, but such prompt action cannot be often expected.

It is possible for a receiver to be appointed, and whilst no property of the debtor is vested in such receiver, because no adjudication order has been made, the debtor is practically powerless to deal with his assets. In some cases, as, for example, where the debtor is a hotel-keeper doing a business which should be carried on for the benefit of the creditors, this position of affairs might seriously prejudice the value of the bankrupt's assets.

The old "vesting order" which (section 7 of Indian Insolvent Act) "*by virtue of this Act*" related back to and took effect from the filing of the petition by a debtor or creditor, prevented any possible hiatus in the title to the assets, such as it would seem may arise under the provisions of the Bill.

I note contents of section 37, section 47 and of section 9 (1), but until orders *by the Court* are made the provisions of these sections have no effect; whereas the old "vesting order" related back by virtue of the Act.

Section 5 (1) (d) and section 7 (1).—The use of the words "local limits" in these sections will be confusing, if not actually obstructive, where the High Court is concerned. A creditor who gets his debtor imprisoned in some small place will prevent his obtaining relief in bankruptcy by means of a debtor's petition; and a debtor who gets himself incarcerated in such a place by a colluding creditor will prevent his being adjudicated a bankrupt. For example, in the recent case of the insolvency of Stephenson, Nixon & Co., a firm trading at Cocanada and Gopalpur, but the bulk of whose unsecured creditors were in the Presidency-town of Madras, the case of no partner complied with the conditions as to "local limits" of the High Court of Madras. The words may have a special meaning attached to them in the Bill, but they already have an accepted meaning in connection with the High Courts. The confusion has been successfully avoided in the Probate and Administration Act of 1881, whereas in this Bill a possible clashing of jurisdictions had to be guarded against. The Bankruptcy Act, 1883, section 6 (1) (d), has "*England*," where this Bill has "local limits."

Section 27 (2).—Under this provision the Court will make allocations from income similar to those made under the Insolvent Act. The following difficulties have been experienced by the Official Assignee in working such orders. In one case an insolvent drawing between Rs. 300 and 400 a month was ordered to pay Rs. 81. He did so for a few months, and then wrote to say that the moiety of his salary had been attached by creditors subsequent to his insolvency, and that he could not make any more payments. In the majority of cases the Assignee every few months has had to enforce the order by the cumbrous process of obtaining first a rule *nisi* and then a rule absolute against the defaulter—a process which cost the estate Rs. 12 each time. To meet these contingencies, I would suggest (1) that in the case of Government and quasi-Government employees the allocator do have the force of an attachment for a specified amount—probably one-third of the scheduled debts would be a proper sum to name; (2) that where the employers are private firms or individuals the creditors be compelled to name one of themselves as the trustee for the receipt and disbursement of the allocated amount and the enforcement of the order on default.

Section 39.—This provision is likely to give the trustee much trouble as it stands. The receiving or vesting order ought to override every other order of any Court which has not been given full effect to. For example, if assets have been sold under an execution order in pursuance of a decree, but the sale-proceeds have not passed out of the control of the Court ordering the execution, such sale-proceeds, subject to payment of expenses, should pass to the trustee. The throwing on the trustee the onus of proving "notice" is objectionable, and a knowledge of the bankruptcy proceedings may safely be assumed.

Section 42 (1).—This section will be found to work mischievously in practice I fear, and I would omit the words from "if the person making" down to "or suffering the same" altogether. If the intention is to give an unfair preference, such intention should be absolutely defeated without reference to any question of time. I would illustrate my meaning by the following imaginary case:—

X, Y & Co. carry on business in London, and have the reputation of wealth, X being on the board of W, an Exchange Bank having a branch in Madras. Y & Co. are a smaller firm carrying on business in the Madras Presidency and enjoying considerable credit because of their known connection with X, Y and Co., and

because they are known to have large credit with the W bank. X, Y & Co. stop payment in London, but for fifteen weeks Y & Co. in India struggle on and apparently have the W bank as much at their backs as ever. The 16th week after X, Y & Co. stopped, Y & Co. do the same, and then it proves that the W bank is more than sufficiently secured to the prejudice of the general body of creditors.

Section 88.—In Madras it will certainly prove a great benefit to delegate to a Small Cause Court Judge the disposal of a large percentage of bankruptcies.

It appears from the administration report of the High Court (now in the press) that out of 199 applications in the year 1884-85 only 28 were from traders and over seventy returned assets "*nil*."

Section 116.—If the services of an efficient officer are to be secured for the post of Official Receiver it will be necessary—at all events in Madras—to make large estates that go into liquidation contribute. Liquidation should not be allowed except with permission of the Court, for the presence of bankruptcy proceedings to hold *in terrorem* over a debtor is an advantage to his creditors for which they are to pay, even if they wish to come to some private arrangement.

A clique of influential creditors will often secure the manipulation of a bankrupt estate for themselves, to the prejudice of the bankrupt himself and of the creditors outside the clique.

From R. S. BENSON, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court, of Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2266, dated 12th August, 1885).

In continuation of my letter, dated 31st ultimo, No. 2136, I have the honour to forward a transcript of the minute recorded by Mr. Justice Handley on the draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

Minute.

I HAVE not had time to consider the details of the Bill, but there is one point on which I should wish to express an opinion, and that is on the powers proposed to be given under section 88 to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court. I consider that the power of dealing with small insolvencies would be much better delegated to the Registrar or some other official of the High Court who will be constantly in the way of seeing the working of the Act by the High Court.

2. The Small Cause Court has not the machinery for discharging the duties of a Bankruptcy or Insolvency Court, and such duties would seriously interfere with the ordinary work of the Court, whereas the Registrar or other officer of the High Court would be always conversant with the practice of the High Court under the Act, and would have no difficulty in dealing with such cases himself.

3. My experience as a Judge of the Small Cause Court of the Insolvent Jurisdiction under the Act with which that Court was for a time entrusted is against again giving it a jurisdiction in bankruptcy or insolvency.

From J. A. BOYSON, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(dated 9th September, 1885).

I HAVE now the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, 30th June, No. 1722, and the accompanying copies of the draft Bill of the Government of India to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. The Chamber observes that this Bill is not designed to be of general application throughout British India, but it will for the present affect only the Presidency-towns and a few commercial centres in India and Burma, the number of which the Government reserves the right to increase.

3. It has been ascertained by the Chamber that the present Insolvency Law in India (11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21) came into operation on the 1st August 1848. Since that time there have been no alterations in the law in India, whilst in England the following five Acts have been passed:—

- (1) "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849" (12 & 13 Vic., cap. 106)
- (2) "The Bankruptcy Act, 1854" (17 & 18 Vic., cap. 119);
- (3) The Bankruptcy Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vic., cap. 144);
- (4) The Bankruptcy Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vic., cap. 71); and
- (5) The Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52).

4. The present Indian Bankruptcy Bill has been prepared on the lines of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, which, as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, embodies the accumulated experience of the thirty-five years which have elapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act. As the Chamber cannot claim to have any practical experience of the working of the English Act, it would be presumptuous on its part to criticise the details of the present Bill. It may suffice, therefore, to point out one or two matters which might be provided for in an Indian Insolvency Act, but of which no notice is taken in the Bill.

5. There should, the Chamber considers, be only one insolvency law administered in the three Presidency-towns and in Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyah, Bassein and such towns as the Act may be eventually extended to, and it is suggested that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should not apply to any Courts in those towns which have jurisdiction to administer the proposed new law.

6. It seems to the Chamber desirable that the High Court should have jurisdiction in insolvency matters over European British subjects within the presidency of such High Court. Hitherto the Madras High Court has held that European British subjects residing in the Madras Presidency were entitled to petition the Court for the benefit of the Act. It is contemplated by the proposed Act to give jurisdiction only in cases where the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the High Court, or has, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, ordinarily resided or had a place of business within those limits. A European merchant up-country would, therefore, have to be arrested, and put into the civil goal before he could obtain the benefit of the Act.

7. The omission of section 116 (2) of the English Act, 1883, from the present Bill, is deprecated by the Chamber. The section is as follows:—"No Registrar, or Official Receiver, or other officer attached to any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, shall, during his continuance in office, either directly or indirectly, by himself, his clerk, or partner, act as solicitor in any proceedings in bankruptcy, or in any prosecution of a debtor by order of the Court, and if he does so act he shall be liable to be dismissed from office." The Chamber is assured that experience has proved in England that this is a desirable clause.

8. I am further to suggest for consideration that some provision should be made to prevent proceedings in bankruptcy against a debtor continuing in two Courts at the same time. For instance, last year, in the High Court at Madras, a debtor was adjudicated an insolvent on the petition of a creditor; on the following day the debtor filed his petition in the High Court at Bombay, and insolvency proceedings have been going on ever since in both Courts. This must be an additional expense to all parties, and prove most inconvenient, for both Courts

have concurrent jurisdiction, and claim the right to wind up the affairs of the insolvent. Section 85 of the proposed Act does not meet a case of this sort, for it only deals with the transfer of proceedings from the High Court of a province to itself, or to any other Court appointed in the province under section 82.

9. It has been objected to the Bill that it is unsuitable to Madras, because the cases of a large majority of insolvents in this city are of a petty nature, involving no intricate points of law, or any points that the existing law, with a few amendments, would not amply meet. But as the Chamber could not reasonably ask for special legislation for this Presidency, and as it approves of the great advance that it is proposed to take in the direction of a clearly defined bankruptcy law for the trading centres of the whole country, it trusts that the Bill may become law, since it seems to the Chamber to be a very complete measure.

From W. MORGAN, Esq., Deputy Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2827, dated 24th October, 1885).

In continuation of this Court's letters, dated the 31st July and 12th August, 1885, Nos. 2136 and 2266, respectively, I am directed to forward a transcript of the minute recorded by the Officiating Chief Justice on the draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

2. I am to state that Mr. Justice Muthusami Aiyar has no remarks to make.

Minute by Officiating Chief Justice, Madras.

The proposed Bill, being drafted on the lines of the last English Bankruptcy Bill, is a satisfactory and convenient guide and rule of law and practice, no doubt.

The following list will show the class of cases and of persons that are brought before the Insolvent Court in Madras:—

Year.	Merchants and amount of debts.	Petty merchants.	Government servants.	Private employes.	Pensioners.	Unemployed.
1880	6 Rs. 21,221 15 8 78,340 15 10 9,081 12 8 1,25,280 0 0 2,03,016 9 10 73,101 0 0	19	17	73	11	30
1881	7 Rs. 1,19,513 1 8 16,123 8 6 8,697 0 0 8,115 5 9 32,952 5 0 24,973 5 3 21,721 2 1	21	63	6	21	
1882	3 Rs. 2,858 9 9 36,174 3 1 85,821 7 9	12	48	80	12	33
1883	16 Rs. 24,504 8 10 1,919 9 4 4,194 6 9 5,312 10 9 7,55,677 13 4 9,721 0 5 5,151 11 10 3,060 3 1 9,876 13 0 53,600 0 0 10,504 4 8 2,80,316 10 3	4	30	90	11	60
1884	No schedules filed in four numbers. 6 Rs. 32,281 10 2 82,723 11 0 5,57,971 1 7 1,10,146 2 8 35,712 2 9 No schedule filed in one case.	5	38	99	1	55

1st.—It will be seen that the number of cases of traders owing large debts is small—about between 15 and 30 per cent. of the whole. In many of those trading cases there are no assets available. Some 70 or 80 per cent. of the rest of the cases are Government and other clerks, who have no means except their salaries.

2nd.—During the last 14 or 15 years I have been the Judge who principally presided on the Insolvent Court, and I have found that the present Insolvent Act was capable of being worked satisfactorily in the class of cases brought before the Court.

3rd.—Section 103 of the proposed Act will apply to most cases in Madras, as much of the procedure suitable for cases where the debts are large and assets considerable will be unsuitable.

4th.—In the proposed Bill power is given to a creditor to put the Court in motion and to force an act of bankruptcy (but only after decree).

5th.—However, to enable the creditor to prevent concealment by the debtor of property, I think the procedure formerly in use in England and Ireland of "trader debtor summons" would be very useful. The proposed Bill, however, does not contemplate such procedure, and that procedure has been designedly abandoned in the

English Act. A debtor, in many cases, indeed in most cases, when sued, defends, and in the meantime, or perhaps before suit, puts out of the reach of creditor his property. It is very difficult, however, to prove the fact so as to establish as an act of bankruptcy, and when a decree is obtained there is no property to seize.

6th.—There are occasionally failures in the Mufassal of European and Native traders who possess considerable property, and it may be worth while considering whether, at the instance of creditors or in particular circumstances at the instance of the debtor, the parties might not be allowed to avail themselves of the new Act in the Court at Madras.

7th.—It has happened several times that the Official Assignee has recovered large assets, and that the debtor then effects a settlement out of Court and annuls the insolvency by consent. I think it advisable to make provision that such cases should bear a portion of commission of the Official Assignee.

8th.—I have read the proposed draft of the Act repealing the present Statute, and think it requires no observations.

From W. WILSON, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 3093, dated 16th November, 1885).

I AM directed, in continuation of my letter of the 22nd September, 1885, No. 2554, to forward copy of a letter from the Registrar, High Court, containing the remarks of the other Judges on the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Handley with reference to section 88 of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

From H. T. ROSS, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2900, dated 4th November, 1885).

ADVERTISING to G. O., dated 22nd September 1885, No. 2553, Judicial, I am directed to state that the Office acting Chief Justice and the other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court find themselves unable to agree with Mr. Justice Handley in his suggestion that the powers proposed to be given under section 88 of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill would be better delegated to the Registrar or some other official of the High Court than to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court.

2. It is certainly necessary that the Judge who presides in Bankruptcy and Insolvency should be familiar with the principles and practice of this branch of the law; but it does not appear to the Hon'ble Judges that the acquisition of this peculiar knowledge by one or other of the Small Cause Court Judges is likely to be a matter of difficulty.

3. It is possible that the measures now under consideration, for transferring a portion of the original work of the High Court to the Court of Small Causes, and for creating an additional Judgeship in the latter Court, may result in the appointment to the Small Cause Court of a Judge with precisely that experience which Mr. Justice Handley thinks wanting.

From H. BATTY, Esq., Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 8625, dated 17th December, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1050 of the 17th June last, forwarding a draft of a Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting to be favoured with an expression of the opinion of this Government, and also of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court and of such selected officers, commercial bodies and other persons as His Excellency the Governor in Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

2. In reply, I am desired to enclose copies of the opinions already received by Government in this matter, and to state that no reply has been received from the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, though it has been twice expedited.

1. Letter, &c., from the Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, No. 11 of 7th August, 1885.

2. Letter from the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Bombay, No. 50 of 14th September, 1885.

3. Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, of 25th November, 1885.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, I am to observe, approves generally of the provisions of the draft Bill, and considers that the clause which it is proposed to insert in the enabling Act of Parliament, legalising retrospectively the rules made by the High Court of Bombay on the 31st July, 1878, is sufficient for the purpose.

4. His Excellency in Council is disposed to agree with the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Bombay, that the large powers given to creditors (sections 17, 20, 21 and 22) to control the administration of a bankrupt's estate are likely to be dangerous in this country and to reproduce the abuses which were prevalent under Bombay Act XXVIII of 1865. It will be seen that the Chamber of Commerce express the same apprehension.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is not, as at present advised, in favour of the delegation of an insolvency-jurisdiction to the Court of Small Causes in Bombay. In England such powers may be delegated to the Registrar, but this officer has the staff of the Bankruptcy Court at his command, while neither the Judges of the Small Cause Court nor its establishment have any knowledge of such business. Moreover, the Judges are already overworked, and the new duties would involve the expense of adding to their number. On the other hand, the Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors Court in Bombay is a barrister of standing, with large emoluments and very little to do. It would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be better to relieve the High Court by delegating to this officer jurisdiction in small bankruptcies (Part VII).

6. If the power of delegating jurisdiction to Judges of the Small Cause Courts be retained, there does not seem, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, to be sufficient reason for withholding from them the power of committing for contempt of Court (section 88, clause (3), of the draft Bill).

7. In conclusion, I am to state that, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, it is worthy of consideration whether in this country it is necessary to arm the creditor with all the weapons which are placed at his disposal by the English Bankruptcy Act, seeing that he already has the power of imprisoning his debtor, which the English creditor has not. On this point the observations of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay appear to deserve attention.

From W. E. HART, Esq., Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 41, dated 7th August, 1885).

In compliance with paragraph 2 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4604, dated 1st ultimo, I have the honor to forward the accompanying memorandum embodying my opinion on the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill.

I may add that my colleagues, to whom my memorandum has been circulated, concur in the opinion I have expressed that the jurisdiction proposed to be given to this Court should be conferred on an officer of the existing Insolvent Court.

Memorandum by W. E. HART, Esq., Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes,—(dated 16th July, 1885).

I HAVE not sufficient leisure to be able within any reasonable time to offer anything like an exhaustive opinion on all the provisions of an enactment of the scope and length of this Bill. This is, however, the less to be regretted, as Government will doubtless have the advantage of the opinions of the Commissioner in Insolvency and the Official Assignee, whose knowledge and experience of the working of the present law will enable them to offer remarks more likely to be valuable in matters of detail than any I can make; for mine would, for the most part, be based on hearsay and conjecture, since no portion of the present insolvency law has ever been administered in the Small Cause Court of this Presidency as it has in that of Madras. I shall, therefore, enlarge only on those particular provisions which seem most likely to affect the Small Cause Court.

2. Part VI is that which deals with the constitution, procedure and powers of the Bankruptcy Courts: section 88 provides for the delegation by the High Court of certain of its powers in bankruptcy to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court.

3. In commenting on a proposal in 1879 to give the Presidency Small Cause Courts an insolvency-jurisdiction I expressed a strong opinion against the advisability of such a course. To that opinion, and for the reasons there given, in which I pointed out various objections and difficulties, I still adhere, and, for the sake of brevity, beg to refer Government to the annexed extract for an expression of my opinion on the general question of conferring an insolvency-jurisdiction on a Court constituted in the manner and for the purposes of the Small Cause Court.

4. As regards the particular provision of the present Bill, I would point out that with our present staff it is quite impossible for us to undertake any more work than we have at present. Of course this objection could be obviated by additions to the Court and office-establishment; but this would entail an additional expense which I think would not be compensated by the value of the work done in insolvency. On the other hand, it seems to me that all the work which the Bill proposes should be done by a Judge of the Small Cause Court could be equally well done by the Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Court. This is an appointment which, so far as I know, has always been held by a barrister-at-law; but to ensure the selection of a person of position, capacity and character for the post, some provision might be inserted in the Act. I once held the acting appointment myself for a short time, and am therefore speaking from experience when I say that the duties are extremely light while the emoluments are considerable. If to the present duties of the Clerk and Sealer, which (except on Wednesdays, when he is engaged in Court before the Commissioner for the whole day) occupy about half an hour a day or less, were added those which section 88 proposes to confer on a Judge of the Small Cause Court, the object which that section has in view (namely, the relieving of the High Court of a portion of its less responsible work) would be attained without incurring any additional expense, and the Clerk and Sealer would be usefully employed to an extent more commensurate than at present with the income he enjoys.

5. If the jurisdiction in bankruptcy is conferred on a Judge of the Small Cause Court, I do not think the power to commit for contempt should be taken from him, as in section 88 (3), at least for a contempt committed in his presence. It is advisable that every Court should have this power for its own protection; and in the discharge of its ordinary functions the Small Cause Court enjoys it under the provisions of the Small Cause Courts Act. I do not therefore see why it should be taken away simply by reason of the Small Cause Court acting as a Bankruptcy Court, and only while it is so doing.

6. It also seems to me open to objection that while the appointment with limited powers contemplated by section 88 is one in the hands of the High Court, it should be possible for the Local Government to appoint the same person not only without such limitation but even with a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court itself. This lets in a possibility of conflict, or at least of confusion, which ought in all matters of jurisdiction to be most scrupulously avoided. Section 82 (c) confers bankruptcy-jurisdiction on any Civil Court in the Presidency appointed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government. Section 83 (a) limits the bankruptcy-jurisdiction of the High Court to the local limits of its original civil jurisdiction. But section 83 (c) leaves it to the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to fix the limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed under section 82 (c). There is nothing apparently to prevent the Local Government appointing the Presidency Small Cause Court under section 82 (c), in which case its powers would be equal to those of the High Court. But if its jurisdiction under section 83 (c) were defined to include, say, the township of Coorla, the Small Cause Court would enjoy a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court. Such provisions seem liable somewhat to conflict with the authority to delegate limited powers reserved to the High Court by section 88. If it is considered necessary that such authority should be exercised rather by the High Court than by the Local Government, I should advise the insertion of words in section 82 (c) restricting the power of the Local Government to the appointment of Courts situate without the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court.

7. In section 91 (a) I should prefer the insertion of words making it clear that an appeal from the order of a Small Cause Court Judge appointed under section 88 (if that section be enacted) lies to the High Court.

8. These are all the sections that seem to me specially to affect the Small Cause Court. I will now offer a few remarks, as shortly as possible, suggested by a cursory perusal of the general provisions of the Bill as they now stand.

9. Section 3 (1) (b).—It would be advisable to define carefully what conveyance is fraudulent in a country like this, where *béni mi* transactions are rather the rule than the exception, and in an Act which, to judge from section 82 (c), is intended to be capable of application by Native Judges in the Mufassal, who for the most part have not the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the English decisions.

10. Section 3 (1) (d), (e) & (g).—These provisions put into the hands of creditors a very powerful weapon, capable of being used for purposes of intimidation, oppression and extortion. In England, a rich commercial country, such provisions may have been found necessary for the protection of creditors after the power of imprisoning their debtors in execution of their decrees had been taken from them. But in this country, where the system of imprisonment for debt still exists, and where the majority of the population are non-traders, but little removed above the degree of paupers, and of whom the greater number are insolvent in fact, if not in name, I think such provisions are not only unnecessary but unwise, as they are sure to be used by the foreign money-lenders, who constitute the bulk of the creditors, for purposes of extortion, with the result of further depauperising their already sufficiently impoverished victims, on whom they already have a sufficient hold in the facilities afforded by the law administered by our Civil Courts for attachment of person and goods both before and after judgment, attachment of wages, debts due, property in hands of third parties, &c., &c.

11. Section 7 (1).—Is it intended that a judgment-debtor under a decree, say, of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, who, after partial satisfaction of the decree by attachment of his goods at Calcutta, absconds to Bombay, and is there arrested under the Calcutta decree sent for execution to the Bombay Small Cause Court, shall be able to invoke the assistance of the Bankruptcy Court at Bombay, where he has no creditors? This would cause great inconvenience to the creditors at Calcutta, where the original act of bankruptcy was committed (section 3 (1) (e)), and where all the proofs are, and would give a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the Bombay Bankruptcy Court. I think, too, the limit of the period for which, as well as of the period *within* which, a debtor has "ordinarily resided" should be defined, so as to prevent a person changing his residence merely for the purpose of getting his discharge from a Court in the jurisdiction of which he has no creditors.

12. Much of the procedure laid down in Part I of the Act seems to me to be unsuitable for universal application in this country. In this Presidency, at least, the majority of insolvencies are for comparatively

small amounts, and a large proportion of them are of persons not engaged in trade. In such cases I am inclined to think a procedure copied from Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, which was framed for general application in a great commercial country, will here in many cases be found unnecessarily cumbersome and expensive. If the assimilation of the bankruptcy law in two countries so differently circumstanced as England and India be really considered necessary or advisable, I should recommend the assimilation, at least at first, to be confined to persons occupying somewhat similar positions; and to this end I would preserve the distinction between traders and non-traders which this Act abolishes, applying only to the former those provisions which are specially adapted to and useful in the case of a commercial bankruptcy, but which in the case of a non-trader will impede rather than expedite the distribution of his assets among his creditors.

13. *Section 31 (2).*—I think this provision will be found to work very harshly against the debtor, and not to benefit the general body of creditors. In this country the very great majority of the population are entirely dependent, even for the necessities of life, on the money-lenders. These men at present often obtain a decree on a promissory note merely to save the statutory bar of limitation, and then proceed, perhaps, to partial execution against the goods, but still continue the debtor's credit in making him further petty loans. This, of course, they will not do if they are to be debarred from proving these, in case of the debtor's ultimate bankruptcy no matter at how long a period after, by reason of the act of bankruptcy committed by execution of the first decree. I would recommend the bar to be, not notice of the first act of bankruptcy, but notice of the presentation of a bankruptcy-petition either by a creditor or the debtor.

14. *Section 39 (1).*—For the same reason I would omit "or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor."

15. *Section 40 (2).*—This exemption apparently only protects the purchaser at a Court's sale from the consequence of the act of bankruptcy committed in *that* sale. But it often happens that several sales take place at different times in partial execution of the same decree. Apparently the purchaser at a subsequent sale would be protected from the consequences of the act of bankruptcy committed in that sale, but not from those of one committed in a prior sale in respect of the same decree.

16. *Section 43 (2).*—So, again, it would appear that if a debtor, against whom his creditor had obtained a decree which was partially satisfied by execution, afterwards paid to the creditor a portion of the balance due on his decree, such payment might be avoided in case of the debtor's subsequent bankruptcy, because at that date there was "available" the "act of bankruptcy" in the partial execution which, of course, was known to the execution-creditor at the time of the further part-payment.

17. I think the objection already noticed in respect of the general application of Part I also applies in a great measure to that of Parts V and VI.

18. *Sections 103 to 110.*—I think these provisions, so far as they relate to debtors, are open to much the same objection as that pointed out in regard to section 3 (1) (d), (e), (g). They are taken from an English Act framed when imprisonment for debt had been abolished, which it has not yet been in India, where the creditors consequently do not require so much protection as in England, and where they are more likely to use such provisions for purposes of intimidation, oppression and extortion. *Section 105 (m)* I consider especially objectionable both on these grounds and on those pointed out in regard to section 31 (2).

19. *Section 115 (3) and (4) and section 116.*—I think it would be advisable to make some provision for the validity of rules and levy of fees *ad interim*.

20. In regard to the general scope of the proposed Act, as disclosed by the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the draftsman would appear to have formed the enactment mainly on the lines of the present bankruptcy law of England as last amended by the Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, because, as he says (paragraph 9 and 10), "it is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent, and under which he may obtain his discharge, should be, as far as possible the same in London and Calcutta;" and while the new Act should be "adapted in details to Indian circumstances," it "should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there is some substantial reason for taking a different course."

21. I for one do not see this "eminent desirability" in the case of two countries so differently circumstanced as India and England. No doubt it may be a convenience to English merchants in Calcutta and England that they should all be subject to the same law; but in legislating for India generally we have to consult something more than the convenience or wishes or wants of a handful of foreigners. From the mere fact that a certain enactment is found to work well in England (assuming that the English Act does work well there, as to which there would appear to be some difference of opinion among experts), it is not a safe, nor even probable, inference that it would in any way be suitable to a country so differently circumstanced as India. England is a rich commercial and manufacturing country; India is a poor agricultural one. The ordinary Englishman is substantial and independent; the ordinary Indian is an insolvent pauper, hopelessly indebted to his Marwari money-lender. The money-lender's profits in England are, as a rule, spent in the country; in India they are, as a rule, sent abroad, thus acting as an incessant drain on the resources of the most impoverished classes. A large proportion of the English bankrupts are traders; in India a large proportion are non-traders. England has been for centuries in the van of European progress, profiting by the slow growth of a civilization born of native Western ideas, self-acquired and assimilated into her very being; India has barely emerged from oriental semi-barbarism, and such civilization as she has is, for the most part, of foreign origin, which had already attained maturity abroad before its importation, and has as yet been only very partially adopted here. The lowest ranks of workers in English society form, compared with Indian, a small proportion of the population, and non-workers among the poorer classes are an insignificant item; in India the lowest ranks of workers form a very large majority (about $\frac{2}{3}$ ths) of the entire community, while the non-workers form a considerable proportion of the poorest classes. In England the judgment-debtor has for years been relieved from the depressing and disabling effects of the system of imprisonment for debt, which in India is still a powerful engine of extortion in the hands of the money-lender, and freely used for the further depauperisation of the most impoverished class.

22. The poorest classes in England, as compared with those in India, are infinitely superior in material wealth, in resources of employment, in education and intellectual activity, and they are in a far smaller numerical proportion to the general community. When we find the two countries circumstanced so differently in regard to the bulk of their population, it seems to me that any law regulating the relations between debtor and creditor must of necessity differ, not in "details" only, but in "general principles;" at least, I submit, the onus of producing a "substantial reason" is rather on those who advocate assimilation, than on those who argue, from the difference of circumstances, the necessity for a difference in the law to be applied to them.

Extract, paragraphs 13 to 19, from letter from Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, to Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 9, dated 7th April, 1879).

"13. Against the advantages so to be gained by the proposed change (namely, the saving of a few hours for the trial of long causes on the original side and the saving of a few rupees in professional costs) must be set off what appear to me to be far more than compensating inconveniences which will result to the general public, to the insolvents and their creditors and to the officials of the Insolvent Court.

"14. In the first place, supposing only those unimportant or unopposed cases which at present take up about three hours in a fortnight of the Commissioner's time were transferred to the Small Cause Court; to this

extent at least the Judges of the Small Cause Court must divert to insolvency-matters the time which would otherwise be spent in the interests of the general body of litigants. During the three hours so spent from 30 to 40 of those small causes might have been heard and decided the speedy adjudication of which is the *raison d'être* of the Court.

" 15. In the next place, if the insolvency-work be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, it will be necessary either to have two separate office establishments, or to be constantly transporting the Insolvent Court officials, with their books, papers, &c., from their present headquarters in the High Court building to the Small Cause Court, a distance of about a mile, and back.

" 16. The former of these two courses would probably be both the more expensive and the more inconvenient to the public. It would involve the appointing of a new Clerk of the Court and a new Official Assignee, which appointments, having regard to the provisions of the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, I am inclined to think it is not within the competence of the Indian legislature to make. It would also involve the employment of several additional inferior officials, such as clerks, cashiers, and the like. It would further occasion considerable inconvenience to creditors seeking inspection of books, &c., and sometimes necessitate the payment of searching-fees in both offices, especially after the lapse of some years, when it would become necessary to make inspection of old cases. Again, much difficulty and loss to the estate would be occasioned if different members of a Hindu family, or different partners in a firm, became insolvent separately, and went some to the one Official Assignee and some to the other; the difficulty would be doubled of giving titles to purchasers, and consequently of getting fair prices for the properties sold.

" 17. On the other hand, if the present establishment were required to work in two places at such a distance from each other as the High Court and Small Cause Court, there would be a great increase of expense and waste of time and almost infinite inconvenience to the officials of the Insolvent Court. About six additional clerks would have to be employed; and considerable expense would be incurred in the carriage of books, papers and proceedings, while more than the time gained to the Court by the despatch of cases would be lost to the office *suo morando et revertendo* between the two Courts.

" 18. I believe that in Madras the sections of the Civil Procedure Code relating to insolvency have been applied by Resolution of the Local Government to the Small Cause Court. This has not been done here, and I do not think, if it were done, any material advantage would result, or that many applications would be made by persons seeking the benefit of these sections. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code cannot avail until after judgment has passed and the judgment-debtor has actually been arrested. On the other hand, any person may avail himself of the provisions of the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, at any time, and thus avoid arrest, or obtain his discharge. Almost all debtors would, therefore, I presume, naturally prefer to take advantage of the last-mentioned enactment.

" 19. For all these reasons, and because I am unable to suggest any other method than those already discussed, which will not be open to the same objections, whereby an insolvency-jurisdiction could be conferred upon the Presidency Small Cause Courts, I am of opinion that no such jurisdiction should be conferred. I will only add that if the real object of the proposed extension be merely to relieve the High Court of a portion of its labour, by removing from its cognizance the bulk of unimportant and unopposed insolvency-cases, precisely this result could be attained without incurring any expense and without adding to the work of any other Court by the abolition of the present system of imprisonment for debt; for it is simply to avoid arrest, or to escape from imprisonment, that the great majority, if not all, of the unopposed insolvents apply for the benefit of the Act."

From the HON'BLE F. L. LATHAM, Advocate General, Bombay, to Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 59, dated 14th September, 1885).

WITH reference to the proposed Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

The Bill is avowedly an adoption, almost a transcript, of the last English Bankruptcy Act—that of 1883. So many systems of bankruptcy have been tried and found defective in England that I cannot help thinking that it would be well to see how this latest system bears the test of experience before transplanting it to India. A short time will show whether the Act of 1883 is fitted to become the permanent law of bankruptcy, and which of its provisions require repeal or alteration; and the present insolvency law of India, which, though imperfect, does not on the whole work badly, may without any serious inconvenience be allowed to remain in operation for that short time.

2. The most striking difference between the proposed Bill and the present law is the large power given to creditors to control the administration of the bankrupt's estate. Section 17 allows the creditors before adjudication by a majority of three-fourths, and subject to the approval of the Court, to resolve on a composition or on a scheme of assignment of the debtor's affairs; section 20 (2) allows the creditors, if the Court declare such an appointment desirable, to appoint a person other than the Official Receiver to be trustee of the property of the bankrupt; section 21 allows the creditors to appoint a committee of inspection; section 22 allows the creditors, after the adjudication, to approve of a composition or scheme of assignment subject to the approval of the Court. I confess that I dread lest the effect of these sections should be to facilitate fraud and to lead to a manipulation of the provisions of the Act in favour of the bankrupt. Even now the schedules of insolvents are often filled with fictitious debts in favour of his relatives and friends, and when under Act XXVII of 1855 the temptation to this form of fraud was greater it was notoriously prevalent—I might say universal. I observe that the approval of the Court is made a condition to the exercise of these powers by the creditors. But such an approval is apt to become a mere formality when the responsibility of the initiative is not with the Court itself. I should prefer to have the Official Receiver trustee in every case, and to insist that any composition or scheme of assignment should be directed by the Court, either on the motion and after hearing the Official Receiver.

3. I think that section 2 will not in its present form have the effect desired by the framers of the Bill. Comparing it with section 2 of the English Act, I think it would be construed to refer to the extent of the Bill as regards its effect as a form of procedure against a debtor and would nullify the whole Bill—*vide Williams' Bankruptcy Law and Practice* (3rd edition), page 1.

4. Section 8, which gives the debtor immediate protection from process against his person as soon as a receiving order is made, is a most important change in the present law. At present the great struggle in insolvency-proceedings is as to the granting or refusing an *interim* order of protection; there is, comparatively speaking, no contest as to the grant of final orders. It seems to me that the section in its present form is adapted to a state of the law in which imprisonment for debt has almost ceased to exist, whereas in India it is still one of the main remedies by which the execution of decrees is enforced.

5. Section 16 is, in my opinion, a most wholesome provision, though, unless the Court has power to dispense with it in small and unopposed bankruptcies, an increase of the number of Judges will be required. I would make it plain that the Official Receiver and also any creditor may examine the debtor by counsel or solicitor. The requisition of signature by the debtor in (3) should be struck out, as it will tend to nullify the effects of the section. The official record of the evidence is sufficient security for accuracy.

6. In section 59 I do not think that the Chief Justice should have power to remove the Official Receiver at his discretion without good cause.

7. Sections 65 and 67 do not make it clear what is to be done with the interest accruing on the estates of bankrupts. It ought in justice to belong to the estate.

8. I doubt section 88, allowing the delegation of certain powers to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, being of any practical use. It is adapted from the provisions of the English Act allowing the delegation of powers from the Judge to the Registrar. But the Registrar has the command of the staff of the Bankruptcy Court, which would not be the case with the Small Cause Court Judge. If anything be done in this direction, I think it should rather be to transfer bankruptcies of small estates to the Small Cause Courts. But I doubt any saving of judicial time or expense being so effected.

9. Part VII, as to small bankruptcies, is a wholesome provision as the Act now stands. But I am inclined to think that in India all bankruptcies should be dealt with in the manner prescribed by that Part.

From J. MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(dated 25th November, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4606, dated 1st July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce thereon.

The Bill was referred to a special Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon & Co., Deputy Chairman, Mr. W. A. Baker, Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Mr. E. Miller, of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., Mr. J. H. Slight, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Vizucandas Atanaram, of Messrs. Narandas Lajaram & Co.; and their report having been approved the Chamber has now the honour to submit its opinion on the provisions of the Bill.

Some little delay has taken place in forwarding the report to Government, as the Chamber was anxious to obtain the views of business people at home on the actual working of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. These, however, not having come to hand, the Chamber will take the liberty of embodying in a supplementary report any additional information which may hereafter be received in response to the inquiries instituted.

The Bill has been read through and discussed clause by clause, and subjoined will be found in detail the additions and emendations which the Chamber considers desirable. Before proceeding to the discussion of the provisions of the Bill, however, the Chamber had to consider two broad questions—first, whether in the existing state of things a new Insolvency Act was called for; and, second, whether in that event the general principles of the proposed Bill were thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the trading community and to the conditions attending insolvency in India.

To the first question the answer was unanimously in the affirmative. The necessity of a radical reform in the bankruptcy law for India has long been keenly felt by the mercantile public, and has on numerous occasions been the subject of anxious consideration. In the address with which the Chamber had the honour to welcome the arrival in India of His Excellency the Viceroy the matter was prominently mentioned as one of pressing importance; and had it not become known that the Bill now under report was in preparation it was the intention of the Chamber to memorialise Government begging that action might be taken at the earliest possible opportunity.

The second question did not admit of so ready an answer. The conditions under which trade here and at home is conducted are so widely divergent, and the nature and cause of the majority of insolvencies so entirely different, that at first sight the mere fact that the Bill is drawn on the same lines as the English Act carries with it a presumption of possible unfitness. A closer examination of its provisions, however, shows that in its leading principle of official control over bankrupt estates it is in a great measure a return to what has long been recognised as one of the best features of the present Indian insolvency law. The signal failure in operation and the gross malpractices perpetrated under the Bombay Act for speedy liquidation,—XXVIII of 1865,—which was a distinct departure from this principle, is still well within the memory of several members of the Chamber; and there can be no question that efficient control by responsible, qualified officials must be a fundamental principle of insolvency legislation in India. The absence of the separate supervision exercised in England by the Board of Trade need not, in the opinion of the Chamber, interfere with the effectual working of the Act so long as careful provision is made in the rules that only thoroughly competent officials are appointed to responsible posts, and that they are placed under the guidance and direction of the Court.

A very marked difference between the law of insolvency here and in England exists in imprisonment for debt being still maintained in India. In the opinion of the Chamber it would be unadvisable as yet to deprive creditors in this country of that power. There are no doubt weighty arguments in favour of following English legislation. Amongst the poorer classes their personal liberty in reality constitutes the security on which they are able to obtain advances; and were the power of utilizing that security once removed the ability of contracting debts beyond their means of repayment would be done away with also, and much unnecessary extravagance in the shape of expenditure on marriage and other festivities—which accounts for a considerable proportion of the insolvencies amongst the lower classes—would thus be avoided. In other words, by removing the power of getting into debt, people would be compelled to live within their means. While admitting this as regards the poorer classes, the general opinion amongst merchants and bankers is decidedly adverse to the abolition of liability to imprisonment for debt from a mercantile point of view. The change would be too radical, and by altering the basis on which business has been conducted in this country from time immemorial, might seriously interfere with the ordinary course of trade. As to whether or not the Bill in its present form fully contemplates the existence of imprisonment for debt is more a question for skilled lawyers than a body of laymen, and the Chamber therefore would content itself as regards this point by merely expressing the opinion that it cannot be too carefully considered.

So far as Bombay is concerned—and the same probably holds good in the other Presidency towns—one of the greatest disadvantages which creditors have to contend with is the facilities which fraudulent debtors have for escaping from the jurisdiction of the Court by absconding into Native territory. Amongst a certain class of Native traders—and that by no means the lowest—this is a very common means of evading punishment, and owing to the ease with which it can be accomplished it tends greatly to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy. The Chamber quite appreciates the serious difficulties there are in the way of bringing about a remedy, but it would earnestly solicit the attention of Government to this point. Once made it possible for the writ of the Bankruptcy Court to take effect in Native States, and reckless trading amongst Native dealers will have received a deathblow which no other form of legislative enactment could administer.

The Chamber observes that the draft Bill omits the disqualification of a bankrupt to hold certain offices, as provided under Part II of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. The advisability of this omission the Chamber is very much inclined to question, as there is no doubt that, especially amongst Natives, the holding of certain appointments carries considerable dignity, and the deprivation of those as the direct result of bankruptcy might

have a wholesome deterrent effect. In the opinion of the Chamber the Bill should provide for the disqualification of a bankrupt for holding the following positions where not already settled by existing Acts, namely:—

Member of the Legislative Council.
Justice of the Peace.
Member of the Town Council or Municipal Corporation.
Member of a Port Trust or Harbour Board.
Director of a Joint Stock Company.

The eligibility of bankrupts for these offices after obtaining their discharge might be made dependent on the nature of the bankruptcy as certified by the Court.

Taking each section in order the Chamber begs to submit the subjoined remarks:—

Section 5 (1) (2).—In addition to this clause the Chamber considers it important for the due protection of creditors, that in the case of a firm which has carried on business at a place where a Bankruptcy Court exists, and has partners where there is no such Court, the estate should be wound up at the place where the Bankruptcy Court is, and the partners elsewhere should be liable to have their assets at once taken possession of by the Official Receiver. Further that, if a firm so constituted becomes insolvent, the act of insolvency of any one partner should render all other partners, wherever situated, insolvent also, and liable to have their property attached by the Court.

Section 8.—The Chamber is of opinion that this section should provide that in the case of a debtor with no available assets the Court should not be able to give a complete discharge, but should have power to compel him to proceed with his insolvency. An *interim* order might be granted in the first instance, but revoked unless the debtor proceeded with the insolvency when called upon to do so.

Section 12.—The advertisement giving notice of the receiving order should, the Chamber thinks, be published in at least one of the leading local newspapers in addition to the Government Gazette, and this suggestion should be made applicable in every instance where notice by advertisement is provided for, notably in section 19, (5), section 27 (5), section 30 (3).

Section 15.—As the time fixed for submitting a statement of a debtor's affairs seems very limited, it is suggested that under sub-section (2) (i), where an order is made on the petition of the debtor, ten instead of three days should be allowed, and where the order is made on the petition of a creditor (ii) the time be increased from seven to twenty days.

Section 16.—The Chamber is of opinion that there is no necessity for making the public examination of a debtor compulsory where a compromise has been agreed upon, and it would therefore ask that the following be added to sub-section (1):—

"Except that in cases where the majority of creditors in number and three-fourths in value are prepared to accept a compromise, the public examination of the debtor may be dispensed with."

Section 17.—In all cases of compromise or composition the Chamber deems it most important that the creditors should have the fullest possible information before them as to the true state of the debtor's affairs; and it seems desirable, therefore, that the following words should be appended to sub-section (3):—

"with a full statement of the debtor's affairs."

Section 21. the Chamber recommends, should be entirely omitted from the Bill. It may be that in England, where the books of an insolvent are in English and information as to an estate can be obtained without much difficulty, a committee of creditors may prove of considerable assistance in securing a favourable liquidation; but the experience of those who have been concerned with bankrupt estates here is of a contrary character. In all probability it might lead to the appointment on committees of creditors favourable to the debtors, as was found to be the case in working Bombay Act XXVIII of 1865, which was admittedly a complete failure as a means of advantageous liquidation.

The omission of this section and the abolition of committees of inspection would necessitate some alterations in the wording of subsequent provisions of the Bill. For instance, the Chamber suggests that section 50 should read:—

"The trustee may, with the permission of the Court, and after such notice to creditors as the Court may prescribe, do all or any of the following things":

and in sub-sections (3) and (4) of the same section, (2) of section 51, (1) of section 57, and (1) of section 63, the word "Court" should be substituted for "committee" or "committee of inspection."

Section 21.—The desirability of arranging to secure the arrest of an insolvent who has taken refuge in a Native State has already been alluded to, and, if that be practicable, provision would have to be made for it under this section as also under (2) of section 26.

Section 25.—The same provision as for the redirection and delivery of letters should be made for telegrams.

Section 27 (5) allows 14 days' notice only to creditors of the day fixed by the Court for hearing a debtor's application for discharge. This would be insufficient for creditors out of India, and the Chamber would recommend one month's notice being allowed.

Section 27 (6).—The Chamber suggests that a decree passed by the Court against a debtor when making an order of discharge should be in favour of the Official Receiver only, his office being continuous, while a trustee might have to leave the country at times under very short notice.

Section 34 (5).—Considering that the current rate of interest in India is 9 per cent. as compared with a per cent. in England, the rate of interest payable out of surplus funds, as provided for in this clause, might fairly be increased from 4 per cent. as proposed to 6 per cent. per annum.

Section 36 (1).—The Chamber is of opinion that the preference extended to a landlord's claim for rent under this section is unduly large. It thinks that no power of distraint should be granted after bankruptcy, and that he should not be entitled to a preferential claim for more than four months' rent, subject, moreover, to assets of that amount belonging to the insolvent's estate being on the premises.

Section 52 (2).—After the words "application of" the Chamber suggests the insertion of the words "the trustee or."

Section 64 (3).—It would be well to have the "prescribed officer" mentioned in this clause defined, as it is important to know in whose hands the very responsible power of regulating the charges may be placed. It is also suggested that "leave of the Court" be substituted for "proof of such taxation having been made," before payment.

Section 67.—Having regard to the constant fluctuations in the value of Government securities, it seems to the Chamber that if it could be so arranged it would be preferable, instead of investing surplus funds in Government paper, to hand them over to the Accountant-General, who on behalf of Government should pay 4 per cent. interest on the amount. Such interest, moreover, should go to the separate estates, or, in other words, be for the benefit of the creditors, who are frequently kept out of their dividends for long periods pending the decision of suits and disputes. The system adopted under the English Act, and sought to be introduced into this Bill, of utilizing the interest obtained on funds held during liquidation towards minimising the fees payable in bankruptcy, has rather a tendency to favour debtors to the disadvantage of creditors.

Section 70.—In addition to rendering it incumbent on a trustee to grant a creditor inspection of the books kept in connection with the liquidation of an estate, it should also be provided that creditors should have free

access to the books of the insolvent. It should be further arranged that an experienced and trustworthy staff of Native *mehtas* or accountants should be maintained on the staff of the Court (either attached to the Official Receiver or Trustee), through whom reliable translations and extracts from books kept in any of the Native languages could be obtained. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining information of this character under the existing law, and a creditor employing an outside *mehta* for the purpose of searching a debtor's accounts always runs the risk of the man being bought over by the other side.

Section 88 (3).—It appears to the Chamber somewhat anomalous that a Judge of the Small Cause Court should not have the same power to commit for contempt as is granted to the Court under section 23, clause (4). The omission of clause (3) is accordingly suggested.

Section 103.—The Chamber would be in favour of raising the limit for small bankruptcies from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000. In estates within the latter sum it is very unlikely that cases of fraudulent books, &c., will occur requiring the more complicated machinery of the previous portions of the Act; nor does it seem necessary that the examination of the debtor be insisted upon, as provided under clause (c).

From H. BATTY, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 784, dated 5th February, 1886).

WITH reference to your letter No. 113, dated the 18th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Acting Prothonotary and Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court, Bombay, No. 21, dated the 28th idem, and its accompaniments, regarding the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

From G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Acting Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 21, dated 28th January, 1886).

WITH reference to your letter No. 4605, dated the 1st July, 1885, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice to forward the accompanying report on the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, prepared in accordance with his Lordship's directions, and to state that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, who has been for some years presiding over the Insolvent Court, approves generally of the same.

From G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Acting Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, and C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Bombay.

IN accordance with your Lordship's directions we beg to submit the accompanying remarks on the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Remarks.

Protection from arrest.—The proposed Act, which is principally taken from the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 now in force in England, where imprisonment for debt has been abolished, provides that the receiving order shall have the effect of protecting the debtor from arrest in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy. It does not contemplate any opposition on the part of creditors at this stage, but deals only with the granting or withholding of a final discharge. In Bombay, where imprisonment for debt is still permitted and no protection is afforded by the vesting order under the present Act, the chief object of the majority of insolvents is to obtain immunity from arrest at first by means of *interim* protection-orders, and afterwards by obtaining their personal discharge under section 47, after which they but rarely trouble themselves about applying for their final discharge; while the principal object of the opposing creditor is to prevent an insolvent from obtaining such immunity, in order that he may be able to secure better terms by making use of his power of arrest. A practical result would be that the large proportion of petitioning debtors, who come to the Court for the purpose solely of obtaining protection from arrest, would have no object in proceeding with their petitions, and would probably neglect to take any further steps after the receiving order was made. To remedy this it is suggested that the Court should have power both (1), to dismiss petitions for want of prosecution, and (2) to cancel so much of the receiving order under section 8 (1) as gives protection from arrest. It would also seem necessary that the Court should have power to direct the discharge from jail of a debtor imprisoned before the making of the receiving order: there does not appear to be any provision to this effect in the proposed Act.

Adjudication of bankruptcy.—The change made by the proposed Act with respect to the adjudication of bankruptcy is highly advantageous. Under the provisions of the Act in respect to that subject it will be possible to have debtors adjudged insolvent before they have had time to dispose of all their property, and creditors will in all probability make use of those provisions more and more if the Act is found to work well. It is very important that adjudicated insolvents should (1) make the statement required by section 15 and (2) come up for the public examination directed by section 16. Debtors who have been adjudged insolvent almost invariably abscond from Bombay into Native States, and there is no power under the present Act to compel their return. Such a power extending throughout British India is given by section 24 of the proposed Act; but as absconding debtors almost invariably abscond to Native States it would largely increase the efficacy of the Act if it were found possible to extend that power to Native States also.

Composition with creditors.—The change made by the proposed Act with respect to composition with creditors is also beneficial. The present Act is silent on the subject, and the result is that documents purporting to be assignments in favour of creditors hastily executed just before the date of the vesting order are often set up with the effect of either entailing troublesome and expensive litigation, or of keeping from the Court all power of investigating the insolvent's affairs, even though a majority of creditors may desire such investigation. Considering, however, that the public examination of debtors will in many cases involve the disclosure of affairs of creditors which they may naturally object to be made public, power might be given to the Court in cases of composition with creditors to dispense with the public examination of debtors when a sufficient majority of creditors desire or consent to it.

Property of bankrupt.—The words of section 38 (1), which deals with the property of the bankrupt, are not so wide as those of section 7 of the present Act, and it is important, especially when dealing with property in the Mufassal or outside British India, where the law is imperfectly understood, that the words of the Act should clearly and distinctly cover the property of the bankrupt, whether within British India or without.

Discharge of bankrupt.—Under the present Act there are two sorts of discharge that can be granted to an insolvent by the Court—(1) freedom from personal imprisonment for debt, and (2) freedom from liability of after-acquired property. It is one of the greatest faults of the present Act that a separate application has to be made for each, and the Court at the hearing of the matters of an insolvent's petition under section 35, where all the facts regarding his conduct are before it, makes no order as to the latter but only as to the former sort of discharge. In Bombay the principal object of the debtor in coming to the Court is to obtain his personal discharge, and the object of an opposing creditor is either to force the insolvent to buy off his opposition or to induce the Court to dismiss his petition. The reason is that a creditor in Bombay in opposing an insolvent's

invariably working in his own interest and not in that of the general body; and he considers that if the petition is dismissed he will succeed in obtaining a greater portion of the insolvent's property than if it were distributed by the Official Assignee. The power of dismissing petitions given by section 47, and used as a penalty for misconduct, encourages this system. The proposed Act will effect a great improvement in this respect, as under it the Court will consider the whole question of the insolvent's course of dealing and conduct, and will either grant him his discharge (conditional or otherwise), or punish him under the Act itself.

Penalties.—The provisions of sections 27, 105 and 107, which deal with penalties and punishments, are much more severe than in the present Act. It may be noted that a bankrupt cannot under them obtain an unconditional discharge more than once, and, if undischarged, he is liable to be punished by imprisonment if he obtains credit to the extent of Rs. 200 without informing his creditor. There is a class of penalties under the English Act which has been omitted from the proposed Act, namely, disqualification of a bankrupt to hold certain offices. It, however, seems desirable that no penalty should be omitted which may have the effect of causing the mercantile community to regard bankruptcy as a disgrace, which in Bombay, since the share mania, they have to a great extent ceased to do. And for this reason it would appear advisable to make the disability to hold certain positions which may be regarded as honourable the direct result of bankruptcy.

Decrees against bankrupt.—Passing a decree in favour of the trustees against the bankrupt is a punishment often enforced in England in cases where no assets are forthcoming in the bankruptcy. The practice in Bombay has been to pass such a decree in every case, and, considering the great facilities bankrupts have in this country for concealing their property from the Court, that practice seems a good one, as affording a ready way of recovering from the bankrupt after his discharge property that he may be known to be possessed of without having to prove that it was concealed at the time of the discharge. It would probably be found more convenient if such decrees were passed in all cases in favour of the Official Receiver, as a trustee might not be forthcoming some years after the bankruptcy when required to act. Such decrees should also, if possible, be exempted from the operation of the law of limitation as provided in the present Act as it would be manifestly impossible, as well as useless, for the Official Receiver to take the necessary steps for keeping all such decrees alive, and equally impossible to foresee in what cases it would be desirable to do so.

Procedure.—The procedure under the proposed Act will largely increase the work of the Court—an essential feature of the Act in the public examination of the bankrupt in every case. During the last three years there have been on an average over forty petitions presented each month, which under the proposed Act would entail an equal number of public examinations, for the taking of which the time at present allotted for sittings in insolvency would be wholly inadequate. The provisions of section 99 of the English Act, or such modification of them as may be considered proper, might with advantage be inserted in this Act, and work of a formal nature, such as taking such examinations in unopposed cases, granting receiving orders and other work of a similar nature, relegated to an officer of the Court. In any case, whether the public examination be taken by the Court or by an officer, the provision in section 16, by which the notes of examination are to be signed by the debtor, might, with advantage, be omitted, as it would involve not only the loss of time occasioned by reading over and interpreting his deposition to a Native witness, but, especially in the case of a debtor subjected to a searching examination, may result in a refusal to sign the notes as taken down or an endeavour to retract previous admissions or statements.

Unclaimed dividends.—The proposed Act provides (section 132) for the payment of any unclaimed dividends under it to the bankruptcy estates account, but omits the provision contained in the corresponding section of the English Act as to the disposal of the unclaimed dividends under the present Act. These unclaimed dividends in Bombay amount to upwards of eight lakhs, of which between two and three lakhs are in respect of proved claims in estates in which redistribution has been already made under Act XXVII of 1841, and which cannot be further distributed under any Act now in force. The remainder is to a large extent made up of dividends in respect of debts admitted by insolvents in their schedules as due, but which have not been proved, and are for the most part unprovable, and it is doubtful whether these dividends can be distributed under the Act of 1841. Section 7 of Bill No. 3 of 1881, which was intended to remedy this state of circumstances, has never become law, and it therefore seems necessary that some means of dealing with those funds should be provided by the proposed Act. The interest upon the first class of those funds at least might be applied towards the general purposes of the Act; otherwise there may be a difficulty at first in working the proposed Act, unless a very high scale of fees is adopted.

Appointment of Official Receiver.—Under the present Insolvent Act the Official Assignee can only be removed from office in the cases specified in section 18. By the proposed Act the removal of the Official Receiver will depend solely on the pleasure of the Chief Justice. There does not appear to be any reason why the position of the Official Receiver should be less independent than that of the Official Assignee, or his tenure of office less secure.

A few remarks dealing with some of the sections more in detail are annexed.

Appendix.

Section 2. Regarding application of section 48 to England.—Section 48 could hardly be made applicable to England, but nevertheless cases may arise in which onerous property in England may become vested in the trustee in India. Is not some provision necessary to provide for disclaimer by the trustee in such cases?

Section 21 (2).—The committee of inspection might very well be dispensed with, or at all events confined to cases in which an order is made under section 20, sub-section (2).

In cases in which the Official Receiver is acting, reference to the Court for necessary powers and authority will be more satisfactory and cause for less delay than to committees of creditors.

See 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 29.

In that event some such words as the following might be added to section 21 (9):—

"by and with such notice to such creditors as the Court may think fit to direct."

Section 24.—As has been already pointed out, the value of this section would be very greatly increased if it enabled debtors absconding to Native States to be also arrested.

In any case, however, the section would seem to be incomplete, as it does not distinctly provide for the case of a debtor who may have actually absconded from the local jurisdiction of the Court to some other part of British India, but only deals with the case of a debtor who is "about to abscond with a view," &c.

Section 34 (1). Municipal rates.—Port-trust dues, &c., are at present only entitled to dividends.

Sub-section (5). Interest after payment of principal in full.—As decrees in India carry interest at 6 per cent., in the same way interest after the receiving order should be allowed in India at 6 per cent. also.

Section 36.—Section 36 of the proposed Act gives a landlord the power to exercise, with certain restrictions, his right of distraint upon the property of the bankrupt for rent due. This right was taken away by the present Act, and the change will considerably hamper the Official Receiver when an estate first comes to his hands. Landlords, on the insolvency of their tenants, often put padlocks on the godowns or premises let to them, and claim a lien for rent; and as rent in Bombay is heavy, and the value of the goods so locked up uncertain, such claims, even under the present law, are not easily disposed of. The proposed change is, we think, to be deprecated; but if it is considered that the landlords should have any preferential claim, it would be more convenient to allow a preferential claim for two months' rent (not exceeding the value of the goods on the premises let by them) under section 34, and leave the law otherwise unchanged.

Section 38, clause (2).—The words "wearing-apparel and bedding" are hardly sufficiently wide. In India cooking-pots, &c., are more necessary even than bedding. The words of the Act 11 & 12 Vic., cap 21, section 7, are "wearing-apparel, bedding, and other such necessities."

Section 51 (2).—The distribution of a dividend depends almost entirely on the creditors and not on the trustee.

The words "shall be declared and be payable" might be substituted for the words "shall be declared and distributed."

As to the period of four months prescribed by this section for the declaration of the first dividend, see note for section 99.

Section 57 (2). *Allowance to bankrupt.*—We think the allowance to a bankrupt should be limited both as to amount and as to duration. The limit we would propose is Rs. 100 per month extending over not more than ten months.

It must be remembered that in all bankruptcies the bankrupt himself has always influence in the liquidation of his estate.

A considerable body of the creditors, either through friendship or relationship, or because they have received, or expect to receive, special preference, are always ready to support the bankrupt.

In large estates there will always be danger of candidates for trusteeship making a bid for the bankrupt's influence by promise of a good allowance if they are appointed.

Some limit of time is necessary, or an insolvent in receipt of a good allowance will be tempted to protract the liquidation of his estate.

Section 61. Official Receiver's report.—Before the discharge of any bankrupt under section 27 of the new proposed Act, the Official Receiver has *in every case* to prepare a report, which has to be taken into consideration by the Court at the hearing of the bankrupt's application under that section. In order to make such reports of any value, the Official Receiver must (in cases of insolvency of traders) have the assistance of experienced Native accountants capable of themselves reading and understanding Native account-books.

Account-books in Bombay are kept not only in different languages and character, but even on different principles, varying according to the particular trade or business carried on by the bankrupt or to the skill or ignorance of the *mehetas* employed by him.

The accountants would have to be high class men, well paid, and in the regular employ of the office (not engaged for any particular estate), to ensure trustworthy performance of their work.

The examinations of account-books so made would be of the greatest value both to creditors who might wish to oppose and also to the Court itself at the hearing.

This would, however, seem to be a matter to be dealt with by rules under the Act, and not in the Act itself.

Section 65 (5).—We do not consider that this provision can be of any value in India.

Section 67. Investment of moneys.—Under this section investment is made out of the "bankruptcy estates account" generally, and not out of the moneys belonging to any particular estates, and the whole interest so realized is appropriated for the general purposes of the Act (section 67 (3)).

Were it possible to distribute the moneys to creditors as quickly as is contemplated in the Act, there would be no great hardship in the present provision. In Bombay, however, considerable sums have always to be reserved to meet the possible costs of the litigation that invariably ensues on any large insolvency proving unsuccessful, and (as has already been pointed out) claims of creditors cannot be quickly adjusted.

It would be hard on creditors that money so locked up should not be invested for their benefit.

Perhaps the simplest way would be to leave the provisions of the Act as they are, and out of the interest accruing under the provisions of this section (67) to allow interest at 4 per cent. on all sums paid into the "bankruptcy estates account" until dividend is declared.

Section 88.—It appears from paragraph 29 of the draft "Objects and Reasons" that this section has been put in at the request of the Government of Madras. We do not think that the section can be of any value in Bombay while the High Court and the Small Cause Court are so far apart. It would be necessary to have a special Official Receiver and Registrar, with proper office establishments, to carry on the insolvency business of two separate Courts.

We believe that in 1880 both the High Court and the Small Cause Court of Bombay were opposed to the introduction of this provision.

Sections 92 (4); 121. Times.—All "times" allowed for the act are far too short; and though full power of extension is given by section 92 (4), yet the times mentioned in the different sections for each Act should, as far as possible, approximate the average time within which such act ought to be done.

There are several reasons why longer times will be required in Bombay than in England—

- (1) the Courts sit weekly only;
- (2) books of account are always in arrears, especially during the busy season, and take a long time to make up, and only a very limited number of *mehetas* can be employed on them at once;
- (3) traders of any importance always have goods on their way to England or elsewhere, the account-sales of which are not received for a considerable time;
- (4) no estate of any size can be realized without litigation owing to the invariable attempts made by bankrupts to conceal property or favour particular creditors; and litigation in Bombay is both tedious and expensive.

Section 99. Petitions of partners in different Courts.—Under this section we suppose petitions by partners of firms carrying on business in the different Presidency-towns would be transferred to the Court in which the first petition was filed; otherwise some provision is required on this point. See also section 13.

Section 103 (3).—Small bankruptcies under Part VII, section 103, might, with advantage, be extended to Rs. 6,000.

Where the gross assets of an estate are not more than Rs. 6,000, it would rarely be worth the creditor's while to attend meetings and take any direct interest in the winding up of the estate, nor will the estate itself stand the expenses of proceedings prescribed by the Act and by the first schedule.

Creditors may of course in such cases wish to have the bankrupt's affairs more expensively investigated, and the bankrupt himself punished; but provision is made for this by clause (c) of this section (103).

Section 116 (2).—If the suggestions contained above regarding business to be done before the Registrar be adopted, it might be convenient to provide for the remuneration of that officer also under this section.

Section 120, clause (4).—We doubt if this provision is sufficient in the case of Native States. Would it not be simpler to allow affidavits to be also made before the British Resident or Consul or Political Agent?

Lien on bankrupt's books of account by solicitors and others.—There have been several cases lately in Bombay of solicitors claiming a lien on insolvent's books of account and so making it extremely difficult for creditors to get full and free inspection of them. Such claims might, moreover, be set up in collusion with an insolvent.

Section 121 of the English Act of 1861 abolished claims for lien of an insolvent's books of account, and the same provision was made by a rule under the Act of 1669, there being power under that Act to make the rule. —See *Kate Lee on Bankruptcy*, page 676.

A similar rule has been made under the present English Act of 1883, but it is of doubtful validity under section 127 (4) of that Act.

It would therefore seem advisable to put the provision into the Act itself.

From F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 799J., dated 15th February, 1886).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1041, dated the 17th June, 1885, forwarding copies of the Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, with Statement of Objects and Reasons, and asking for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion and of the opinions of such persons as His Honour might think fit to consult on the provisions of the Bill.

2. In reply, I am desired to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying

The Solicitor to Government of India, No. 1000, dated the 3rd September, 1885, and enclosure.

The Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, No. 68, dated the 2nd October, 1885.

The Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 901, dated the 9th November, 1885.

Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K.C.M.S., dated the 31st August, 1885.

Baboo Doorga Churn Law, dated the 7th September, 1885.

replies received from the officers and gentlemen named in the margin and the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades Association, who were consulted by this Government, and to say that, with the exception of section 88 (1), the Lieutenant-Governor approves generally the provisions of the Bill. This section provides that the High Court may, from time to time, direct that a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court shall have all or any of the powers therein mentioned. In this

connection I am to ask the attention of the Government of India to the letter from the Chief Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and to say that, even with the assistance that this Government is about to ask should be given it, the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, has more work on its hands than it can satisfactorily get through; and the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore averse to throwing additional burdens on the Judges of that Court.

From R. L. URTON, Esq., Solicitor to Government of India, to Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 1096, dated 3rd September, 1885).

REFERRING to your No. 1336 J.D. of the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to forward you herewith a copy of the Honble the Advocate General's opinion on the subject therein referred to.

OPINION.

THERE can be no doubt that the present Insolvent Act is antiquated and requires to be replaced by fresh legislation.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons very clearly and fully explains the grounds on which the proposed change in the present Insolvent Laws are rested, and deals in an exhaustive manner with the principles which are to be followed in framing a new Bankruptcy Act. I agree in the main with the Objects and Reasons, and I think it advisable that legislation here should be supported by an Act of Parliament.

The provisions of the Draft Bill are principally taken from the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883, with certain necessary modifications.

The English Bankruptcy Act is the outcome of an extended experience of years, and has, I think, been properly adopted as a model for the proposed legislation. I have doubts whether the provisions in the English Statute in relation to composition or scheme arrangement, which have been embodied in the present draft Act, will be found useful or of any practical benefit in this country.

With regard to jurisdiction, I think that up-country traders, who have had large commercial transactions, and whose estate would be more satisfactorily administered in a Bankruptcy Court, should be allowed to petition the Bankruptcy Court of the Presidency in which they have carried on business, and such Court should be vested with powers to adjudicate such persons bankrupt on their own petition if it thinks fit, the powers to adjudicate being discretionary, to be exercised according to the circumstances of the case. The objection to such a procedure would naturally be that it would be a hardship upon creditors living at a distance to follow the proceedings in a Bankruptcy Court; but such a hardship must often occur where a debtor carrying on business in Calcutta is adjudicated by the High Court of Calcutta, and has creditors up-country as well as in the different Presidencies.

The 29th August 1885.

(Signed) G. C. PAUL,
Advocate General.

From G. C. SCOTCH, Esq., Officiating Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 68, dated 2nd October, 1885).

WITH reference to letter No. 2946, dated 9th September, 1885, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, calling my attention to No. 1342 J.D., dated 8th July, 1885, I have the honour, after consultation with my colleagues, to say that we believe that the provisions of the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India are calculated to be of great benefit to the country.

We also approve of section 88, which empowers the High Court, from time to time, to direct that a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court shall deal with the matters therein mentioned; but we do not consider it would be beneficial to deprive a Judge of the Small Cause Court of the power to exercise in matters relating to bankruptcy and insolvency such authority as he has in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction under section 83 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, Act, 1882, to punish for contempt.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is already aware that the Judges of this Court are unable, in the existing state of the files, to cope with the mass of business that comes before them. Any addition to the ordinary business will necessarily occasion further arrears.

From T. T. ALLEN, Esq., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 901, dated 9th November, 1885).

IN reply to your office No. 1337 J.D., dated 8th July last, I have the honour to say that the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill is applicable to the presidency-towns, where at present a similar law is administered by the High Court in its original jurisdiction. As I have no knowledge or experience of the working of the existing law, I am unable to form an opinion as to the necessity for, or improvements effected by, this Bill.

2. As to the mufassal, I consider the present Bill utterly and entirely unsuitable; but as there appears to be no intention to make it current there, this is no detracton from its merits.

From MAHARAJÁ the HON'BLE SIR JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, K.C.S.I., to Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 31st August, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1340 J.D., dated the 8th ultimo, forwarding, for the expression of my opinion on it, copy of a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and in reply to submit the following remarks for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. The primary object of the project is consolidation. The law of bankruptcy and insolvency, as now current in India, is scattered in different Acts, which are in some respects defective, and in others discordant or not convenient; and the Bill under notice proposes to reconcile differences, to supply omissions, to remove defects, and generally so to amend and alter the present law as to make it fully suited for the requirements of the day. In so far the project is worthy of commendation. The opportunity has also been taken to make it accord with the latest English law on the subject, and provision has been made so to transfer cases from Indian to English Courts as to cause no inconvenience.

3. It is not necessary for me, however, to notice all the alterations, particularly as the hon'ble and learned gentleman who has drafted the Bill has fully and clearly treated the subject in great detail in his Statement of Objects and Reasons. I desire, therefore, to confine myself here to only those points which appear to me to require further consideration.

4. In the Civil Procedure Code Act (XIV of 1882, sections 336 and 344), relief for bankruptcy is made dependent on a preliminary arrest or imprisonment; no debtor can obtain the benefit of the law until he is taken up under an execution warrant. This mode of making relief accessible only through the gates of a prison to honest but unfortunate debtors is highly objectionable, and clause (1) of section 7 of the Bill does well in doing away with it in the case of persons residing or carrying on business within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Courts for at least a year. The limit of time fixed, however, appears to me to be too long. There are many causes which may, and not unfrequently do, bring on insolvency within a much shorter time, and that without any dishonest or fraudulent motive on the part of a debtor; and in such cases it is not at all desirable to insist upon a preliminary punishment. The law provides ample safeguards against fraud, and the punishment should come when the fraud is laid bare in the course of enquiry, and at the time of granting the discharge, and not precede enquiry. The provision, moreover, appears to me to be totally ineffectual as a salutary measure. A debtor who becomes insolvent in six months' time can easily avoid going to jail by getting up a creditor to petition against him, and the law is at once defeated. This applies likewise to the first part of the section, which insists upon lodgment in prison as a *sine quâ non* in the case of an ordinary debtor. It makes a provision which can always be circumvented, except in the improbable contingency of a debtor being so unfortunate as not to be able to get a creditor to petition against him. Under these circumstances, I am respectfully of opinion that the clause in question should be divested of the conditions attached.

5. Clause (4) of section 26 gives power to the Court to compound with the debtors to an insolvent estate; and this is as it should be, inasmuch as, however, such compositions must, as a matter of course, be effected by the Receiver or the Trustee of the estate, and more frequently by his subordinates. It would be an advantage if provision were made to give an opportunity to the creditors, or the Committee appointed by them, to appear in Court and show cause why particular compositions should not be made in the way proposed. Instances are well known of such compositions in connection with large insolvent estates having been made in a manner injurious to the interests of creditors.

6. Clause (5) of section 26 appears imperfect as it stands. There should be some provision made with reference to any counter-claim that the person concerned may have against the debtor.

7. Among the facts which would disqualify a bankrupt from getting immediate discharge, mention is made of absence of books of account for three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy (clause (a) of section 27(3)). This would suggest the idea that the discharge would be withheld or delayed if the books of account are not forthcoming, or should extend only to one or two years. Such cannot, however, be the intention of the law in cases in which insolvency supervenes after one or two years' trading. In regard to merchants and traders, the law should be so worded as to imply a period of not less than three years in the case of persons carrying on business from a long time, and for the whole period in the case of persons who have carried on business for less than three years; as regards persons other than merchants and traders, it may be a grave hardship to demand regular books of accounts. Such people do not ordinarily keep any account of their income and expenditure; they live upon what they get, and are satisfied. They may, however, be overtaken by a sudden misfortune, such as a decree of a Civil Court calling upon a person of this class to pay heavy damages, for which he might be forced to seek the benefit of the Insolvent Court, and in such a case it would be cruel to call upon him to produce regular books of accounts, and on default subjecting him to punishment. The Court should be left perfectly free to exercise its discretion as to whether the omission is due to unavoidable or accidental circumstances, or to improper motive. The word "shall" in line six of the clause, page 16, leaves no room for such discretion.

8. I look upon clause (g) of the same section as calculated to operate harshly. There are many merchants and traders now in Calcutta who have been under the necessity through their misfortune, without any fraudulent or dishonest action, of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act two, three, or more times, and there is no valid reason why men of that class should not readily obtain their discharge under the proposed Bankruptcy Act. The broad line of distinction between honest misfortune and fraud should never be lost sight of.

9. Clause (2) of section 46 appears to contravene to a certain extent the provisions of the current law of the country on the subject of pensions. Section 11 of Act XXIII of 1871 says: "No money due or becoming due on account of any such (political considerations or past services) pension or allowance shall be liable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of any Court in British India at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the pensioner, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of any such Court." This provision is repeated in several subsequent Acts, and appears last in section 266 of Act XIV of 1882, and no circumstances have since transpired to suggest a departure from it. Pensions are in theory benevolences, and to render them liable to seizure by a decree of a Court is to convert charity into civil right. They are granted by Government to provide for the support of persons who have rendered good service for extended periods, and are liable to stoppage at any time at the will of the donors, and should not on any account be treated as a fixed asset.

10. When the Bill regarding the amendment of the Courts of Small Causes in Presidency towns was under consideration a few years ago, the public feeling was strongly expressed against a section in the Bill which proposed to vest those Courts with insolvency jurisdiction to a limit of Rs. 1,000, and in compliance with the wishes then expressed the section was withdrawn. Section 88 of the Bill now under notice renews the project in a modified form, that is, by delegation of powers by the High Court, but removes the money limit. There are cases in which such delegation would prove useful, but I would respectfully urge that the limit of value should be fixed by law and not exceed Rs. 1,000.

From BABU DOORGA CHURN LAW, to Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,
—(dated 7th September, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1341J.-D., dated the 8th July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting an expression of my opinion on it.

2. In reply, I beg to submit the following remarks on the Bill for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

3. Time was when a bankrupt or trader who secreted himself, or did certain act with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, was looked upon as a criminal or offender, but that time has long since passed away, and the aim of legislation has of late been to afford every protection to honest but unfortunate debtors. All the insolvency and bankruptcy laws now current have been formed with this object, and the present attempt is to effect a general amendment of the law alike in the interests of general trade, and the principles of humanity and justice. The opportunity has also been taken for a consolidation of the law so as to make it most conveniently workable. The occasion has moreover been utilised to make the Indian Act accord with the latest English law on the subject, and provision has been made so as to transfer cases from India to English Courts as to cause no inconvenience. The necessity for these amendments and improvements, it is stated in the "Draft Statement of Objects and Reasons," has been frequently of late years pressed upon the attention of Government, and in my humble opinion Government does well in taking up the measure.

4. The bulk of the Bill is made up of the law now in force, with such alterations and improvements as the experience of the last four and thirty years during which the Statute 11 & 12 of Victoria, 21, has been in operation in the Presidency Courts has suggested; and as the honourable and learned gentleman who has drafted the Bill has fully and clearly explained the nature and drift of the alterations in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, there is no need for my noticing them. I shall, therefore, confine myself here to only those points which appear to me to be susceptible of further improvement.

5. For expeditious and satisfactory liquidation of an insolvent estate, it is necessary that power would be given to the Court to compound with the debtors to it, and this is done in clause (f), section 26. Inasmuch, however, as such compositions must, as a matter of course, be effected by the Receiver or the Trustee of the estate, and more frequently by his subordinates, it would be an advantage if provision were made to give an opportunity to the creditors, or the committee appointed by them, to appear in Court and show cause why a particular composition should not be made in the way proposed. Instances are well known of such compositions in connection with large insolvent estates having been made in a manner injurious to the interests of creditors.

6. The provision made in clause (5) of section 26 is necessary and proper, but as it stands it appears imperfect. There should be some provision made with reference to any counter-claim that the person concerned may have against the debtor. In all such cases the counter-claim should be fully satisfied before any demand is made. In other words, the demand should be limited to the difference between the claim and the counter-claim.

7. I am respectfully of opinion that clause (a) of section 27 (3) is likely to act with hardship. In it mention is made of absence of books of account for three years immediately preceding a bankruptcy as a ground for withholding immediate discharge. This would suggest the idea that the discharge would be withheld or delayed if the books of account forthcoming should extend to one or two years only. Such cannot, however, be the intention of the law in cases in which insolvency supervenes after one or two years' trading. In regard to merchants and traders, the law should insist on a period of not less than three years in the cases of persons carrying on business from a long time, and for the whole period in the case of those who have carried on business for less than three years. This should, however, not apply to debtors other than merchants or traders. Such people do not keep any account of their income and expenditure: they live upon what they get, and are satisfied. They may, however, be overtaken by a sudden misfortune. A decree of a Civil Court may call upon a person of this class to pay heavy damages for which he may be forced to seek the benefit of the Insolvent Court, and in such a case it would be cruel to call upon him to produce regular books of account, and, on default, subjecting him to punishment. The Court should be left perfectly free to exercise its discretion as to whether the omission is due to unavoidable or accidental circumstances, or to dishonest intention. The word "shall" in line 6 of the clause, p. (16), leaves no room for such discretion.

8. The provision made in clause (g) of the same section also appears to me as calculated to operate harshly. There are, I believe, many cases of merchants and traders in the Presidency towns in which men have been under the necessity, through sheer misfortune, without any vicious or dishonest action, of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act more than once, and there is no valid reason why men of that class should not readily obtain their discharge under the proposed Bankruptcy Act. The broad line of distinction between honest misfortune and fraud should be very rigidly fixed in all such cases.

9. Clause (1) of section 46 provides for the stoppage for the benefit of creditors of the pay and allowances of persons in the service of Government who may happen to become insolvents, but the next clause appears to contravene to a certain extent the provisions of the current law of the country on the subject of pensions. Section 11 of Act XXIII of 1871 says: "No money due or becoming due on account of any such (political) considerations or past services, pension or allowance shall be liable to seizure, attachment, or sequestration by process of any Court in British India at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the pensioner, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of any such Court. This provision has been upheld in several subsequent Acts, and appears last in section 206 of Act XIV of 1882, and no circumstances have since arisen to suggest a departure from it. Pensions are in theory benevolences, and to render them liable to seizure by a decree of a Court is to convert a bounty into a civil right. They are granted by Government to provide for the support of persons who have become unfit for further work after rendering good service for extended periods—as provisions for old age—and are liable to stoppage at any time at the will of the donors, and should not, on any account, be treated as a fixed asset.

10. Section 88 of the Bill invests the High Courts with the power of delegating their powers for certain purposes to Presidency Small Cause Courts. This is indirectly a revival of the clause in the Bill for the Presidency Court of Small Causes which proposed to invest those Courts with insolvency jurisdiction. The public feeling against the project was then strong, and it was therefore withdrawn. The modified form in which it is now proposed appears to me to be not only unobjectionable, but likely to prove very useful. I would respectfully urge, however, that the money limit of the jurisdiction should be fixed by law, and not left to the discretion of the High Courts. In matters of jurisdiction the law can never be too precise.

From E. HICKIN, Esq., Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, to Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 14th December, 1885).

I HAVE now the honour to place before you, for submission to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the views of the Committee of the Trades Association on the Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. It would be impossible, the Committee feel, to overrate the importance of the proposed Act to the trading community throughout India: they have consequently given to its provisions the most careful consideration, and are unanimously of opinion that the measure, as a whole, will afford assistance and protection to both debtor and creditor.

3. In order, however, that the protection to be given by the Act may be adequate and complete, the Committee would beg to suggest that the Government of India might be moved to amend the Bill in so far as it deals with the following important points, which appear to be deserving of further consideration.

4. In regard to this section, the Committee are of opinion that the jurisdiction clause should be extended

Conditions on which creditor may petition.

5. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless—

(a) the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

5. The Committee are of opinion that the

31. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees;

mittee that due regard should be given to this fact on a further consideration of this portion of the Bill. They would strongly recommend that not less than three months' salary should be granted.

6. The Committee would beg to suggest that in this section "three months" should be substituted for

36. (1) The landlord or other person to whom any rent is due from the bankrupt may at any time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy, exercise his right of distress (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if such distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptcy it shall be available only for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

38. The property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the bankrupt, shall not comprise the following particulars—

But it shall comprise the following particulars:—
(1) All moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof. Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section.

46. (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy or of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, or an officer or clerk or other portion of pay or was employed or engaged in the Civil Service of the Crown, the trustee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankrupt's pay or salary as the Court, on the application of the trustee, with the consent of the chief officer of the department under which the pay or salary is enjoyed, may direct. Before making any order under this sub-section the Court shall communicate with the chief officer of the department as to the amount, time and manner of the payment to the trustee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief officer to the terms of such payment.

9. Finally, the Bill makes no provision for the registration of mortgages of moveable property, or bill of sale as they are termed in England; such a provision would, it is believed, be a very material protection to creditors, and I have accordingly to express the hope of the Committee that it will be conceded by the proposed Act.

The Committee trust that the suggestions contained in this letter will meet with the approval and support of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

From J. O. MILLER, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 998—VII-78-7, dated 14th November, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter No. 1040, dated

Note by Legal Remembrancer to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 9th October, 1885.
Letter No. 2701, dated 3rd November, 1885, from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

2. As the Act is not to be extended to these Provinces at present, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner thinks it unnecessary to add any remarks on the provisions of the Bill.

Note by Legal Remembrancer to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—(dated 8th October, 1885).

I HAVE gone through the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, together with the draft Statement of Objects and Reasons for the same.

I note that in the draft Statement it is proposed to apply the Bill, if it becomes law, in the first instance only to the Presidency towns and to certain *cantonments* centres in Burma.

to all cases in which the High Court has jurisdiction. For example, a person ordinarily resident in the Mufassal is liable to be sued in the High Court in respect of contracts made by him in Calcutta, but a Calcutta firm holding a decree of the High Court against such a person could not, under the Bill as drawn, avail itself of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act. This seems to the Committee to be a serious anomaly, and one which will materially lessen the usefulness of the Act.

amount to be paid to clerks under this section should be equivalent to three months' salary. To limit the amount to five hundred rupees would to inflict an undeserved hardship on a large number of employees. Not a few firms employ assistants whose salaries range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 a month, and who belong to a class of employees who contribute in no small degree to the proper carrying on and success of a business, and it appears to the Committee that due regard should be given to this fact on a further consideration of this portion of the Bill. They would strongly recommend that not less than three months' salary should be granted.

"one year." The powers of a landlord are sufficiently great, and the existing law provides him with ample facilities for recovering his dues, and for these reasons the Committee submit that, if he should be permitted under the proposed Act to levy distress "for one year's rent due prior to the date of the order of adjudication," he will be receiving an undue preference over all other creditors. The Committee would, therefore, urge that the period for which he may recover under this section should not exceed three months.

7. In reference to this section, the Committee would observe that the Bill as drawn leaves the order and disposition clause still open to be defeated by the ruling in *ex parte Gubboy re Morgan*, which decided that the absence from the country of a partner in an insolvent firm prevented the clause in the Insolvency Act applying, on the highly technical ground that property left by the true owner in the possession of such a firm was not in the sole possession of the partner or partners who happened to be resident in this country.

8. In this section the words "with the consent of the chief officer of the department," and "the written consent of the chief officer," deprive it, in the opinion of the Committee, of all its value. The present laws under which Courts are empowered to issue attachments against a debtor's salary are absolute, and do not require the consent of any third party to the appropriation of a moiety of a debtor's pay. The Committee, therefore, think it would be unadvisable that the Indian Bankruptcy Act should differ in this important particular from other Acts.

the 17th June, 1885, asking for opinions on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of the papers marginally noted on the subject.

As regards the North-Western Provinces and Oudh we shall have ample opportunity of seeing how the law works before we extend it to any commercial centre. My experience as a Judge leads me to think that it will be some time before we shall require any extension, and that when it is extended we shall need stronger Courts and Courts with more leisure than they at present enjoy.

Many of the large commercial firms in these Provinces have houses in the Presidency-towns, and, as I understand section 4, creditors would be entitled to present bankruptcy-petitions against such firms; so that some considerable portion of the class for whom the Act is intended will be covered by the provisions of the Act.

It is worth noticing that increased use is being made by debtors of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code. The number of applications for insolvency must vary more or less in concert with fluctuations in the number of applications for execution of decrees. Compared with these, the percentage of applications for insolvency has steadily increased from 15 per cent. in 1881 to 35 in 1882, to 37 in 1883 and 30 in 1884. I feel convinced that, meagre as the provisions of Chapter XX now are, they are still too intricate and expensive for the poor insolvent; but for this we should have a still greater number of applications.

With a few alterations the provisions of Chapter XX would meet the present wants of these Provinces, but the present paper is no place to discuss those alterations.

I see little use in discussing *serialim* the provisions of a Bill which is not to be applied to these Provinces, and I doubt whether I could do so to much purpose. It would need more acquaintance with the customs and wants of Presidency-towns to do so effectually.

From Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—(No. 2701, dated 3rd November, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 674—VII-78-2, dated 26th June, 1885, in the Judicial (Civil) Department, forwarding a Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting to be favoured with the Court's opinion thereon, and in reply to state as follows.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has forwarded a minute on the subject direct to the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, Legislative Member of Council.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight regrets he has had no leisure to consider the provisions of the Bill or offer any remarks thereon.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brodhurst believes it is not intended that any Court in these Provinces shall, for the present at all events, have jurisdiction under the proposed Act, and he therefore refrains from offering any remarks on the proposed legislation.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyrrell also has no remarks to offer on the Bill.

From C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 974, dated 26th November, 1885).

- (1) Judges of the Chief Court (Registrar's No. 2592, dated 13th August, 1885).
- (2) Government Advocate (No. 370-D.A., dated 21st September, 1885).
- (3) Bunsen Lal Ram Rattan, Rai Bahadur (No. 982, dated 2nd September, 1885).
- (4) Rai Mela Ram (dated 27th August, 1885).
- (5) Ram Kishen Das, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi (dated 25th September, 1885).
- (6) Rai Bahadur Kullian Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar (dated 1st September, 1885).
- (7) Chota Lal, Lahore, (dated 16th October, 1885).
- (8) Lala Gagar Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, (dated 15th October, 1885).
- (9) Baggan Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, (dated 1st September, 1885).

With reference to your letter No. 1012, dated the 17th of June, 1885, I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the opinions of the officers noted on the margin, who have been consulted upon the draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

From T. G. WALKER, Esq., Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(No. 2582, dated 13th August, 1885).

In reply to your letter No. 661-S., dated 13th July, 1885, forwarding, for the opinion of the Judges, a copy of a Draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, I am desired to say that as it is proposed to limit the application of the Bill to the Presidency-towns and certain other commercial centres, the Judges have no remarks to offer on the Bill.

From E. P. HENDERSON, Esq., Government Advocate, Punjab, to Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(No. 370-D.A., dated 21st September, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 665-S. of 13th July last, forwarding for opinion draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. I observe that the Act only constitutes by its dir et operation four Courts of Bankruptcy, namely, the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. I also observe that while power is taken to confer upon Local Governments authority, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute other Courts of Bankruptcy in the territories administered by them, the insolvency sections of the Punjab Laws Act (1872) have not been repealed.

As moreover I am now, and have been for some time past, much pressed with important references, I trust that I may be permitted to refrain from discussing in detail a measure which is not intended to apply to this Province, and which appears to me to be far too advanced and technical for the state of things prevailing here.

From BUNSEN LAL RAM RATTAN, Rai Bahadur, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(No. 982, dated 2nd September, 1885).

As directed in your letter No. 814-S. of 30th July 1885, which you have very kindly sent for any remarks that I may wish to offer, I have the pleasure to state for your information that the Draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in India is worth of maintenance, and that the draft Statement of Objects and Reasons is worth of consideration.

I beg to suggest to afford the following remarks after full examination of the documents you have so kindly sent.

1st.—The cost of Court for advertising notices, &c., should be defrayed from the estate concerned, but the Court expenses should not exceed some fixed allowances at the rate of percentage which after full consideration the Legislative ought to fix.

2nd.—In India there are lot of persons who, in anticipation of being insolvent, give up their estate, cash and property to their sons or brother, and they themselves remain to be insolvent. In this case the Legislative should pronounce some kind of punishment to be awarded to such insolvent.

3rd.—To avoid re-occurrence of insolvent the Legislative should consider and order some kind of distinguished mark to be worn by the bankrupt, in order, if the bankrupt go to another country or city, he may soon be recognized as such a man, as in India there are many men who are dealing in this way, i.e., open a shop in a city, and, while their trade became popular, they abstract lot of money by sending it to their homes or making it away otherwise, and afterwards declare themselves as insolvent. If some distinguished mark be ordered to be worn by the insolvent, there will be a kind of check over them.

4th.—In section 21 I beg that the committee should consist of 8 members, i.e., 4 from among the creditors and 4 who do not any way mixed in the case, but know the custom of the city, and the Judge should take their opinion before passing any order on the file.

5th.—In my opinion in section 38 the hereditary rights, such as villages or other landed property, should be included in the estate which must be sold too and assessed in the administration leaving a necessary portion for the insolvent only.

I beg to return the papers received with your letter under reply.

From RAI MEHA RAM, to Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 27th August, 1885).

I HAVE gone through the draft Bill received with your letter No. 844S. of the 30th July, and am very glad to come to know that steps have been taken to make up the deficiencies which have been observed during the last 35 years. Handing over the matter to the committee of creditors whose interest is chiefly concerned in such proceedings is a great improvement to bring this law to the point of completion, and I hope it will satisfy those who were sulking at the introduction of such a defective measure as that of the Insolventy and Bankruptcy. As far as my experience is concerned, I would beg to state that Part VII of the Bill, regarding the small bankruptcies, would not work efficiently in a Province like the Punjab until the educated party takes lead in the way of improving the commercial condition of the country. Of course it will be received with great satisfaction in Presidency and other towns where the people by means of their extensive education are sufficiently enabled to understand the objects and reasons of the measure in question. I would, however, beg to suggest that for such cases the qualifications of trustees must be prescribed, as they have to manage the estate without the control and supervision of those whose interest they are to guard.

2. In conclusion, I request that the Insolvent Estates Courts must be very strict in awarding punishment to the guilty debtors, as the number of rejected applications clearly shows the bad motive with which they have often been led to defraud their money-lenders.

From RAMKISHAN DAS, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 25th September, 1885).

IN REPLY to your No. 844, dated 30th July last, enclosing a draft Bill on the law of Bankruptcy for opinion, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

In my opinion the Bill should, when enacted into law, be made applicable to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and the District Courts empowered to exercise authority conferred on "the Court" under it. The provisions of the Bill, though based on the English law, are not so very abstruse or intricate as to be difficult of comprehension or to be peculiarly suitable to any particular town or city. They are catholic and general in their character, and may advantageously be extended to the Mufassal. Uniformity of principle—certainly so far as the British Indian Empire is concerned—necessitates the existence of one and the same law for identical cases and circumstances wherever they may occur in that empire. The provisions as to the voluntary management by creditors and as to appointment of trustees and the conduct of business by the insolvent under the supervision of trustees or of the committee of inspection are not new or strange. They are acted upon every day in this part of India. Indeed, there is hardly a case in which resort is not had to them as the most efficacious machinery for realising assets for distribution. I would therefore very strongly urge the extension of the Bill to the Mufassal.

SECTION 3 (b) and (c) may be fused into one clause. There is no meaning in keeping them separate.

SECTION 8 (2).—There is no benefit likely to accrue to the insolvent's estate by allowing a secured creditor to realise or deal with his security. Except in cases of English mortgages (as to which even there is considerable doubt), no mortgagee can exercise the power of sale, except through the medium of a Court, and why he should be allowed to bring a suit to sell the property and thus entail more costs, which are after all to come out of the insolvent's estate, is incomprehensible to me.

SECTION 15 (2).—For 3 days I would substitute 10 days, and for 7 days 1 month. The time mentioned in the section is very little, especially in the case of a creditor who has to enter on very difficult enquiries in order to submit the statement.

SECTION 15 (4).—The word "so" before stating should be omitted. "So" would mean *for this purpose, i.e., for inspecting statement*. The penalty should be general and absolute, and not confined to any particular circumstance.

SECTION 17 (15) AND SECTION 18 relate to the same matter, and with some slight change of language could easily go into one section or clause.

SECTION 25.—This is a very harsh measure and has been strongly condemned recently by Mr. Justice Norris. If it is considered advisable to keep it, then there can be no meaning in the limitation of 3 months, which should be expunged.

SECTION 28 (2).—Would *deposits* come under this or not?

SECTION 31.—To this section add "*Burred debts, obligations without consideration—Voluntary bonds shall not be proveable.*"

SECTION 36 should be omitted and its provisions added to section 34, which is their proper place.

SECTION 38.—Add executory contracts which the assignee or receiver may perform.

SECTION 46.—"Or engaged in the Civil service." Omit the word "Civil."

SECTION 48 (5).—Add "Provided that if the party does not agree and feels aggrieved, he may institute suit for declaration as to quantum of damages which he will be allowed to prove as a debt."

SECTION 48 (6).—"And on hearing such person" modify into "on hearing the trustee or such other person."

SECTION 49.—Add "(f) *Sue debtors.*" This power should be conferred on the trustee irrespective of the following section.

SECTION 64.—The word "solicitor" will have to be changed into "legal practitioner" or "pleader."

Adverting to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it would of course be necessary to obtain the sanction of the British Parliament to ratify the measure. It is of no importance whether the sanction is antecedent or subsequent, but I consider Draft I to be the preferable of the two.

From RAI BAHADUR KALLIAN SINGH, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 1st September, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter dated 30th July 1885, I have the honour to submit my few remarks as to the Draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in certain part of British India, and they are as follows.

2. In Section 3 it is necessary that the British India may be defined, that it may be more clear whether the foreign States comes within the definition. Although the General Clauses Act, I of 1868, defines the British India, but still remains doubtful as to its limits supposing for instances—*Biluchistan*, &c., &c.
3. In the same section clause (e) is somewhat harder, that by issuing the process of sale in execution of decree cannot be said that the debtor has committed the act of bankruptcy.
4. In Section 5, clause (d) paragraph 2nd, where it is said within a year before the date of presentation of the petition ordinary reside, &c., &c.
The above clause in the section is not clear to fix the period gives rise to a doubt.
5. In the Section 6, clause I, it should be added that the copy of petition must be furnished to the opposite party, that the opposite party may come proper and unnecessary delay may not occur.
6. In the Section 6, clause 5, that the words to take security for payment of debt is to put the hindrances in the way, but to ask security for the costs of the proceedings is not so.
7. In the Section 7, clause I, where it is said unless he is in prison, &c., &c., should be added if he is left on security under Section 336 of Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, as there is generally the case with judgment-debtors in execution of decrees of civil court.
8. Section 17, paragraph 10, provides that the order made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree. It ought to be for those persons only who wish to get the dividend from the estate of bankrupt and not for others who do not wish to be benefited by the provisions of the Act.
9. Section 27 is silent. Clause (c) should be added that who contracted debt *recklessly* or *carelessly*.
10. Section 28, clause I, should fix any period in which debt may be liquidated, say 12 years is a reasonable time. After that he must declared free from the such debt, otherwise it would be once a *bankrupt* always a *bankrupt*.

From CHOTA LAL, House Proprietor and Contractor, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 16th October, 1885).

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated Simla, the 30th August, under cover of No. 844, enclosing a copy of a draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in certain parts of British India, with Draft Statement of Objects and Reasons, for my humble remarks on the same.

I have gone through the whole of the draft, and, so far as I can see, I agree with it, except in two or three places, for which I beg to offer the following remarks.

In Section (7), No. 3, the debtor's petition ought to be withdrawn without the leave of the Court, except in cases the Court thinks it fit as otherwise.

In Section (11) the manager for the debtor's estate ought to be appointed by the Court, as well as the receiver and the debtor also be consulted.

In (Section 6), No. 6, when persons owing the debtor acknowledge themselves as debtors to the debtor, the Court ought to give decree against them in favour of the receiver for the debtor.

In (Section 23) in cases where debtor is personally required to point out persons owing him, the expenses in so doing by the debtor ought to be given him.

Also there is required a section by which a debtor may settle with his creditors privately or by appointing arbitrators.

Hoping you approve of the above.

From LALA GAGAR MAL, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 15th October, 1885).

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your your favor, No. 540, dated 8th instant, as well as a copy of draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency for my opinion. In reply to that I beg to return herewith, under a separate cover, the said draft with my notes thereupon. Some delay occurred in forwarding the draft, as I had to consider it thoroughly. Please excuse delay.

Within a year.—This seems to be a very long time. For it is just possible that a person may contract large debts within a year, and he himself be unwilling to go to the Insolvency Court and the creditor may not be able to take any steps. Therefore in my opinion 3 months or 6 months at the most should be the limit.

* Rather vague. It should be *during office hours*, or some definite time or day should be fixed.

Signed must be drawn, and made to include sealing and marking.

† *Vide* note to section 15, clause (4).

‡ Should be *and*. It is very easy to put the seal of Court on papers without the Judge knowing it. Seals are always in the hands of peons and others of the same class.

Section 5, clause (d).—The debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

Section 15, clause (4).—Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may personally or by agent inspect this statement at all *reasonable times*,* and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom.

Section 16, clause (8).—Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to and *signed* by the debtor, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him; they shall also be open to the inspection of any creditor at all *reasonable times*.†

Section 17, clause (7).—If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval may be testified by the seal of the Court being attached to the instrument containing the terms of the composition or scheme, or‡ by the terms being embodied in an order of the Court.

Section 42, clause (1).—Every conveyance or transfer of property, or charge thereon made, every payment made, every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three* months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

* Should be six months: three months is too little time.

PART V.

TRUSTEES.

Remuneration of Trustee.

Section 63, clause (1).—Where the creditors appoint any person to be trustee of a debtor's estate, his remuneration (if any) shall be fixed by an ordinary resolution of the creditors, or, if the creditors so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realized after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

The remuneration of the trustees should be fixed by the Court itself in every instance. It will be very improper to give this power to the creditors. It is sure to be abused.

Section 63, clause (c).—The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

It will be quite unnecessary to obtain the Governor General's previous sanction on a matter like this. The words in *italics* should be omitted.

Section 91, clause (c).—An appeal shall lie from the order of a Court appointed by a Local Government under section 82 of the High Court of the province.

The appealable orders should be specified. At present the law (which is the same as this) is very unsatisfactory. Some orders are appealable and some are not. Further, why should an appeal lie to the Chief Court direct? This is a *hardship*. It will be convenient to give this power to the Divisional Courts in this Province and other corresponding Courts in other Provinces.

There should be a final appeal to the Chief Court or High Court, as sometimes intricate questions arise in such cases.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKRUPTCIES.

Section 103.—When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official receiver reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, * * * * *

Small Bankruptcies.—This should not be with regard to the amount of the debtor's property. It should be the reverse, i.e., with reference to the amount of debts due, and the amount to make a bankruptcy *small* should be Rs. 1,500 only, and not more; otherwise some dishonest people may succeed in arranging that their property may not exceed Rs. 3,000.

Section 105.—Any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the cases following, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both; * * * * *

Imprisonment.—Simple or what?
Fine.—What amount?

Notices.

Section 125.—All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Insert *registered* between the words "prepaid" and "part."

Section 133 (1).—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

These interpretation clauses should be placed in the beginning.

"Province" means the territories under the administration of a Local Government:

"High Court of the province" means the highest Civil Court of appeal for the province:

"The Court" means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act:

"Affidavit" includes declarations under any legislative enactment, affirmations and attestations on honour

"Available act of bankruptcy" means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made:

Should be one hour.

24. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

From BAGGAN LAL, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 1st September, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter dated 30th July 1885, I have to submit my few remarks as to the Draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in certain parts of British India, and they are as follows.

2. In section 3 it is necessary that the British India may be defined, that it may be more clear whether the foreign States come within the definition. Although the General Clauses Act, 1 of 1858, defines the British India, but still remains doubtful as to its limits supposing, for instance *Bilachistdu*, &c., &c.

3. In the same section, clause (c) is somewhat harsher, that by issuing the process of sale in execution of decree cannot be said that the debtor has committed the act of bankruptcy.

4. In section 5, clause (d), paragraph 2nd, where it is said within a year before the date of presentation of the petition ordinary reside, &c., the clause in the section is not clear to fix the period gives rise to a doubt.

5. In the section 6, clause 1, it should be added that the copy of petition must be furnished to the opposite party that the opposite party may come proper and unnecessary delay may not occur.

6. In the section 6, clause 5, that the words to take security for payment of debts is to put the hindrances in the way, but to ask security for the costs of the proceedings is not so.

7. In the section 7, clause 1, where it is said unless he is in prison, &c., &c., should be added if he is left on security under section 336 of Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, as there is generally the case with judgment-debtors in execution of decree of civil court.

8. Section 17, paragraph 10, provides that the order made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.

It ought to be for those persons only who wish to get the dividend from the estate of bankrupt, and not for others who do not like to be benefited by the provision of the Act.

9. Section 27 is silent. Clause (c) should be added that who contracted debt *recklessly or carelessly*.

10. Section 28, clause 1, should fix any period in which debt may be liquidated, say 12 years is a reasonable term. After that he must be declared free from that said debt, otherwise it would be once a bankrupt always a bankrupt.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 4131—202, dated 24th October, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge your No. 1043, dated 17th June last, forwarding for opinion a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. The Bill will affect only the Presidency-town, the four chief towns, in British Burma and the few large commercial centres to which it may hereafter be extended. There are no large commercial centres in the Central Provinces at present, and the likelihood of the extension of the Bill to any town in these provinces in the future is remote. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner does not think it necessary that he should make any observations on it.

3. The Bill was sent for opinion to two selected officers, Mr. J. W. Neill, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. Venning, Commissioner of Nagpur. Neither of these officers has offered any criticisms on it.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 752—26-L., dated 15th December, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1044, dated the 17th June last, regarding a draft Bill to amend the law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

2. I am now to submit copies of the letters cited in the margin, which contain expressions of the opinion of the Recorder of Rangoon, of the Judge of Moulmein, and of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce on the provisions of the Bill. The opinion of the learned Judicial Commissioner is still awaited. It will be submitted in due course. The delay in replying to your reference has been occasioned by the Chief Commissioner's desire to be in possession of the views of the Chamber of Commerce and, if possible, of the Judicial Commissioner, before taking the matter into consideration.

3. The Chief Commissioner agrees that for the present, as regards this province, the new Act should apply only to the four principal seaport towns. By Act XIV of 1885 power has been conferred on the Chief Commissioner to transfer the jurisdiction in insolvency matters of the Recorder of Rangoon to the chief Civil Courts of Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein in respect of these towns. Subject to the assent of the Governor General in Council, a similar power is conferred on the Chief Commissioner by sections 82 and 83 of the Bill. It would seem necessary to take care that the provisions of the Bill should not conflict with those of the Act above cited. But the Chief Commissioner does not support the suggestion made by the Judge of Moulmein that the power at present exercised by the Local Government of conferring insolvency jurisdiction on and withdrawing it from the Moulmein Court should be annulled by the constitution of that Court as an Insolvency Court under section 82 of the Bill.

4. The Chief Commissioner supports the proposal made by Mr. MacEwen that power should be taken in section 88 to confer on the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon the limited jurisdiction in bankruptcy matters which it is proposed to enable the High Courts to confer on the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns.

5. Section 91 of the Bill provides for appeals from orders in bankruptcy matters. Before the Bill is introduced into the Legislative Council it is probable that the jurisdiction of the superior Courts in this province will have been satisfactorily settled. But should the question of the constitution of a Chief Court in Burma be still unsettled when the Bankruptcy Bill is finally drafted, it will be necessary to specify in clause (c) of section 91 the particular High Court to which appeals under that clause would lie. Such appeals might appropriately lie to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

6. The Chief Commissioner solicits special attention to the opinion of the learned Recorder of Rangoon, particularly to the views stated in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of his letter, which seem to be worthy of consideration. It seems very important that the application of the less cumbrous procedure (section 103 of the Bill) should be extended so as to embrace cases where the assets are, apparently, not more than Rs. 10,000. Mr. MacEwen's figures, namely, 91 insolvencies, Rs. 28,74,000 of debts and only Rs. 43,000 (less than 2 per cent. of the debts) recovered by the Official Assignee in all, do not warrant sanguine hope that bankruptcy proceedings will greatly benefit the mass of creditors. There is perhaps, therefore, the more reason for attempting, when the law is under revision, to free innocent debtors from some part of the pains and penalties now accruing to themselves and their families from non-fraudulent debt.

The recommendation made in paragraph 8 of Mr. MacEwen's letter regarding the abolition of dual jurisdiction in the same Court also commends itself to the Chief Commissioner.

7. Mr. MacEwen's report contains a recommendation for the abolition of imprisonment for non-fraudulent debt. The learned Judge is clearly in favour of such abolition, though he mentions that the retention of this penalty has been practically decided upon. The Chief Commissioner does not know how this may be. He ventured previously (letter No. 679—1-L., dated the 21st July, 1882, to Home Department) to show cause for the total abolition of imprisonment for non-fraudulent debt. He still holds to the same opinion. He recently referred to the Judicial Commissioner certain cases of imprisonment for civil debt in the hope that the learned Judge would advise or comment upon the matter. If anything of interest or value results from this recent reference and discussion, the papers will be laid before the Government of India.

From D. G. MACLEOD, Esq., Judge of the Town of Moulmein, to Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(No. 129—2, dated the 24th August, 1885).

In compliance with the request made in your letter No. 100—23L. (Judicial Department, Legislative), dated the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to offer the following opinion on the Indian Bankruptcy Bill.

In dealing with the first question raised in the 11th paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, namely, as to the extent to which the proposed law should be applied locally in British India, it is necessary to bear in mind the main object of a bankruptcy law, which is to relieve honest debtors from the punishment of imprisonment for debt. The securing of the debtor's property for the benefit of his creditors is really subsidiary to the relief to the debtor, and the question, therefore, should not be entirely judged with reference to the existing machinery for working the proposed law for the benefit of creditors.

The question, however, as discussed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, is not, as it was in the correspondence in 1882, whether it is advisable to abolish imprisonment for debt, but whether the privileges of the proposed law should be extended to debtors in India generally, or only to a favoured few who have the good fortune to be inhabitants of the small local areas to be brought under the operation of that law.

Allowing even that there are differences between the circumstances of indebtedness arising in commercial seaports and those occurring in the Mufassal, it seems to me desirable to have only one insolvency law for the whole of India, and this, as stated in paragraph 11 of Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, might be effected by inserting in the proposed measure a chapter providing the modifications and simplifications necessary to suit the requirements of Mufassal Courts. Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code has been, if not long enough in force to pave the way for a measure such as the present, sufficiently tried to show the necessity for its very considerable amendment, if not for its abolition, and I consider it unadvisable to retain it in preference to a simplified but complete insolvency law.

If it should in the end be decided not to frame an Act applicable to the whole of British India, it should, I think, at least be left optional with persons resident beyond the local limits of the Courts with insolvency jurisdiction to avail themselves of the benefit of the insolvency law. Cases are conceivable in which it may be a less hardship to debtors and creditors to get insolvency affairs administered by a Court having jurisdiction under the proposed measure than by the ordinary local Court with limited powers under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, such for instance as the case of a debtor who resides just outside the limits of an Insolvency Court or has considerable property within such limits.

Coming to that part of the Statement of Objects and Reasons which refers to the difference between the Bill and the law on which it is modelled, I would remark, in regard to the question of jurisdiction to entertain applications for a declaration of insolvency, that by reason of the difficulty in the case of natives of proving the fact of residence at all, it seems desirable to amend the provision by including *the personal carrying on of business or working for gain as grounds of jurisdiction*. This would afford creditors larger and easier means of proving the point of jurisdiction, which would probably be frequently raised by reason of the limitations imposed on it by the draft Bill.

As regards the provisions of the Bill, it is not easy to foresee how details, for the most part adapted to English modes of business, would work in practice in India. My remarks, therefore, will be directed and confined to what appear to me to be omissions in the Bill rather than to criticising the propriety or efficiency of the proposed procedure.

Section 8 (1)—If it is intended, as I think it must be, to give the Court power to release the debtor from jail if he should be there when the receiving order is made, provision for that should be made here by empowering the Court to order the release of the debtor where-soever he may be confined. The power to release from jail, even if the jail be without the jurisdiction of the Court, is necessary in view of the different grounds which confer insolvency jurisdiction.

(2)—Under Act XXVIII of 1866 the power of sale is only conferred in respect of mortgages to which English law is applicable, and unless this provision is limited to the exercise of such power, mortgagees would be entitled to realize their securities by suit to the detriment of the interests of the unsured creditors, which the expenses of the suit would occasion. This remark should be read in connexion with another, which I shall presently make in reference to the rights of mortgagees (*infra* 2nd Schedule 12c).

Section 19 (1).—Provision similar to that previously suggested should be made here also for the release of the debtor from jail if not released at the time of making the receiving order.

Section 26 (1).—The right to summon others than the debtor should be limited, as in the Civil Procedure Code, with reference to the means of communication between their place of residence and the court-house.

(2) I would add after the word "sum" the words "for his travelling expenses and subsistence."

Section 45.—It is, I think, desirable that the power of the Courts to seize the property of a bankrupt should extend to any part of Her Majesty's dominions, suitable provision being made for the procurement of the necessary authority from the Court having jurisdiction where the property is situate.

Sections 82 and 83.—As the Bill was drafted before the amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, by the Act of 1885, whereby the insolvent jurisdiction before exercised by the Recorder of Rangoon in Moulmein has been vested in the Judge of Moulmein, these sections should be altered so as to give the Court at Moulmein jurisdiction in bankruptcy by the direct operation of the proposed Act.

Part VII.—The usefulness of this chapter would be extended by providing that the Official Receiver shall not be required to pay the court-fees prescribed for proceedings in Court for the recovery of debts, but that the amount due for such fees shall be a first charge on any decree that may be obtained by him, or that it shall be payable out of the general funds of the estate. The difficulty also of investigating small claims of insolvents must, I should think, act prohibitively against the institution of suits for the recovery of such claims. If such suits were allowed to be brought on the statements made by insolvents in their schedules, greater responsibility would attach to such statements, and the burden of the suit would be rightly thrown on the person who, but for the intervention of the Receiver, would be the party to sue. The Official Receiver of course would be bound to satisfy himself as to the legality of the claim as disclosed by the facts stated in the schedule, but every other facility should be given him to realize the property of the debtor in the way I have indicated. No. 25 of the rules of the Calcutta High Court, framed under the present Insolvency Act, provides that the Official Assignee may sue without payment of *office fees* if he have no funds, but this does not include stamp-duty, to which my remarks are intended to apply.

Second Schedule 12 (c).—To meet the case of mortgagees whose securities exceed in value the amount of the debt, corresponding rights should, I think, be to the trustee to force a sale of mortgaged property at a reserved price equal to the amount due on the mortgage, as the trustee may not always be in a position to redeem.

The trustee should also have the right to sell the equity of redemption in mortgaged property if the mortgagee does not seek to foreclose his mortgage within some specified time.

From R. S. T. MAC EWEN, Esq., Officiating Recorder of Rangoon, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(No. 161—51, dated the 20th August, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 100—26-L., dated 6th July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend the Law of Insolvency and Bankruptcy in India, and asking for an expression of opinion on the provisions of the Bill.

2. The Bill itself is a large measure and deals with a somewhat difficult and complex subject. It is drawn on the lines of the recent English Bankruptcy Statute, and would require much more time than I have at present at my disposal to examine its provisions in detail and consider their probable effect in the event of its becoming law. But I may say that a new Act dealing with insolvency and bankruptcy in India has long been felt to be a necessity, and I think the general feeling has been, both amongst lawyers and commercial men, that any measure of the kind which is undertaken should be as clear, simple, and effective as possible. Whether this Bill fully answers these requirements it is difficult to say without a much more minute examination of its provisions than I am now able to give to it.

3. Part I (sections 3—20) of the Bill deals with the procedure to be followed from an act of bankruptcy to discharge, and in cases of large bankruptcies, where the bankrupts are traders and the property for distribution is considerable, the provisions are no doubt to the advantage of creditors, but they are more cumbersome than under the present system, and will lead to greater expense in the administration of bankrupt estates. They will add considerably to the work of the Courts and of the Official Assignee (called Official Receiver in the Bill), and appear to contemplate (in large cases at least) the appointment of a trustee, other than the Official Receiver, in each bankruptcy. The appointment of such a trustee, except in large and intricate cases, seems unnecessary and undesirable. If generally adopted, the effect would be to take all bankruptcies likely to render reasonable remuneration to the trustee out of the hands of the Official Receiver and Trustee and to leave him with only such cases as would yield little or no returns; and as he is not a salaried officer, but dependent wholly upon commission for his own labour and the cost of his establishment, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure the services of competent persons as Official Receivers. If the commission to come to the Official Receiver is likely to be inadequate, the Government will have to pay a high salary to the Official Receiver and the cost of his establishment. For the duties imposed by the Bill on the Official Receiver are considerable and important, and must be performed by a professional lawyer. At present the Official Assignee and his establishment cost the Government nothing. No doubt section 20 leaves it in the discretion of the Court to appoint an independent trustee, but the appointment might be applied for by the creditors; the Official Receiver would probably object. At all events there would be a conflict of interests, and it might be difficult to refuse an application by the body or a majority of the creditors. Such applications would never be made in non-paying bankruptcies, and the practical effect might be to leave these and no others in the hands of the Official Receiver. It seems to be considered that there would be difficulty in finding non-official persons qualified and willing to act in such cases. I do not think this is so much to be apprehended, as the competition there would be for paying trusteeships. There are always a considerable number of persons ready to offer for any business that may be expected to pay, and sub-section (2) of section 64 contemplates the appointment of solicitors. It appears to me, therefore, that unless some restrictions are placed upon the appointment of non-official trustees, there is likely to be a good deal of competition for the business, and if appointments were freely made, it would be with the result just indicated. On the whole, I think the business is likely to be better performed in the hands of a responsible professional Official Receiver, and, in addition to the discretion imposed upon the Court in the matter, I think no appointment of a non-official trustee should be made except upon a resolution of three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, and that section 20, sub-section (2), should be altered to this effect.

4. The Bill (section 63) provides for the remuneration of non-official trustees, but it does not appear how the Official Receiver is to be paid. Of course if it is intended that he shall be a salaried officer and receive no commissions, then these observations will be inapplicable. But if he is to be on the footing of the present Official Assignee, they appear deserving of consideration; and if he is to be a salaried officer, it may be well to enquire from what source his salary and establishment are to be met. The only court-fee chargeable in insolvency cases is the ordinary petition fee of eight annas, and the fees for serving notices go to the messenger and not to the credit of Government.

5. The provisions of Part I are, it seems to me, unnecessarily complex for the large number of small bankruptcies which occupy so much of the time of the Courts at present. It is true Part VII provides a summary procedure for some, but not for all of these cases. It is only in cases where the property to be administered does

not exceed Rs. 3,000 that this part applies. I annex a statement showing the number of insolvencies in this Court during the past three years, with the scheduled liabilities, assets, and actual recoveries. In 1882 there were 20 insolvencies, aggregating Rs. 4,51,401 of liabilities, and scheduled assets amounting to Rs. 2,12,526, while the total recoveries amounted to Rs. 23,487, and of this sum Rs. 20,163 was secured, the sum which the Official Assignee recovered for distribution amongst creditors being only Rs. 3,324.

In 1883, out of 22 insolvencies with total liabilities of Rs. 14,17,824 and scheduled assets of Rs. 6,32,702, Rs. 82,823 was all that was recovered. Of this sum, Rs. 60,080 was secured, and the balance, Rs. 22,743, the Official Assignee called in.

In 1884 the total liabilities in 49 insolvencies was Rs. 10,03,035. The assets as per schedule amounted to Rs. 7,82,933, the recoveries to Rs. 56,446, of which Rs. 39,782 was secured and the Official Assignee recovered Rs. 16,664.

It is not quite clear what "property of the debtor" in section 103 is intended to cover. If it means scheduled assets, then Chapter VII would apply to about one-half of the business in this Court. Of the 91 insolvencies shown in the statement it would apply to 47. Having regard, however, to the results in the remaining 44 cases, it appears to me that the limit might very well be raised to Rs. 5,000, and I think it might with safety and advantage be raised to Rs. 10,000. In three only out of the 91 cases has property of the value of Rs. 10,000 and upwards been administered, and in seven cases has property between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 been recovered. In the remaining 81 cases the property actually administered was less than Rs. 5,000. In 53 cases absolutely nothing was recovered. The provisions of section 14 relating to meetings of creditors would be inapplicable to the whole of these 81 cases.

In 9 out of 10 of these cases the insolvents only come into Court for the purpose of obtaining a protection order. They are either in jail in execution of a Civil Court decree or are threatened with arrest; they have little or no property—in many cases absolutely none. They are nearly all petty traders or impecunious clerks and other persons; the number of their creditors and the individual debts are small; there is seldom much, if any, opposition, and the whole business in these cases is of a simple and rudimentary character. To apply the provisions and machinery of this Bill, to any great extent, to these cases would, in my opinion, be a mistake. The cost, trouble, and delay would far exceed the benefit to be derived. The estates would not bear the cost, which would therefore fall upon the Government.

6. I have very little doubt, although I have not the means of testing my opinion by returns, that in the presidency-towns the results will be found to be much the same as here. I think that if there was no imprisonment for debt there would be very little insolvency business in India; at all events it would be confined to *bond fide* trading bankruptcies. It seems to me that, no matter how stringent a bankruptcy law may be made, it will be taken advantage of so long as imprisonment for debt continues, and the Courts will be resorted to by a class of debtors who ought not to be able to get rid of their debts by means of an Act of this kind.

The true remedy is abolition of imprisonment for debt. It would curtail credit, and be immensely to the advantage of the public and the administration of justice. It would practically abolish small bankruptcies, save much legislation, the time of the Courts, and the expenditure of public money. I understand the question has lately been considered and it has been decided to retain imprisonment for debt. I think, however, it is well worthy of further consideration in connection with the subject of insolvency and this Bill.

7. Section 103 (b) provides that the committee of inspection may be dispensed with in small bankruptcies, and (c) allows for other modifications by rules. But this is an inconvenient arrangement, and the power to make rules which absolutely annul the direct provisions of an Act is often questioned. I think where modifications are considered necessary they ought to be made in the Act itself in this part. I am opinion that all the provisions relating to meetings of creditors should be dispensed with in small bankruptcies, and that this modification should precede or follow clause (b).

8. I am also of opinion that in Courts where the Bankruptcy Act is in operation, Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should not apply. The double jurisdiction and procedure lead to confusion, doubts, and uncertainty; persons will not know which procedure to come under, and objections and difficulties will be raised. As it is, Chapter XX has been very little used in the Courts now exercising insolvent jurisdiction. There is not a single instance of it in this Court, and until the High Court of Calcutta lately held that it had concurrent jurisdiction under the Civil Procedure Code, the power was doubted. At all events it had not been freely exercised. I am of opinion, therefore, that one of two courses ought to be followed with regard to this part of the subject—

- (1) Additional provisions ought to be added to Chapter XX to provide more fully for small bankruptcies, and they should be omitted from this Act altogether; or
- (2) Part VII ought to deal with them entirely and be the only law in the Courts to which the Act would apply, and Chapter XX of the Code should be restricted to Courts in which the Act did not apply.

I think the second is the preferable course, and that their proper place is in this Act; but the procedure should, as nearly as possible, be that of the Code.

9. This Court has not at present the machinery necessary to carry out the provisions of the Bill, and even if a Chief Court should be constituted for British Burma, it will require some addition to its establishment to work the Act properly if all bankruptcies, where the property likely to be realized exceeds Rs. 3,000, were to be made subject to the full provisions of the Act. The principal Civil Courts at Moulmein and Akyah have lately been invested with insolvency jurisdiction, and certainly they have not, and are not likely to obtain the establishments necessary for the purpose. The jurisdiction might no doubt revert to the Recorder or be vested in a Chief Court, but I think it would be a very great hardship to persons resident in these places to compel them to come to Rangoon in all cases of small bankruptcies. The principal Civil Courts in these places are quite competent to deal with small insolvencies, and with a simple procedure they would not require extra establishments. I think, therefore, that this is a matter of considerable importance so far as the seaport towns of this province are concerned.

10. Section 88 confers certain powers on the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts. I see no objection to this provision. It will relieve the High Courts of a great deal of purely formal work and of a number of petty *unopposed* bankruptcies, and I presume the rules contemplated by sub-section (1) would fix a *pecuniary* limit beyond which these Courts could not receive or hear bankruptcy petitions. In the draft Bill to constitute a Chief Court for British Burma power has been taken to extend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act to Rangoon. Similar power might be taken to extend, at any time, the provisions of section 88 to the Small Cause Court of Rangoon, although I could not at present recommend that the powers given by the Bill should be exercised by the Rangoon Small Cause Court. But if that Court is reconstituted under the Presidency Acts, and the necessary establishments are allowed, there is no reason why it should not exercise the same powers as the Presidency Courts.

11. I entirely approve of the penal sections of the Bill. I think they are most necessary and will meet most of the cases which arise in practice.

From J. STUART, Esq., Secretary, Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(dated the 5th December, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 101—20-L., dated the 6th July, 1885, asking the opinion of this Chamber on the draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in British India.

In reply I am directed to inform you that, as this was a matter involving legal knowledge for a complete understanding of the proposed alterations, the members of the Chamber did not feel themselves qualified to express an opinion. They, therefore, referred the matter to their legal adviser, and I am directed to forward to you his remarks on the proposed amendments.

I have further to apologise for the long delay in submitting an opinion on this matter, a delay which was occasioned by the references which Mr. Gillbanks, the Chamber's adviser, had to make as to the course of legislation in England on the same subject.

Note by MR. J. C. GILLBANKS, Barrister-at-Law, Rangoon,—(dated the 5th December, 1885).

FROM the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the proposed draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy it would appear that in 1870 a proposal of Sir James Stephen's to introduce virtually the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869 was by general opinion negatived as being too complicated for the masses and because the principle of voluntary management by creditors was considered unsuited to India. We think that for the same reasons the present proposed Bill is unsuited for the masses in Burma. A proposal in 1881 to amend the existing insolvency law was rejected on the ground that the law required recasting rather than amendment. We fully agree with this opinion, and we believe that nothing short of re-casting the law would be satisfactory. The present law does not seem to us to be cumbersome, though it certainly is defective and out of date.

The proposed Bill adopts the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883; thus we pass at once from legislation in 1848 (our present Insolvent Act is dated 9th June 1848) to an Act of 1883, a gap 35 years in legislation. We consider that it is eminently desirable to assimilate the law in force in India in insolvency to that in force in England and thus to afford our Courts the advantage of English decisions.

In the face of the opinions elicited by previous proposals we are not prepared to recommend at present that the proposed Bill should extend beyond the limits of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein as far as Burma is concerned, but we think it desirable that a proviso should be inserted giving power to the local Government to extend the Act to other places in this province when it shall be deemed desirable or necessary. Further, we consider it advisable that the jurisdiction in bankruptcy shall be vested in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon (or such Court as may be constituted in its place), except as to Moulmein, where there is already a Judge, in whose Court the jurisdiction might be vested with a right of appeal. Provisions on this point must, however, await the passing of the new Burma Courts Act.

Some of the most important provisions of the Bill are those which apply to a composition in satisfaction of the debts due from the bankrupt, or for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs. These provisions remove some of the gravest defects of the existing Indian insolvency law, and they show the enormous gap in our legislative enactments, for the principle of deeds of arrangement, by which the property of an insolvent trader was made available for the common benefit of his creditors without his being adjudicated a bankrupt, was introduced in England as far back as 1825. Now, without any preparatory legislation it is proposed at once to progress from our legislation of 1848 (which was then more backward than English legislation) to the latest English enactment. We must admit that we are legally advised that it appears somewhat doubtful, whether as the proposed Bill is shorn of whatever advantages were expected from the control of the Board of Trade, it is desirable to follow so closely the English Act of 1883.

It may be broadly stated that the chief defects of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869 were in the provisions for liquidation of the debtor's affairs by arrangement and composition. These defects, it has been alleged, are mostly from the improper use of proxies and the supineness of creditors, which led to the adoption of inadequate compositions through the influence of the debtors' friends and from the want of control over trustees in bankruptcy in case of liquidation by arrangement, the trustees being exempted from the control of the Court.

We presume that the principle of liquidation by arrangement under the voluntary management of creditors is no longer (as in 1870) considered unsuitable to India. From our experience in Rangoon and Burma we do not think the principle unsuited for this province. We may add that many instances of a desire to carry out such arrangements have come within our experience. Sometimes they have been frustrated because there was no method of making them compulsory, and no control could be exercised by the Insolvent Court. A similar want has been felt when a petition has been withdrawn upon arrangement with creditors.

In so far as a provisional order is only made for the protection of the bankrupt's estate when necessary in the first instance, and the creditors are to have a voice in deciding whether the debtor shall be adjudicated a bankrupt or his affairs be liquidated by composition or arrangement, we approve of the principle of the proposed Bill. If it appears that the approval of the Court, which is necessary, was obtained by fraud, or if it appears that in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or the debtor, the composition or scheme may be annulled without prejudice to anything done under it. This is a departure which we approve thoroughly; but at the same time we feel some doubt as to whether the proposed Bill is adapted in details to Indian circumstances. It is extremely stringent in many of its provisions, and we think complicated. We should prefer an Act embodying the main principles and features (with the exception of the important charges just noticed, which should be engrafted) of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869, which was not found to work badly, and could have been amended without much difficulty, rather than a close copy of an enactment, which has not been in force for two years, and of the working of which doubts have already been expressed.

We are hardly prepared at present to recommend the abolition of imprisonment for debt or the introduction of more of the provisions of the Debtors Act, 1869, than the proposed Bill contains.

The duties to be discharged under the English Act by the Board of Trade can, we conceive, only be undertaken by the Courts through properly appointed officers. The appointment of such an officer is much needed in Burma.

We can see no object in preserving any distinction between traders and non-traders.

The limitation of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the departure from the corresponding provisions of the English Act, are adapted to this province, and we think that domicile should be rejected as a ground of jurisdiction.

With regard to bankruptcy being a disqualification for certain officers. We consider that a provision for the removal of the disqualification on a bankruptcy being annulled might be provided for.

In sections 39 and 40 of the proposed Bill the provisions of section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code as to the time at which an attaching creditor's title becomes complete as against rival decree-holders will be that at which it becomes complete as against the trustee in bankruptcy. This seems to be a sufficient provision, and one which it is desirable to insert, for although it is in consonance with a decision in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, there are decisions which conflict with that law.

At present it would not be desirable to overburden the Small Cause Court by jurisdiction in bankruptcy in petty cases transferred. But a provision for the delegation of such powers might be inserted, to be exercised when desirable, as it appears to have worked well in Madras.

The following are instances of the stringency of the proposed Bill:—

Section 1, (1) (c).—“If execution issued against him has been levied by sale of his property in any civil proceeding in British India.”

If this is intended to include a foreclosure of a mortgage or order of sale in a suit on a mortgage, it is, we consider, too stringent; such a provision as that contained in the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, would be sufficient.

“If execution issued against the debtor on any legal process for the purpose of obtaining payment of not less than Rs. 500 has been levied by seizure and sale of his goods.”

Section 15 (2).—The time for filing a statement of, and in relation to, his affairs by the debtor is extremely short; it is true that the Court may, for special reasons, extend it. By the present Act a debtor is allowed such time as the Court may deem reasonable.

Section 27, relating to the discharge of the bankrupt, especially 3 (i), which requires him to keep such accounts as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position for three years preceding his bankruptcy. For the present the analogous provisions of sections of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 would suffice for Burma, which are shortly as follows:—(1) assent of creditors to closing of bankruptcy by special resolution; (2) that he has paid eight annas in the rupee, unless prevented by trustee conduct or circumstances, for which the bankrupt is not justly responsible, and that they desire his discharge, and as he has made default in giving up property required to be given up by the Act, or that he is being prosecuted under the Debtors Act, 1869. This might be coupled with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, as to the status of an undischarged bankrupt (section 54).

Section 28, is stringent enough as to those debtors who are likely to make settlements on their wives, but it does not touch the case of immovable property which is bought by a debtor and conveyed to his wife or child. Such transactions are, unfortunately, not uncommon, and some provisions might be inserted as to them. Partially provided for in section 11.

Section 24, restricted to Rs. 500. Under the present Act, no restriction as to amount. The rate of interest, 4 per cent., is very low; the usual Court rate allowed is 6 per cent., 9 per cent., being an average rate of interest.

Section 8—Property not divisible among creditors, only Rs. 200. At present Rs. 300. In the present state of exchange this is much below the value allowed by the English Act, 1883, nearly £20 (111) of this section is less stringent than section 23 of the present Insolvent Act on the words “in his trade or business” are inserted. Having regard to the abolition of the distinction between traders and non-traders, it would seem hardly desirable to insert the words, but rather to continue the former provisions of the reputed ownership clause.

Considering the heavy stamp duties exacted in India, and that certain conveyances, letters of attorney, &c., are by section 75 of the present Insolvent Act exempt from stamp duty, we hope that a section similar thereto, or to section 111 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, may be inserted in the new Act.

The provision that a creditor may convey his dissent to a composition or scheme by a letter in a prescribed form attested by a witness, section 17 (2) does not appear adapted to this country; a more formal attestation is necessary.

In section 59 it will be necessary to insert such provisions as would include a senior Judge of a Court not being a High Court; but this will depend on the new Burma Courts Act as far as this province is concerned.

We consider that it is unnecessary at present to introduce the most stringent provisions of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, as they are, we think, not adapted to the circumstances of this province. And for the present, and until the English Act of 1883 has been longer in operation, and its advantages practically demonstrated, we would suggest that the main principles of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869 should be adopted with the requisite amendments already mentioned, and with the adoption of the principle that the creditors are to have a voice in deciding whether the debtor shall be adjudicated a bankrupt or his affairs shall be liquidated by composition or arrangement. We hold that less complication and greater simplicity is necessary both to adapt the Act to Indian circumstances and to render it possible for our Courts and their officers to work an Act which will be such an enormous stride in legislation. Finally, we are glad that there has been a return to the older and more usual nomenclature, and that the terms ‘bankrupt’ and ‘bankruptcy’ will replace ‘insolvent’ and ‘insolvency.’

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 269—3L., dated 15th January, 1886).

With reference to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 352—26 L., dated the 15th ultimo, I am directed to submit a copy of a note by the Judicial Commissioner on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

Note by Judicial Commissioner, British Burma.

I HAVE compared the Bill with the English Statute, 45 & 47 Vic., cap. 52. With very few alterations the Bill reproduces the Statute. To criticize the Bill is in effect to discuss the Statute, which became law in England after very full consideration, and which is the outcome of the experience of some twenty years of the working of the Statute which it displaces. That Statute came into force just two years ago. I have no experience of its working and I can find very few cases bearing upon it.

It is desirable that the bankruptcy law of the Presidency towns should as closely resemble that in force in England as local conditions will allow. I approve of the proposal to restrict the operation of the bill to selected areas in which business is usually conducted on Western usages. As far as my own experience goes the greater part of the provisions of the Bill are unsuited to the small bankruptcies which usually come before the Courts of the interior, and those Courts have no agency for working the Bill.

From E. STACK, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 1017, dated 7th June, 1885).

In reply to your letter No. 1015, dated the 17th June, 1885, I am directed to say that the Chief Commissioner thinks it unnecessary to offer any remarks on the Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, as the proposed Act is not likely to be wanted in this Province.

From A. MARINDALE, Esq., Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 610—70, dated 3rd July, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1046, dated the 17th of June, 1885, forwarding, for an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion, a draft Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

2. In reply, I am to say that, so far as the Officiating Chief Commissioner is able to judge, the Bill seems suited to the circumstances of the places to which it is proposed to apply it in the event of its becoming law.

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1882.

Number of insolventcies.	Liabilities in rupees.	ASSETS AS PER SCHEDULE.				ACTUAL RECOVERIES.				Remarks.
		Debt due to the estate in rupees.	Value of property unsecured in rupees.	Value of property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	From debtors in rupees.	Property unsecured in rupees.	Property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Registry of bankruptcy in Scotland.
2	9,306	300	...	...	300	...	920	...	920	The insolvent compromised with his creditors out of Court at four annas in the rupee.
3	13,310	13,627	...	...	13,527	140	...	...	140	
4	6,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	24,167	1,000	...	6,600	9,000	114	...	1,760	1,874	
6	2,840	2,300	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	...	673	No schedule filed; insolvent settled with creditors out of Court and paid in Rs. 12 8/8, to be divided amongst creditors at four annas in the rupee.
8	11,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,050	8,050	No schedule filed.
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	21,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	2,35,947	...	475	1,24,500	1,24,975	...	475	...	475	Rupees 1,217 was also realized from rents of houses. This insolvent compromised with his creditors out of Court for eight annas in the rupee.
12	Cannot be ascertained as case is transferred to Akyab.	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	
13	2,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	61,353	4,597	1,700	...	6,297	65	...	5,671	6,294	
15	5,071	3,543	50	750	4,373	25	559	1,553	1,578	
16	13,000	10,500	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...
17	9,227	1,150	...	4,878	6,325	50	...	3,220	3,275	
18	20,500	500	...	30,000	30,500	...	114	...	114	
19	6,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	3,005	1,755	...	1,800	3,555	...	25	...	25	
	4,54,401	30,712	2,254	1,70,520	2,12,626	455	2,800	20,163	23,457	

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1883.

Number of insolventcies.	Liabilities in rupees.	ASSETS AS PER SCHEDULE.				ACTUAL RECOVERIES.				Remarks.
		Debt due to the estate in rupees.	Value of property unsecured in rupees.	Value of property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	From debtors in rupees.	Property unsecured in rupees.	Property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	
1	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1,04,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	61,863	784	7,391	...	8,165	...	6,250	...	6,250	No schedule filed.
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6,802	3,340	...	...	3,340	...	...	...	...	This was for final discharge.
7	6,300	...	...	5,000	3,000	...	...	...	...
8	6,055	3,100	...	...	3,100	...	...	...	...
9	12,600	10,500	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...
10	2,000	...	233	...	233	...	33	...	33	
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	64,363	7,202	...	675	7,907	...	...	...	...	This was for final discharge.
13	4,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	2,000	675	...	...	675	...	...	...	...
15	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	8,300	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	422	422	
17	4,733	...	...	180	653	...	...	...	...
18	3,17,881	41,000	...	3,08,110	3,49,110	...	530	...	530	
19	5,553	4,086	...	...	4,086	...	...	...	...
20	8,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,825	8,825	
21	8,00,907	23,303	8,430	2,00,550	2,38,383	2,104	14,000	61,333	68,137	
22	2,500	1,554	...	...	1,554	113	...	...	112	
	14,17,824	98,304	13,034	5,21,494	6,32,792	2,300	20,437	60,060	82,833	

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1884.

Number of insolvent cases.	Liabilities in rupees.	ASSETS AND SCHEDULE.				ACTUAL RECOVERIES.				Remarks.
		Debt due to the estate in rupees.	Value of property unsecured in rupees.	Value of property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	From debtors in rupees.	Property unsecured in rupees.	Property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	
1	2,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4,718	291	...	...	291	...	...	...	...
3	3,407	169	...	...	169	...	...	...	...
4	5,013	785	...	...	785	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This case is for final discharge.
6	3,305	...	127	...	127	...	43	...	43	
7	2,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2,559	390	...	...	390	...	...	...	...
9	2,584	179	...	...	179	...	...	...	...
10	2,635	...	300	...	300	...	109	...	109	
11	9,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
13	2,060	2,024	...	...	2,024	...	...	...	...
14	7,157	7,755	150	...	7,905	13	601	...	674	
15	24,680	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	525	
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
17	55,209	...	...	...	...	...	5,157	17,800	22,957	
18	9,879	3,040	605	...	4,045	...	624	...	624	
19	7,947	8,685	112	...	8,797	...	...	...	...
20	8,200	785	183	...	608	...	420	...	420	
21	13,810	3,620	9,260	...	12,880	1,749	3,870	...	5,549	
22	20,603	2,057	...	7,300	10,257	...	...	5,932	5,932	
23	73,763	71,962	1,319	...	73,280	...	81	...	81	
24	57,047	67,389	2,573	...	69,962	...	1,313	...	1,313	The insolvents in these cases compromised with their creditors out of Court at eight annas in the rupee.
25	1,66,436	41,420	4,274	2,10,000	2,55,700	...	...	...	...
26	86,336	50,957	3,688	...	53,745	...	...	...	...
27	1,81,000	15,000	1,996	1,10,000	1,50,996	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This case is for final discharge.
29	11,093	...	...	...	...	...	629	...	629	
30	7,733	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
31	10,859	5,300	141	6,776	12,226	...	516	1,500	2,016	
32	6,510	3,361	419	250	4,029	...	221	...	221	
33	9,400	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...
34	27,921	520	...	...	520	...	...	...	...
35	8,175	260	7,207	18,000	20,467	...	...	...	...
36	32,393	8,900	772	15,500	25,172	254	200	13,200	13,753	
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
38	Cannot be ascertained; case transferred to Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74	
39	10,519	4,230	...	...	4,230	...	...	...	...
40	Cannot be ascertained; case transferred to Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	3,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	3,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	6,490	...	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	525	525	
44	11,108	10,022	...	...	10,022	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This case is for final discharge.
46	6,491	5,747	186	...	5,933	...	...	...	...
47	51,003	24,421	...	11,500	35,921	...	...	825	825	
48	Cannot be ascertained; case transferred to Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	134	
49	52,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	10,03,035	3,43,897	33,710	1,00,320	7,52,934	2,018	14,649	20,782	50,440	

Section 57 (1) and (2).—For the reasons given in my notes on sections 20 and 50 I would omit the reference to the committee of inspection and would substitute the Official Receiver as the authority to give the requisite permission to a private trustee, while in cases in which the Official Receiver is acting as trustee I would allow him to exercise the powers without previous permission.

Sections 59 to 62.—Part IV, which treats of Official Receivers, is one of the most important parts of the Bill, and seems to me to require a good deal of amendment to make it, as it should be, one of the most useful.

In the first place I would observe that the title "Official Receiver" will be likely to cause some confusion. There is already in Calcutta an officer whose official designation is Receiver of the High Court, but who is commonly described as the Official Receiver. Why not retain for the officer to be appointed under the new Act the title of "Official Assignee," with which the Indian public are now familiar?

I would submit that in common justice it should be expressly provided that the persons who, when this measure passes into law, may be Official Assignees of the present Insolvent Courts should be appointed to be the first Official Receivers (or whatever other title may be given to that officer), and that the rights of their respective establishments to employment not less remunerative than they now enjoy, or to compensation, should be expressly preserved. The Bill to amend the Insolvency Law, introduced by Sir J. F. Stephen in 1871, proposed to substitute Comptrollers in Bankruptcy for the Official Assignees and contained an express provision that the existing Official Assignees should be the first Comptroller in their respective Presidencies. Similarly the English Act of 1883 (sections 94 and 153) saves the rights of all persons holding office under the old Act.

The only reference to the Official Assignee made in the Bill is in section 131 (4), which provides that proceedings pending when the measure comes in to force shall be continued as if the Act had not been passed, and that for the purposes of such proceedings the Official Receiver shall be deemed to have been appointed Official Assignee. This shows that the framers of the measure consider the new office analogous to the old one, and it would certainly save much confusion, so long as any proceedings continue under the old law, that is to say, for at least two or three years after the new law comes into force, if the Official Assignees are retained in office as Official Receivers, and use is made of their experience to bring the new procedure into working order.

In a country like India where fraud is not only more common and more subtle, but where the facilities for its successful prosecution are infinitely greater, than in England, it is in the highest degree essential that the powers of the Official Receiver or Trustee (I continue to use the titles used in the Bill, although I have suggested that the former should be changed and that trustees should be altogether omitted) should be strengthened.

One of the main defects of the existing law, and one of the principal reasons,—perhaps the principal reason,—why it works so unsatisfactorily, is because of the very limited power it gives to the Official Assignee. I admit that these powers are theoretically fairly extensive, but practically they are all but non-existent. He can hardly take a step save at great risk of personal liability. To give only a few examples: an insolvent has no property in Calcutta, but the Official Assignee is informed, perhaps by the insolvent himself, that there is large property in the Mufussal; he takes possession of that property and proceeds to sell it; it almost invariably happens that a number of claimants spring up, who at once file suits against him in the local Courts; the Official Assignee having no assets in hand, is obliged to decide whether to withdraw from possession at once at the risk of being blamed by the Court or the creditors, or to defend the suits at the risk of being made personally liable for costs. Or again, the Official Assignee ascertains that property which is in the possession of a third party is really the property of the insolvent; if, as often happens, he has no assets, he cannot seize that property without exposing himself to the risk of being held personally liable in a suit for damages. I might multiply instances of the difficulties which confront the Official Assignee under the present law, but I will give only one more—one of not uncommon occurrence. A man files his petition with no other object than that of gaining time and avoiding arrest; he brings in little or no assets, and, as soon as he has got his order for *ad interim* protection, he studiously absents himself from the Official Assignee's Office, and begins behind that Officer's back, to settle with his creditors taking the more importunate first. If the operation takes a long time he applies from time to time for an adjournment of the hearing; and when he has thus purchased the acquiescence or silence of all of them he comes before the Court: there is no opposition, and he gets his discharge almost as a matter of course. This is generally the true explanation of a very common occurrence in the Insolvency Court, namely, the sudden and apparently unaccountable collapse of an opposition which had commenced with every appearance of vigour and *bona fides*. It is easy to say that when the Official Assignee has reason to believe that anything of this kind is going on he has only to bring it to the notice of the Court, and to apply for an order which shall force all creditors who have been paid behind his back to disgorge. But this is not so easy in practice as in theory. When there are no assets, or only nominal assets, in the Official Assignee's hands, it is practically impossible, and even when he has assets he cannot do it, as the law now stands, without running the risk of personal liability for costs.

For these reasons I think that the principal ministerial officer in each bankruptcy should be invested with very extensive inquisitorial, and even *quasi*-judicial, powers. He should be empowered to enter upon the premises of the debtor at all times, and to seize any property which he has reason to believe to be the property of the debtor, even though it be in the actual possession of a third party; he should be allowed to summon before him the debtor or any person whom he believes to be in a position to throw light on the debtor's affairs, and to examine them upon oath; perjury committed on such examinations should be liable to the same punishment as perjury committed in Court, and disobedience to such summons should be treated as a contempt of Court and a ground for refusing discharge; in all suits brought by or against him he should be described by his official title, and no suit should lie against him personally for any act done by him *bona fide* in the performance of his duties; he should be entitled to two or three months' notice prior to the institution of any suit against him, and suits not instituted within twelve months from the date of the cause of action should be barred; he should be allowed to apply to the Court at all times for advice and instructions, and should have power to bring before it any debtor or person whom he suspects to hold property of the debtor. If an estate is being administered by a private trustee, that trustee should have all, or most, of the same powers and privileges. It may perhaps be objected that such powers are too extensive to be conferred upon any person whom the creditors might select as trustee. That may be, and I think is, a strong argument against the whole system of private trusteeship in Indian bankruptcies. But it does not follow that the powers are too extensive to confer upon a responsible public officer, who would doubtless be selected with a view to his special fitness for their exercise, and who, it may be presumed, although the Bill does not expressly say so, would in all cases be a professional lawyer. It might be well to provide expressly that the Official Receiver shall always be a barrister.

Finally, if the provisions as to private trustees are not abandoned, then the Official Receiver should exercise over private trustees the functions which the Bill gives to the committee of inspection; the trustees should be subordinated to his authority and control, and should be required to furnish him with periodical accounts and reports, and to obey his directions in all matters respecting the estates under their charge.

Section 63.—If, as I have already suggested, the idea of allowing private trustees is abandoned, this section will be unnecessary or will require much alteration. Assuming, however, that that idea is retained as part of the Bill, I would remark that the proposed method of remunerating trustees by a commission, calculated partly on the assets realised and partly on the amount distributed in dividends, is very much fairer than the present system, whereby the Official Assignee is remunerated only by a commission on dividends—a system which has the result

that a large number of estates, some of them involving great labour and responsibility, bring him absolutely no remuneration. But I fail to see the justice of denying him commission on sums which he may pay to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities. If he has the trouble of realising those securities he should surely be paid for that trouble. This is recognised by the general rules passed under several of the English Bankruptcy Acts (see General Rules under Act of 1883, Nos. 65 to 69), which direct that when a trustee sells mortgaged property under order of Court his commission and costs shall be a first charge on the proceeds.

I would further remark that the fixing of the remuneration should not be left to the creditors; to do so will give rise to bargaining and will have the effect of degrading the office of trustee. The remuneration should be regulated either by the Act or by a rule of court.

Section 64 (3) would seem to imply that the trustees must get the sanction of the Court before employing solicitors, auctioneers, &c. This will necessitate frequent applications to the Court, always attended with more or less expense and delay. The employment of such persons might be left to the discretion of the trustee.

Section 65.—The provisions regarding the bankruptcy estates account will impose considerable labour upon the Court, and will necessitate the creation of a new establishment. At present all moneys and securities belonging to insolvent estates are deposited in the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Official Assignee, and that officer has a staff which is specially adapted for, and well acquainted with, the keeping of the necessary accounts, while the fact that his accounts are regularly and strictly audited by the Comptroller General's Office affords an effectual guarantee against fraud or carelessness. I have already suggested that the Official Assignee should be appointed Official Receiver, and that his staff should be taken over by the Official Receiver. I would add the further suggestion that the bankruptcy estates account should be kept in his name and under his control, the system of a Government audit and a half yearly report by the auditors to the Chief Justice being continued as at present.

Section 67 (1).—The investment in Government securities should stand in the name of the Official Receiver, and the interest should be devoted to paying his salary and pension (if he is to be remunerated by salary), the salaries and pensions of his establishment, his office and audit charges, and to the costs of advertising and of administering poor estates, so as to leave as large a portion as possible of the assets available for the creditors. This is the present system, which was established many years ago with the sanction of the then Chief Justice on the recommendation of the auditors of the Official Assignee's accounts. It has the advantage of utilising for the general purposes of administration of insolvent estates a large number of cash-balances of individual estates which, by reason of their smallness or liability to immediate demands, could not be separately invested. It removes from the corpus of individual estates the heavy burden of a proportional share of the cost of administration, and substitutes a simple and economical machinery for a clumsy and costly system.

Section 67 (2).—The proposed procedure will take time and cause some expense. If the invested funds are allowed to stand in the name of the Official Receiver for the time being, he can, when necessary, sell them with a minimum of delay and expense, and the audit will be an effectual check upon any misuse of that power.

Section 68.—In this section I would substitute "Official Receiver" for "Court" in respect of all cases in which a private trustee is appointed. Where the Official Receiver is acting as trustee the regular Government audit of, and periodical report upon, his accounts will suffice. These alterations would save the Court much labour, without diminishing the efficacy of the proposed checks.

Section 72.—My remarks on section 68 will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to this section also.

Section 79.—I would substitute the words "Official Receiver" for "committee of inspection." See notes on sections 20 and 50, *ante*.

Section 88.—The delegation of powers to a Judge of the Small Cause Court seems most objectionable. The time of the Judges of that Court is already very fully occupied; examinations of debtors or of persons suspected of having in their possession property of the debtor frequently take up several days; and it is certain that in a large number of cases the Small Cause Court would not be able, without a considerable increase to the number of Judges, to give those matters the time and attention they require. Moreover, complicated and difficult questions of law arise so frequently in bankruptcy-proceedings that it is most desirable that every step should be taken before a Judge of the High Court. I agree with the Select Committee on the Small Cause Courts Bill of 1880 in thinking that unless the Small Cause Courts are to hear cases which, owing to their length, intricacy and difficulty, ought to be removed to the High Court, the saving of time to the latter tribunal will be altogether unimportant. If, as before suggested, the powers of the Official Receiver are extended, he will be able to dispose of a large portion of the petty business. Should his aid not suffice, it would, I believe, be found better and cheaper to appoint a special Registrar for bankruptcy-business, as in England, than to delegate a portion of that business to the already over-burdened Small Cause Court.

Section 91.—If the Bankruptcy Courts are allowed to delegate powers to a Small Cause Court Judge, there should be a provision for appeal from his orders.

Section 94.—I think it would be advisable to empower the Court to give the carriage of proceedings to the Official Receiver or trustee, whenever it has reason to suspect that the want of diligence on the part of the petitioning creditor is due to his having made an illegal arrangement with the debtor. The case is one of frequent occurrence in this country.

Section 103 (b).—I would omit the words "with the permission of the Court", as their retention will necessitate frequent applications to the Court with their attendant delay and cost. The Official Receiver, as a permanent officer of the Court, may be entrusted with a wide discretion, and his position will be a sufficient guarantee against abuse of that discretion.

Section 105.—The following offences, all of which are common in this country, might be added to the list of offences which will render a debtor liable to punishment under this section, namely:—fraudulently making away with property; improperly interfering with, or hindering, the trustee in the realization of the bankrupt's property; doing, or procuring the doing of, any act which is likely to prevent the disposal of the property at its full value (for instance, inducing bidders to absent themselves from the trustee's sales); showing fraudulent preference to any creditor; entering into a composition with his creditors, or any of them, without giving notice thereof to the Official Receiver or trustee; inducing any creditor by an illegal gratification or preference to withdraw, or neglect to proceed with, a petition, or to acquiesce in the discharge of the bankrupt.

Section 110.—The Bankruptcy Court should be empowered to try offences under the Act, and to pass sentence, without sending the offender to the ordinary Criminal Courts.

Section 113.—This section would seem to exclude ordinary business partnerships from the operation of the Act. It is not, however, likely to be held to have that meaning, as it follows the words of the English Statute, and there is no doubt that such partnerships are constantly adjudicated in England. Still it might be well to make the wording clearer.

Section 132 (2).—The present system of investing unclaimed dividends in the name of the Official Assignee, and devoting the interest to the maintenance of his office and to administering poor estates, works well, and there seems no reason why it should not be continued. See note on section 67 (1), *ante*.

Schedule II.—The English rules regarding the sale of mortgaged property and the taking of mortgagees' accounts (General Rules 65 to 69) are frequently followed here. They have been found to work admirably and to effect a considerable saving of time and expense in realizing mortgage-securities. I would suggest their incorporation in this schedule. The rules in question are substantially the same as those issued by Lord

From LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR E. R. C. BRADFORD, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 807, dated 29th July, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1047, dated the 17th of May, 1885, forwarding copies of the papers noted on the margin, and in reply to state that I have no observations to offer on the provisions of the draft Bill.

From J. R. FITZGERALD, Esq., Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 570G., dated 7th December, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1048, dated the 17th June, forwarding, for the opinion of the Resident at Hyderabad, a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. In reply, I am to inform you that, as the operation of the Bill is by paragraph 11 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons expressly and closely limited to certain seaport towns and commercial centres, of which none exist in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mr. Cordery has no observations to offer in the matter.

From R. BELCHAMBERS, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 107, dated 13th February, 1886).

I SEND herewith copy of a letter from the Official Assignee and the original note received therewith.

From J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Official Assignee, Calcutta, to Registrar, High Court, Calcutta,—(No. 76, dated 13th February, 1886).

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a note on the Draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Note.

THE draft Bankruptcy Bill is, in my opinion, calculated to effect a great improvement on the existing law but I think that it follows the lines of the English Statute too closely, and requires certain alterations and modifications to adapt it to the requirements of this country. In the following note I have attempted to indicate section by section the amendments which seem to me to be most necessary or desirable.

Section 3 (1) (d).—I would add the words “or closes his place of business”. A considerable number of the persons who pass through the Insolvent Court are Marwaris, who reside in Native States and carry on business in the Presidency-towns by their gumashtas. Some such words as I have suggested would seem to be required to meet their cases.

I think the following clause, or one to the same effect, might be added with advantage:—“or suffers himself to be arrested or taken in execution for a debt not due, or submits collusively or fraudulently to an adverse decree, or procures himself, or his property, movable or immovable, to be attached or taken in execution.”

Section 3 (1) (e) and (g).—These clauses are very sweeping; I think they should be modified.

Section 7.—I think the question is worthy of consideration whether up-country debtors, Native or European, should not be allowed to seek relief in the Bankruptcy Courts. The provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code apply only to judgment-debtors; they are very defective in many respects, and residents in the Mufassal have practically no really effective insolvency law.

Section 9 (2).—The power given to the Bankruptcy Court to stay suits, executions and other proceedings against the debtor in any Court should prove highly useful. When a debtor having property in the Mufassal files a petition of insolvency, his up-country creditors at once proceed to sue him in the local Courts and to attach his property, and, as the staying of such proceedings is, under the present law, a matter of some difficulty, the trouble, cost and delay of winding up his estate are greatly increased.

Section 11.—The Official Receiver should be empowered to appoint a special manager, with or without an application by the creditors, whenever he considers such functionary necessary. He should also be empowered to appoint the debtor to be special manager if he considers such appointment expedient, and without having imposed upon him the necessity of first procuring the sanction of the Court. It should further be provided that in the event of a private trustee not being appointed the special manager should be continued so long as the Official Receiver deems his services necessary.

The Official Receiver, who makes the appointment, might also be allowed to settle what security should be given by the special manager, and what remuneration, within certain limits prescribed by rule, he should be allowed. For reasons of economy, as well as of expedition, it is desirable to dispense, as far as may be, with frequent applications to the Court.

Section 14.—The provisions as to meetings of creditors do not seem to me to be suited for India. I believe that, in nine cases out of ten, creditors will not take the trouble to attend, or, at any rate, that only two or three of them will do so. In my opinion it would be well to omit all the provisions and rules as to meetings; or the proceeding by meetings might be made the exception instead of the rule, power being given to the Court to direct that, in any particular bankruptcy, meetings should be held. When no such direction is given the holding of meetings should not be compulsory but should be left to the discretion of the Official Receiver or Trustee. It might also be provided that a meeting should be called on a requisition signed by a certain number of creditors.

Section 15 (2).—Provision should be made for the preparation of the statement of affairs in the event of the debtor absconding or neglecting to prepare it. The present practice seems a convenient one and might be adopted. The Court, on the application of the Official Assignee or a creditor, directs the Chief Clerk to issue advertisements calling upon creditors to bring in statements of their claims supported by affidavit before a fixed date, and the Chief Clerk prepares a schedule from such statements.

The proviso to section 62 (2) authorizes the Official Receiver to employ some persons to assist “in the preparation of a statement of affairs” when the debtor himself cannot prepare it, but that does not go far enough, and will not be found sufficient in the not uncommon cases of residents up-country who hide in their native villages and put the Court at defiance.

Section 16 (9).—The declaration that the debtor's examination is concluded should not prevent his being brought up for further examination in the event of fresh facts transpiring which render such further examination desirable.

Section 17.—If, as I have suggested above, the provisions regarding meetings are omitted or not made compulsory in all cases, this section must be altered. The best plan would seem to be to enact that when a debtor makes a proposal for composition such proposal shall be submitted, in the first instance, to the Official Receiver who, if he considers it reasonable, shall either call a meeting of, or submit the proposal by circular to, the credi-

tors. If the creditors, or a sufficient majority of them, accept the proposal, it should then be submitted to the Court for sanction.

Section 20.—The power to appoint some person other than the Official Receiver to be trustee of the bankrupt's property is similar to that which the Court now possesses, under section 17 of the present Act, to order the election of a special assignee. I have not known a single instance in which that power has been used, and I believe the instances are very rare. In this country there will always be some difficulty in finding a fit and proper person who has the leisure and inclination to accept a very troublesome and responsible office. Again, it is a fact that native creditors are generally suspicious of one another, and prefer a responsible public officer to one of their own body. Nor is it likely that the creditors will often agree as to the person to be appointed, and the making of a selection by the Court will almost always involve delay, and possibly a tedious and contentious enquiry, attended with some considerable expense. The frequent changes among the European population would involve constant changes in the office of trustee of European bankruptcies and the cost and delay of repeated applications to the Court for appointment of a new trustee in place of a former one who has died or gone home. Management by a public officer has the further advantage of being cheaper than management by a private trustee. The former would not find himself under the constant necessity of consulting a solicitor, while, as a responsible permanent officer of the Court, he might be safely entrusted with a wide discretion and be allowed to take steps for which a private trustee would require the previous sanction of the Court. I have already adverted to the advisability of avoiding frequent applications to the Court. The little use that has been made of the existing power to appoint a special assignee seems to show clearly that administration of insolvent estates by official agency is better adapted to the circumstances of this country than their administration by private agency. I believe that if this section is passed in its present form it will be rarely, if ever, used, and I think, therefore, that it would be well to omit altogether the power to appoint a private trustee, and to entrust the administration of all bankrupt estates to a public officer.

If, however, it is thought expedient to retain that power, then I am clearly of opinion that the person appointed private trustee should always be one of the creditors of the bankrupt; otherwise there will be some danger that the provisions, if used at all, may give rise to a class of professional trustees, and that, when an estate which is likely to be lucrative is brought into Court, we may see several such persons canvassing for the trusteeship and trying to outbid one another.

Section 20 (b).—If it is thought expedient to retain the provisions as to appointment of private trustees in certain cases, then I would suggest that a trustee once appointed and approved by the Court should be removable from his office only by order of the Court on cause shown. It seems to me that this sub-section will increase the difficulty of getting proper persons to accept the office, inasmuch as it makes their tenure of office dependent upon the will of the creditors. The trustee should hold office, during good behaviour and not at the will of the creditors.

Section 21.—I think the power to appoint a committee of inspection will be as little used as the power to appoint a trustee, and that, whenever it is used, the committee will serve no useful purpose but will be a hindrance to the proper discharge of his duties by the trustee. I would, therefore, entirely omit this section. In the event of a private trustee being appointed the functions which the Bill gives to the committee of inspection might be exercised by the Official Receiver, while in cases when that officer is acting as trustee no controlling or inspecting authority other than the Court would seem to be necessary.

Section 22.—See my note on section 17, *ante*.

Section 23.—This and the three following sections should prove most useful. One of the great defects of the present Act is that it is comparatively easy for the insolvent to keep the Court and the Official Assignee at arms' length.

Section 26 (1).—I would add "or of any creditor who has proved his debt" after the word "trustee."

Section 26 (4) and (5).—Instead of the words "If any person on examination before the Court admits" I would say "If it shall appear to the Court on such examination that any person is indebted," &c. I would further suggest that the Court should be empowered to order the person examined, or any other person, to deliver any money or property which the examination showed him to have received from the debtor under such circumstances as to render it a fraudulent preference, also any property which the debtor has settled upon him by a settlement which would be void under section 41, and also any property which he appeared to hold *bénéficiaire* for the debtor.

Section 27 (3).—The following might be added to the list of *facts* proof of which shall render a bankrupt liable to have his discharge refused or suspended, namely:—(1) failing to give proper assistance in the realization of his assets; (2) procuring or assisting any person to raise a false claim to property of the bankrupt; or it would perhaps be better to add these to the offences punishable under section 106, in which case it would be unnecessary to repeat them here.

Section 27 (5).—When there are creditors residing out of India longer notice than 14 days should be given.

Section 27 (7).—This ought to be useful. One of the great difficulties of the present Act is that, in the great majority of cases, insolvents after obtaining personal discharge take no further trouble and give no assistance. The only way of punishing them is by refusing their final discharge, but this is practically ineffectual, as about 90 per cent. of the persons who become insolvent never apply for final discharge.

Section 32.—Would it not be well to specify who shall take the account—whether the Court or the trustee?

Section 34 (1) (b) and (c).—The present Act gives six months' wages, which seems reasonable.

Section 35 (2).—The present Act gives Rs. 300 as the limit of value of excepted articles. That does not seem excessive, especially in the case of Europeans.

Section 38 (2).—The concluding words of this clause seem to be unnecessary in India.

Section 48 (1).—The time allowed to the trustee to disclaim onerous property is the same as that given by the English Statute; but the circumstances of the two countries are so different that that time would frequently not suffice in India. I think the various periods mentioned should be doubled.

Section 50.—I have already said that I believe a committee of inspection will be rarely appointed, and even when one has been appointed I do not think the trustee should be obliged to ask its permission before he can exercise the powers specified in this section. To obtain that sanction will almost always involve delay, and in many of the matters specified expedition may be of the utmost importance. In cases when a person other than the Official Receiver is acting as trustee I would suggest that he should obtain the permission of the Official Receiver to exercise these powers. When the Official Receiver is acting as trustee he might be safely left to exercise them on his own responsibility and without sanction. See note on section 20.

Section 51 (2) and (3).—In a large number of cases it is quite impossible to declare a dividend within four months after the adjudication, or indeed to specify any time within which it will be possible to declare a first or any subsequent dividend. I would omit these two sub-sections. The words in sub-section (1)—"with all convenient speed"—will suffice to show that the trustee is to avoid all needless delay, and it will always be open to the creditors to bring undue delay to the notice of the Court.

Section 52 (2).—It will not always be possible to declare dividends of joint and separate property together, for instance, in the not uncommon case of a partner whose separate estate is not sufficient to pay any, or more than one, dividend, while the joint estate may suffice for several dividends; or the perhaps still more common case when the separate estate can pay 100 per cent. at once, while the difficulties connected with the winding up of the business render it impossible to declare a dividend on the joint estate for many months.

Loughborough in 1794, and the fact that they have been retained, with slight alterations, under the various Bankruptcy Acts passed since that date is strong evidence of their utility.

I have now finished my remarks on the Draft Bill, but before closing my note I desire to add a few words on subjects not mentioned therein.

First.—I submit that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should be repealed as regards the local limits of the Courts created under the new law. There seems no valid reason for maintaining in the same place two entirely distinct systems of insolvency law. That the application of Chapter XX to the Presidency-towns has not caused very great confusion is, I take it due only to the rarity of the instances in which the provisions of that chapter have been used. There is, however, a recent case in which the two systems came into direct conflict. I allude to *Pigot v. Hastie* (I.L.R. 11 Cal.). The defendant, Mr. Hastie, was on his own application declared an insolvent under the Civil Procedure Code, and was on the same day adjudicated under the provisions of 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, on the petition of the plaintiff. The fact that the Official Assignee, in whom his estate became vested under the latter proceeding, was also appointed Receiver under the former, alone prevented the raising of serious difficulties and confusion. Moreover, the principles of the Civil Procedure Code insolvency, although they may be adapted for the Mufassal, are altogether unsuited for the Presidency-towns, and will be quite out of place beside the elaborate system of the new measure.

Second.—The introduction, either as part of the Bill or as a separate enactment, of a system of compulsory registration of mortgages on moveable property, similar to the English Bills of Sale Acts, would be a most valuable auxiliary to the bankruptcy law. It is a matter of frequent occurrence, when a tradesman comes before the Insolvent Court, to find that his entire assets are mortgaged to one or two creditors, and that he has been trading for years on a credit which he would certainly never have obtained had there been any means of ascertaining the real state of his affairs. A notable instance of this kind occurred some months ago, when, on the occasion of a well-known and old established trading firm in Calcutta becoming insolvent, it transpired for the first time that their entire stock-in-trade and outstandings were mortgaged to two creditors, who stepped in at once and seized and sold the property. There are some 500 other creditors, to some of whom the firm owed large sums, and none of whom are likely to get any dividend, the entire assets having been swallowed up by the mortgage-debts. It may safely be assumed that had the mortgages been registered, thus affording the public an opportunity of learning their existence, the firm in question would not have obtained such long and extensive credit, and many of the 500 unsecured creditors would have been saved from serious loss. This is only one of many similar instances which have occurred lately.

Third.—A system of compulsory registration of business-partnerships would also be highly valuable.

Fourth.—The system of what are known as *bendmi* transactions is one of the most serious difficulties in the administration of insolvent estates and if any means could be devised of grappling with it successfully an enormous boon would be conferred upon the country. I am well aware of the great difficulty of the subject, and I merely throw out the suggestion as one which might be appropriately considered concurrently with the amendment of the bankruptcy law.

From C. A. WILKINS, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 570, dated 27th February, 1886).

IN continuation of my letter No. 3049 of the 30th November, 1885, I am directed to forward the accompanying printed copy of a report prepared by a sub-committee of the Judges of this Court, as well as a printed copy of a note* by the Official Assignee, on the provisions of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. I am to request that you will be good enough to submit these papers for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

3. I am to add that the High Court concurs generally in the observations made by its sub-committee, and that any further observations that may occur to any individual Judge will be communicated in due course for the information of His Excellency in Council.

Report of the Committee of Judges appointed to consider the provisions of the Bankruptcy Bill.

WE regret the lapse of time which has occurred since the Bankruptcy Bill was submitted for our opinion; but the changes which are sought to be introduced by the Bill required grave consideration, and it has therefore been impossible to avoid the delay which has taken place.

We have held repeated sittings, and have come to the conclusions which are hereafter particularly mentioned.

We were met by the preliminary difficulty that the Bill as drafted is, as it professes to be, a reproduction of the last English Bankruptcy Act, introducing English law and methods of procedure and English phraseology, and we had to decide whether the proposal to introduce the English Bankruptcy Act with modifications into this country offered advantages sufficient to counterbalance the mischief of completely upsetting a system to which, from the practice of many years, the Court, the practitioners and the suitors had become accustomed.

We have come to the general conclusion that much of the substance of the English law and system of procedure may be introduced in India, but that some important parts of it are wholly inapplicable.

On the other hand we think it preferable to adopt the phraseology of the English Act, except where there is strong reason for not doing so, as thereby the Courts in this country will have the assistance of the decisions of the English Courts.

For the sake of convenience we have dealt with the Bill in the order of the sections.

The following are our recommendations:—

1. We think the proposed form of legislation open to question. An enabling Statute followed by an Indian Act will give rise to questions as to whether the Indian Act has exceeded the powers given to it by the English Statute. The best course will be for the Indian legislature to pass such Act as may be deemed suited to the requirements of the country, and then to obtain from Parliament a Statute confirming and ratifying the Indian Act.

2. We do not think that the provisions for the appointment of trustees and of committees of inspection are suited to this country. It will be very difficult in most cases to induce creditors to meet together, and in many cases it will be quite impossible to expect creditors residing at a distance to attend any meeting.

Power is given to the Court by section 17 of the Indian Insolvent Act (11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21) to order the election of assignees by the creditors; but such power has rarely, if ever, been exercised. As far as we can ascertain, in only one case in recent years have creditors applied to the Court for an order under this section; but, although this shows that creditors prefer to see the estates of insolvents administered by the Official Assignee, there would be no harm in inserting in the new Act a provision similar to that contained in section 17 of the present Act.

Shortly, the objections to the administration of insolvent estates by creditors through trustees and committees of inspection are—

- (1) danger to the interests of creditors residing at a distance: the whole administration would be in the hands of Calcutta creditors;
- (2) the general body of creditors would not place the same amount of confidence in a trustee or in a committee of inspection as they would in a competent court officer such as the Official Assignee;
- (3) the expenses of an administration by the creditors would be very large: in all cases the trustee, and in many cases the committee of inspection, would have to be remunerated; the former would be paid by commission, but the latter would be paid according to the number of their meetings, and would therefore not be inclined to expedite the winding up of the estates; with an Official Assignee representing the creditors, the legal expenses of the administration are minimised, as the Official Assignee is usually a Barrister of some standing; in the case of administration by the creditors, no step would be taken without legal assistance, which would have to be paid for out of the estate.

For these reasons we would strike out from the Bill, as now drawn, the following sections, namely:—sections 11, 14, 17, 18, 19 (sub-sections (2) and (3)), 20, 21, 22, so much of section 23 as relates to meetings of creditors, sections 63 to 81 (both inclusive), section 103, sub-section (b), and section 118; and the following sections will require alteration, namely:—sections 47, 50, 110 and 132. The first schedule will also become unnecessary.

3. We think it important that the insolvency sections of the Procedure Code should cease to apply to the Presidency-towns.

As the law at present stands it is possible for a debtor in Calcutta to seek relief from his debts both under the Civil Procedure Code and under the Insolvent Act. The main advantage to an insolvent of proceeding under the Code is that he can under section 336 be relieved from imprisonment as soon as he is arrested. The main advantage of proceeding under the Act is that if he be a trader he can get his final discharge without paying any portion of his debts. There are also many other points of difference between the two systems of insolvency, that under the Code being very unsuited to the requirements of a commercial city like Calcutta.

The disadvantages of having two different systems of insolvency law and procedure applicable to the same place do not require enumeration. They have been made apparent in two cases, in which recently attempts have been made to work the two systems concurrently (in the matter of *Hustie*, 1. L. R. 11 Calc. 151, and in the matter of *Leckie*, now pending).

4. We recommend that the expression "vesting order" should take the place of the expression "receiving order" in the Act, and that the court officer to whom the management of the estates of insolvents is to be entrusted should be called the "Official Assignee" and not the "Official Receiver." There is already an Official Receiver of the High Court, and the appointment of another officer with the same official designation but with different powers and duties would lead to confusion.

5. Section 3, sub-section (1) (d), should be altered to meet the case of a man carrying on a business by himself, or by his agent or gumāstha, and closing such business. Under the 9th section of the present Insolvent Act, a trader who with intent to defeat or delay his creditors departs from his usual place of business within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is liable to be adjudicated an insolvent, and it is on this ground that most adjudications are made.

We do not think that paragraphs (e) and (g) of sub-section (1) of section 3 ought to be retained. In their place we would recommend the introduction of provisions similar to those contained in sections 8 and 9 of the present Act, as to persons lying in prison 21 days, and as to fraudulent executions, including not only executions in fraud of creditors generally but also executions in the nature of fraudulent preferences.

6. The effect of the proposed Act would be to limit the insolvency jurisdiction of the High Court. By section 18 of the Charter of the Calcutta High Court (1865) it is provided "that the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta shall be held before one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and the said High Court, and any such Judge thereof, shall have and exercise, within the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, such powers and authorities with respect to original and appellate jurisdiction and otherwise as are constituted by the laws relating to insolvent debtors in India." By section 5 of the Indian Insolvent Act an insolvent debtor who is in prison within the limits of the town of Calcutta, or who resides within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, can petition for relief. The Supreme Court at Calcutta had a personal jurisdiction over all European British subjects residing in Bengal. Their jurisdiction over persons other than European British subjects was limited to the town of Calcutta. It is settled law that the effect of these provisions is to entitle all European British subjects who reside in Bengal to petition for relief from their debts, but that persons other than European British subjects cannot so petition unless they actually reside within the limits of Calcutta. In the cases of creditors' petitions the only limit of jurisdiction seems to arise from the acts of bankruptcy, some of which are restricted to the areas mentioned in the Insolvent Act. This is not a question of a choice between two jurisdictions, as the insolvency procedure applicable to Courts outside Calcutta cannot pretend to be efficient or to meet in the smallest degree the requirements of the commercial classes. We think therefore that the present insolvency jurisdiction of the High Court in this respect should not be curtailed.

7. We think that in the case of a debtor's petition the vesting order should be made at once, and as a matter of course, on the reception of the petition.

In the case of a creditor's petition we think that, as at present, if a *prima facie* case be made out on the petition, the debtor should be adjudicated an insolvent and his property vested in the Official Assignee at once. Any delay in making the vesting order would make it impossible in most cases to save any of the debtor's property for his creditors. In order to prevent the risk of an improper adjudication it will be well to provide that the debtor may at any time before his public examination come in and apply to have his adjudication annulled, and that it shall be so annulled unless the creditor satisfies the Court that the debtor has committed an act of bankruptcy. Section 19, sub-sections (2) and (3), might therefore be omitted from the Bill.

8. Section 9 of the proposed Bill does not clearly provide for *ad interim* protection-orders, and therefore we recommend that power should be given to the Court, in terms similar to the provisions of section 13 of the Indian Insolvent Act, to grant orders for the protection of insolvents for such time as the Court might direct. The granting of such protection should be within the discretion of the Court, and the Court should have power to revoke a protection-order at any time.

9. We think that the mere fact "*that a majority of the creditors in number and value are resident in the United Kingdom or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India*" should not give a creditor or other person the right to set aside an adjudication, and we recommend that, in section 13 of the Bill the above words in italics should be transposed and placed between the words "the debtor" and the words "other cause" later on in the same section.

10. With reference to section 15, sub-section (1), we think that the statement of affairs should be filed in court, and that a copy should be filed in the office of the Official Assignee. It is necessary that there should be two copies, and it is desirable that of the two the one filed in court should be taken as the original statement with respect to sub-section (4) of section 15. We think that the statement therein mentioned should be in a written application for inspection, to be filed in court.

11. Section 16, sub-section (9), should empower the Court at any subsequent stage to reopen the public examination and to order a fresh examination of the debtor.

12. We do not think that in this country any creditors, however superior in number or value, should be able to force a composition upon the other creditors.

13. Section 23 should require the insolvent to attend at the Official Assignee's office or wherever required by the Official Assignee, and to give that officer every assistance in realizing his estate and distributing the proceeds.

14. All references to a *bankruptcy-notice* should be struck out of section 24.

15. In addition to the powers mentioned in section 26 we think that the Court should have power at any time after a vesting order has been made, upon application by the Official Assignee *ex parte*, to make an order empowering the Official Assignee to take possession of any property as the property of the insolvent. With regard to such property and also with regard to other property which may be claimed by the Official Assignee or the creditors to belong to the estate, we think that the Court should have the same power as in a regular suit, and with the same right of appeal to determine finally all questions between the insolvent's estate and persons in possession of or claiming such property. The High Court should be empowered to frame rules of procedure for the trial of these questions, and also for the payment of the expenses of witnesses to be examined under section 26.

16. Section 27 of the proposed Bill seems to place upon the opposing creditor the burden of proving that the debtor is unworthy of obtaining his discharge. We think that a debtor should, before any relief is granted to him, satisfy the Court, not only that he has not been guilty of the acts specified in the Bill as disentitling him to his discharge, but also that he has been neither dishonest in his dealings nor culpably imprudent in respect of his personal expenditure or the conduct of his business. This principle has been recognized by the legislature in section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code.

We think that section 27 should be altered so as to permit the debtor, should the Court refuse to grant him a discharge, to renew his application for such discharge at a future date; otherwise it might be held that if the Court had once refused to grant an order of discharge the debtor was for ever thereafter debarred from obtaining such discharge. On the other hand it will be necessary by some limitation to prevent frequent applications to the Court upon the same materials.

17. It will be necessary to provide for the discharge of the debtor in the case of the whole body of his creditors releasing him from the whole or a portion of his debts. Section 58 will also have to be altered to meet this event.

18. With reference to section 29 of the Bill we think it will be as well to give the Court power in discharging an insolvent to exempt him from arrest, either generally, or with the exception of particular debts, or after such period as to the Court may seem fit.

We would also recommend that in this section the words "any person for any offence against an enactment relating to any branch of the public revenue" should be struck out, and that the words "Secretary of State" be substituted therefor.

19. In the case of an adjudication being annulled on the ground that the debt alleged by the petitioning creditor was not a good debt, we think that the Court should have power to allow the bankruptcy to proceed as upon the debt of another creditor.

20. With reference to section 36, we would point out that in Calcutta rents are payable monthly, and that, therefore, the landlord should not be entitled after the bankruptcy to levy for more than three months' rent.

21. With regard to section 37 we think that in the case of a debtor's petition the assignee's title should commence at the date of the vesting order, and not before.

22. We do not think that an attaching creditor should be entitled to any priority over other creditors, unless the proceeds of execution have been paid to him. This alteration might be effected by striking out from section 39 the words "realised in the course of execution by sale or otherwise," and substituting therefor the words "actually received by such person."

As the law at present stands, a creditor who procures an attachment before the vesting order is in a better position by reason of the insolvency of his debtor than he would be without it, as he obtains a title preferable to that of the general body of creditors; and other decree-holders who would, under the Code, on obtaining orders for attachment, be entitled to share *pari passu* with him, are prevented by the insolvency from effecting attachments.

23. Section 50 should be altered so as to give the Official Assignee, with the leave of the Court, power to do the acts therein mentioned.

24. As to sub-section (1) of section 62, the only part which, having regard to our previous recommendation, need remain, is the part relating to advertisements. The duties, powers and liabilities of the Official Assignee should, however, be clearly defined. We think that his liability should only extend to assets in his hands, unless the Court should find that he had not acted *bond fide* in the performance of his duties. We also recommend that he should be entitled to at least one month's notice of action in respect of acts done by him in his official capacity.

25. In sub-section (2) of section 62 the words from "but shall" to "claiming to be creditors" should be struck out.

26. Part V of the Bill requires alteration to meet the case of the Official Assignee, who is an officer of the court. The Court should have power to determine the amount of commission or percentage payable to him. We think that if, at the request of a secured creditor, he realizes the security, the Court should have power to sanction the payment to him of a percentage on the amount realised.

27. We do not think it desirable that the extension of the Act to local Courts as contemplated by section 82, clause (c), and section 83, clause (c), should be carried out, except through the action of the supreme legislature.

28. We have already discussed the effect of section 83, clause (a).

29. We think that section 85 should be struck out, and that the Insolvency Court at Calcutta should have power to transfer to itself any insolvency proceedings under the Civil Procedure Code which may at any time be pending in the Civil Courts subject to the High Court.

30. We think that section 89 should be struck out.

31. It should be made clear that the powers proposed to be given to the Court by section 90 extend to persons other than insolvent-debtors and their creditors.

32. Having regard to our other recommendations, section 99 requires alteration, and section 103 (b) and the proviso at the end of section 103 should be struck out.

33. If section 109 is intended to apply to compositions under the Act, it should in our opinion be struck out.

34. We presume that it is intended by section 113 to prevent a receiving order being made against a partnership in its firm name. If so, the section should be made clearer.

35. We do not recommend that estates of persons dying insolvent should be administered in the Bankruptcy Court, except in the cases where they die during the pendency of bankruptcy-proceedings.

36. Having regard to our previous recommendations, it will be unnecessary to retain the second paragraph of section 132.

37. We think that the rights of present officers of the Insolvent Court in respect of pension or otherwise should be saved.

In conclusion we wish to remark that in this report we have only called attention to the general principles on which we think the Bill requires alteration.

There are many questions of detail which will have to be considered before a Bankruptcy Bill is passed into law.

(Signed) A. WILSON.

(„) J. PIGOT.

(„) E. J. TREVELYAN.

From S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(dated 30th April, 1886).

My Committee have submitted their remarks upon the new Bankruptcy Bill for India to the Government of Bengal, who will doubtless forward them to you in due course, but in order to save time now that the draft Bill is before the Legislative Council I am directed to send you with this letter four extra copies of the Chamber's letter of this date.

From S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 30th April, 1886).

I am directed by my Committee, in reply to your No. 1335 J. D. of 8th July last, to submit the following observations upon the draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Generally, my Committee are of opinion that the Bill makes a much needed improvement in the law at present in force. Should the Bill become law, and if its administration be carried out with close care and attention, it will do much to simplify proceedings in insolvency and, my Committee believe, to check fraudulent bankruptcies. It will thus afford a larger measure of convenience than heretofore to unfortunate persons, whilst at the same time it will extend to creditors some measure of that protection which the mercantile community especially have long desiderated, and the need for which has been pressed upon the Government at various times by the Chamber of Commerce.

Whilst accepting the Bill as an improvement upon the existing law, my Committee think that in some points it does not sufficiently recognise the peculiar circumstances of India, or the difficulties which those circumstances frequently place in the way of creditors, or the facilities which are offered to Native dealers in evading the payment of their debts. This subject has been long before the Government and the public; and, whilst admitting the difficulties which surround it, my Committee still think it is a matter to be kept very closely in mind in framing any new insolvency law for British India. Indeed, in spite of the failure, some years ago, which attended the attempt to frame a Bill to provide for the registration of partnerships, my Committee cannot but consider that it is extremely desirable that a new enquiry should be made with the view to ascertain whether such a registration cannot be secured, or to bring into prominence the existing provisions of the law in India which afford to some extent the protection to be derived from such a measure. Since the failure both in Bombay and Calcutta to draft a satisfactory Bill dealing with this subject some change has come over the views of Native merchants, and the more prominent among them have evinced a desire to have the question re-opened. Those who have transactions directly with English markets and in the natural development of Indian trade, the number of whom is slowly but steadily increasing, evince quite as much anxiety for the passing of a law to compel a registration of partnerships as the European mercantile community. It would be well if, in connection with so large and important a measure as a new Bankruptcy Bill for all India, a careful and exhaustive enquiry were made into the subject of the registration of partnerships.

Another extremely difficult subject to deal with, but one which, when a bankruptcy measure is before the legislature, should not be overlooked, is the practical exemption which a fraudulent Native trader can acquire by taking shelter within the jurisdiction of some Native State. My Committee are aware of instances where Europeans have availed themselves of this shelter to avoid decrees of the High Court, and though in the case of Europeans the shelter might not be so effectual as in the case of Natives, yet the fact ought not to escape the attention of the legislature that under present circumstances for a Native insolvent to cross from British into Native territory is to give him an immunity the certainty of obtaining which is found to encourage reckless speculation and a ready resort to fraudulent practices. The impunity with which a fraudulent Native debtor can set his creditors at defiance, and in especial the smallness of the dividends derivable from the estates of Native insolvents, have been grievances of the mercantile community in this city for very many years. Indeed, so far back as 1853, the latter formed the subject of a reference from the Chamber of Commerce to Mr. John Cochrane, the then Official Assignee. What the Chamber then complained of is still a serious ground of complaint. There seems to be no good reason why, with proper precautions, decrees of the Indian High Courts should not be allowed to run in the jurisdiction of Native States. The matter is one which my Committee feel is most properly within the province of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, but they see no reason why the Legislative Department should not move the Foreign Office to deal effectually with so important a question, nor why the Foreign Department should not undertake this task in close communication with the Legislative Department, and, if need be, with the Judges of the High Courts in India. The greater the improvement in the bankruptcy law of India and the greater the simplicity which may mark the procedure of the Insolvency Courts, the greater will be the anxiety of a Native insolvent who has been guilty of fraud, concealment of property, the setting up of fictitious co-partners or wrongful preference of particular creditors to avoid appearing before an Insolvency Commissioner; and in this way it may well happen that improvements in law and procedure will have a tendency to accentuate and render more acute the grievance alluded to above and which is felt equally in all the great trading centres of India.

One change of great moment effected by the Bill is that which makes a trustee appointed by the creditors the primary authority for administering an insolvent's estate, whilst the Official Receiver is only to act if the creditors fail to appoint a trustee.

Section 11 of the Bill has the support of my Committee. It should, however, in their opinion, be made clear that, if the creditors of an insolvent will not attend a meeting to consider his position, the Official Receiver shall have the powers to act in the premises upon his own responsibility. My Committee do not feel themselves in a position to recommend that the powers now vested in the Official Assignee, which powers they consider all that are reasonably necessary to enable him to take possession of the property of a bankrupt and to realise the same for the benefit of the creditors, should be extended. But with reference to clause (5) of section 26, they can see no objection why a larger measure of protection than he now enjoys should not be given to the Official Receiver. Where it is clear that that officer has acted in good faith, they consider that he should not be held personally responsible in the event of its being shown that he acted under a mistake or upon information wrong in itself but accepted by him as correct. Redress in such cases should, my Committee venture to think, be obtainable not at the expense of the Official Assignee but at the cost of the estate concerned.

It is a frequent subject of complaint that an insolvent's books are not promptly forthcoming, that his accounts are confused and in many cases unintelligible, that there is a want of system in presenting an insolvent's accounts, and that schedules are amended as a matter of form. Reviewing these matters it appears desirable that the office of the Official Receiver should be strengthened by having attached to it an experienced professional accountant. The books of an insolvent should vest in the Official Receiver from the date of the adjudication order. A report should be made at the next sitting of the Court that the books are either in the Official Receiver's hands or under his authority and control. The accounts of the estate could then, as might prove most convenient, be made up either in the office of the Official Receiver, where the insolvent would attend for this purpose, or in the insolvent's office under the inspection of the official accountant. In either case creditors would receive additional and much needed security, time would be saved and a greater interest in the settlement of the estate be exhibited on the part of creditors. It will be seen that this suggestion does not in any way throw obstacles in the way of a bankrupt's access to his books or to his closing of them correctly. It would compel him rather to avoid all unnecessary delays, and to furnish the Court with as correct a statement of his position as possible at the earliest possible moment. The immediate supervision of the preparation of this statement by the official accountant, or his close inspection of the books whilst it was being drawn up, would effectually deprive insolvents of the many common excuses which are now put forward for delaying the making over to the Official Assignee of the records of a business. The provisions of the draft Act as to the delivering up of a bankrupt's books should be thoroughly and carefully enforced, and as a corollary means should be provided to secure that the books shall be properly cared for. There are not a few insolvents who require experienced and capable assistants to enable them to close their books. At the same time the knowledge that upon the occurrence of an act of insolvency the closing of the books would be imperative and prompt would tend to greater strictness in the keeping of accounts, and would in itself cure that carelessness which Insolvency Commissioners in India are constantly reproaching. The suggestion that the office of the Official Receiver should be strengthened in the way above indicated has been put forward by my Committee because of the great importance which cannot but be attached to the speedy closing of an insolvent's books. They would prefer that, so far as possible, this should be done by a professional and experienced officer responsible to the Official Receiver and the Court rather than by some skilled but outside agency. In connection with this particular question, and as pointing to a branch of duty which would devolve upon an official accountant, it is extremely desirable that information as to the position of an insolvent's estate should be more generally and more readily available than it is at present. This end could only be attained with the greatest advantage to all concerned. My Committee would therefore suggest that it should be a direction to the Official Receiver or other trustee in bankruptcy to issue periodical reports duly certified by the official accountant and the progress made in realising the assets of each estate. These reports should be circulated at reasonably brief intervals, and should give creditors all the information needed to enable them to understand the progress made in settling a bankrupt's affairs. It is very desirable that creditors should be encouraged to take a steady and persistent interest in the liquidation of an estate, and nothing seems so likely to produce this result as an assurance that delays will be reduced to a minimum, and that the Official Receiver or Trustee shall as a matter of course keep the creditors informed of that which it most concerns them to know. In this way the reproach which now attaches but too often to the proceedings in the Insolvency Courts, that they are more or less of a purely formal character, would be done away with, and the Courts themselves would be in a better position to judge of the character of an insolvent's dealings and to distinguish between unjustifiable and speculative trading and bad fortune arising from the accidents of trade or of living.

The suggestion for the periodical circulation amongst creditors of statements showing the progress made in liquidating an estate applies equally to a trustee other than the Official Receiver or to a Committee of Inspection. Hitherto one of the main difficulties in working the existing Act has been the apathy shown by creditors; and it is, in the opinion of my Committee, necessary to show creditors that they can with little trouble acquaint themselves with all that concerns them as regards an insolvent estate, to induce them to attend meetings, and to take an active part in the winding up of their debtor's affairs. So long as creditors believe that to attend meetings is to proceed without knowledge, to arrive at no result or practically to waste time, so long will they avoid, unless under necessity, attendance at such meetings. Where the amount involved in a bankruptcy is small, the chances of getting together the creditors are small indeed, and in such cases it may be useful to reserve to the Official Receiver power to call a meeting of creditors at his discretion.

The attention of the Committee, in the course of the discussions on the draft Bill, has been in various ways strongly drawn to the question of protection against *bendmi* dealings and the fraudulent transfer of property of a trader who might be actually insolvent at the time of the transfer but who might continue to carry on his business and thus secure to the transfer something of a time sanction. *Bendmi* dealings, especially in cases of insolvency, are somewhat common and ought to be in a special way guarded against. In this connection it would seem that sections 28 and 41 of the draft Bill should be read together. In section 28 it is not as clear as it should be that the property therein indicated, as dealt with in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, or in the case of a covenant made in consideration of a marriage for a future provision of the settlor's wife or children, that the property so disposed of would be regarded by the Court as an asset of the estate. This section is governed by the provisions of section 41, but still the matter is one which should not be left in doubt. So long as there may be a doubt there will be a temptation to endeavour to evade the law.

My Committee accept the limitation of time in section 41 after the lapse of which settlements made by persons who may become bankrupts cannot be impeached as reasonable and proper. Allusion has been made to *bendmi* cases and to the frequency with which such transactions are resorted to by Natives. The provisions of section 41 should be made sufficiently wide to take in cases of *bendmi* purchases in the names of the wives and children or other relatives of bankrupts or the transfer of property to them. So far as my Committee can see, such cases are not provided for in the proposed Act. They would commend this question to the attention of the legislature. On the one hand, it has been urged that property standing in the names of wives or children of a Native bankrupt should be presumed to be the property of the bankrupt and dealt with accordingly until the contrary was shown. But it would be unjust to throw upon a wife or children the burden of proving their right to property made over to them in good faith and at a time when the transferor was in a solvent position or in a position which would make the transfer a measure of prudence. In such a case the property so transferred, should the transferor subsequently become bankrupt, would be all that the wife or children could look to for their support. Such cases require protection. Still it is extremely desirable that *bendmi* transactions should be provided for, and my Committee would commend this subject to the attention of the legislature.

There is another matter which ought to receive attention, and in regard to which it appears desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to provide a much needed remedy. Cases occasionally crop up where, although there may not be an application to the Bankruptcy Court, still one creditor steps suddenly in, closes a business and takes possession of all its assets. In such cases the general body of creditors are shut out altogether from participation in the assets, or find their interests postponed to those of a special creditor of whose rights they have been kept in ignorance. That such a state of things is possible opens a wide door to reckless trading and still more reckless borrowing. As the law in India at present stands, a lender is entirely at the mercy of the representations which may be made to him, and may in perfect good faith advance money for the assistance of a business which is not only actually insolvent but which may be in a condition where for

all practical purposes it may be said to be carried on for the benefit of the creditor holding a possessory mortgage. In England this class of cases is dealt with by the Bills of Sales Act. Instruments of the kind alluded to must be registered within twenty-one days, and under certain circumstances are absolutely null and void as against a decree of the Court, a trustee in bankruptcy or in the event of the insolvency of the maker of the mortgage. In India it is very desirable that all instruments of this class should be made to come under the provisions for compulsory registration. The records of the Insolvent Court and the experience of the Official Assignee will amply bear out the necessity for some action such as that just suggested. It seems to convert the Bankruptcy Courts into a shelter for fraudulent dealings when a bankrupt who has deprived the general body of his creditors of security for their claims applies to the Court for protection against any steps they might ordinarily institute against him.

My Committee approve of the provision which retains for India imprisonment for debt. A very great number of Native traders are not subjects of the British Government, and have a means of conveying greater or lesser portions of their assets out of the jurisdiction of British Courts. Another large section of Native traders shelter themselves behind the Hindu custom of a joint family; where such a custom prevails, and where important classes of Native dealers have their domicile beyond the limits of the territories directly administered by the Government of India, it is necessary that imprisonment for debt should be retained even if on general grounds a good case could not be made out in its favour.

Section 34 provides that a limit of Rs. 500 as wages shall be paid, in priority to all other debts, to any clerk or servant who may have rendered services to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order. My Committee are strongly in favour of a limit in the amount to be paid under this section, but they consider Rs. 500 too low considering the average range of the salaries of assistants. They would make the limit Rs. 1,000, but would require that the amount of wages due to any clerk or servant should be certified by the Official Receiver or Trustee, or the official accountant of the Receiver's office.

Section 36 gives power to a landlord to distrain for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication. This provision would appear to be unnecessary considering the powers already ordinarily enjoyed by landlords.

My Committee are not disposed to cavil at the provision contained in section 46 of the Bill. Where the Crown reserves to itself the right to dismiss its servants as a punishment for insolvency, it seems reasonable that it should retain the alternative of regulating the amount to be retrenched from the pay of an employé.

It would appear to be in consonance with reason and the spirit of the Bill that the lying in prison of a person under a warrant of arrest in execution of a decree of the Courts, as well as the closing of, or departing from, a place of business with intent to defeat or delay creditors, should be declared to be acts of bankruptcy on which a receiving order should be made. The latter is, under the present law, a ground for adjudicating a trader, and the lying in prison under a warrant of arrest in execution of a decree a ground for adjudicating a non-trader, a bankrupt. There seems to my Committee no good reason why they should be omitted from the proposed Act, more especially as cases can readily be conceived in which the omission of these circumstances as acts of bankruptcy might give rise to difficulty. The lying of a debtor in prison is sufficient to give the proposed Bankruptcy Court jurisdiction, and it ought therefore to be declared to be an act of bankruptcy. It does not appear to my Committee that paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons give any good reason for excluding the jurisdiction of the Court in cases where persons or personally subject to the jurisdiction otherwise, and by reason of their being imprisoned or having within a twelvemonth ordinarily resided or had a place of business within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction. At present persons who come to Calcutta to sell produce, purchase goods, or to make contracts in this city for such purposes, are in respect of such contracts liable to be sued in the Calcutta High Court.

As the draft Bill is framed a Calcutta merchant who had obtained a decree against a person in the position referred to would be unable to avail himself of the provisions of the proposed Bankruptcy Act for enforcing payment of the amount for which he had obtained a decree. My Committee are decidedly of opinion that it would be a great advantage to the mercantile community if in the proposed Act the bankruptcy jurisdiction were extended so as to include all cases in which the High Court has jurisdiction to entertain a suit.

The order and disposition clause, section 38, sub-section (3), provides for all moveable property in the order and disposition of a bankrupt, with the consent of the true owner, being dealt with as the property of the insolvent. This sub-section (3) is substantially identical with the order and disposition clause in the present Act. Under the section of the existing Act it has been held that property left by the true owner, being a mortgagor, in the possession of a firm the resident member of which becomes an insolvent, is not in the possession, order or disposition of the insolvent within the meaning of the Act, inasmuch as it is not in his sole possession, order or disposition, but in that of himself and his absent partners jointly. It was therefore ruled in *ex parte Gubbay in re Morgan* (L. L. R. 6 Cal. 633) that the clause does not apply. It is very rare indeed to find in any business, whether carried on by Europeans or Natives, that all the partners are resident, and, this being so, the ruling referred to has in a large majority of cases the effect to a great extent of nullifying the possession, order or disposition clause, which is a very useful position to be maintained in the interests of the creditors generally of a bankrupt estate. My Committee would therefore suggest that sub-section (3) of section 38 of the draft Bill should be amended in a way to meet the difficulty which the decision in *Gubbay in re Morgan* has raised. Possibly section 102 of the Bill, which provides that a creditor of a firm may proceed in bankruptcy against the firm in the name in which it carries on business, may in the case of some of the acts of bankruptcy specified in section 30 of the Bill get over the difficulty which has been pointed out. But the matter is doubtful, and the question is one of such great importance that my Committee consider the doubt should be removed as far as possible.

My Committee cannot accept the suggestion made in section 88 that any of the functions of a Court of Bankruptcy should be delegated to a Small Cause Court Judge. The Small Cause Court is a Court of summary jurisdiction. Its files are overloaded with business, and to transfer to it insolvency business would alter the character of the Court, establish direct insolvency jurisdictions in the Presidency towns, and prove an inconvenience instead of a convenience to the public. The preferable course would be to follow existing precedents and provide for the appointment of a Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court. The work could not be imposed upon the Registrar of the High Court, for the office is in the Calcutta High Court already overburdened with business. A Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court might have delegated to him duties similar to those performed by Registrars in Bankruptcy at Home. He might also perform the functions which under the English Bankruptcy Act are fulfilled by the Board of Trade.

It would probably be found a convenience if affidavits which have to be made in England and Scotland in cases of Indian bankruptcy should be sworn before the Permanent Commissioners already appointed by the Indian High Courts to take affidavits in those countries, and that affidavits sworn before such Commissioners should be admissible in bankruptcy proceedings in this country.

My Committee consider that a trustee appointed under section 20 should, unless good cause can be shown to the contrary, invariably be a creditor of the insolvent; such a trustee once appointed should only be removable by order of the Court and upon cause shown. My Committee do not think it would further the ends of justice to allow a trustee, so far as his work is concerned, to be at the risk of disputes amongst the creditors. Besides, by making him removable only by an order of Court, a greater directness of responsibility is obtained, and by so much a greater security for the interests of all concerned. Where a trustee is appointed my Committee

incline to think that he should liquidate the bankrupt's estate under the inspection of the Official Receiver, who in such a case would fulfil the functions of a Committee of Inspection.

Section 26 might be amended so as to give the Court power to order, according to the information elicited in the course of proceedings before it, to deliver over any money or property which that information might show to have been received from the insolvent as the result of a fraudulent preference, as also any property vested in him by a fraudulent settlement or which he appeared to hold *béni mi* for the bankrupt.

Sub-section (5) of section 27 appears to have taken no account of the possibility of creditors residing out of India. In such a case the notice of 14 days provided by the sub-section would be insufficient. The sub-section might be so amended as to show clearly the distinction between English and Indian creditors as respects the notice.

In section 32 there is an omission. The section provides for accounts to be taken when there have been mutual dealings between a bankrupt and any other person, but does not state to whom the account shall be rendered.

Section 38 gives Rs. 200 as the value of the excepted articles. The existing Act gives Rs. 300 as the value of such articles, and my Committee do not see why this limit should not be maintained in the proposed Act.

My Committee would suggest that the time allowed under section 48 for a trustee to disclaim onerous property should be enlarged from two months to six months. The circumstances of India are in every way so different from those in England, and such great difficulty attaches to a proper ascertainment of the character of properties, that to limit the period of disclaimer under this section to two months only would, my Committee believe, seriously interfere with its working.

My Committee would make the permission vested by section 50 in the Committee of Inspection depend rather upon an order of the Court. The same remark applies to section 57.

Clause (2) of section 52 appears to overlook the radical differences between separate and joint estates. These differences ought to be acknowledged so far that the direction to declare dividends together should be amended and powers given to declare dividends separately.

It would facilitate business if the latter portion of clause (3) of section 64, from the words "The officer shall, &c.," to the words "duly sanctioned," were omitted. If a trustee or manager acts with the permission of the Court under sections 50 and 57, there is no need for him to take further sanction for the details dealt with in this sub-section, more especially as all charges incurred under this sub-section must be taxed.

Referring to section 65, my Committee would not recommend any interference with the existing system, by which bankruptcy estates accounts are kept in the name of the Official Assignee and audited by Government officials who submit half-yearly reports on such audit to the High Court. The like remark applies to section 67, clause (1).

In section 94, which gives the Court power to change the carriage of proceedings, my Committee would include besides any other creditors the trustee or the Official Receiver as persons who might be substituted to carry on the proceedings.

In section 103, clause (b), my Committee can see no reason for making the action of the Official Receiver depend upon the "permission of the Court," and would recommend that those words be omitted.

My Committee would add to the offences punishable under section 105 of the Bill the following:—failing to give proper assistance in realising his assets; procuring or assisting to raise a fraudulent claim against the assets of the estate; improperly interfering with the realisation of the assets; fraudulently making away with property; doing that which might result in preventing the disposal of the property at its proper value; showing a fraudulent preference to any creditor or entering into any composition with any creditor; inducing any creditor by an improper preference or otherwise to neglect or delay to proceed with a petition, or to agree to the discharge of the bankrupt.

My Committee cannot approve of the transfer of offences provided for in section 110, and would prefer that the Bankruptcy Court should itself deal with offences under the Bankruptcy Act.

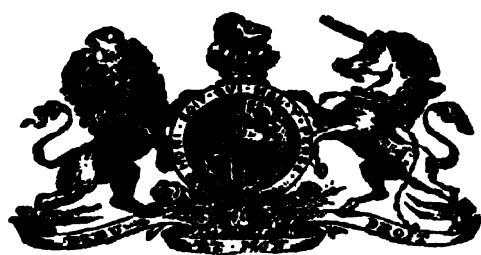
The wording of section 113, providing for the exclusion of partnerships and companies, should be made more clear. As it stands it might be objected that it excludes ordinary business partnerships from the operation of the Act, which is against the present practice as well as against the spirit of the draft Act itself.

My Committee cannot see what utility will result from changing the designation of the "Official Assignee" to that of "Official Receiver". There is already an officer of the High Court known by this latter designation, and to retain the style "Official Receiver" would be to introduce something of confusion and to change a title thoroughly well known and comprehended.

In conclusion my Committee desire me to report their opinion that the draft Bill is an advance upon the existing Act. They would suggest that the legislature should consider the expediency of retaining Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code as regards the legal limits of the Courts established under the bankruptcy law, and they would again urge that in the consideration of the draft Bill the utmost weight, and the most careful attention should be given to the points of difference between the circumstances of England and India.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY JUNE, 9, 1886.

LIST OF JURORS FOR THE YEAR 1886.

It is hereby notified that objections to the following List of Jurors for the district of 24-Pergunnahs for the year 1886 will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector of the district at the Sessions Court at 11 A. M., on Saturday, the 26th June 1886 :—

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
A				
1 Anderson, T S	...	...	...	...
2 Apear, S A	Ballygunge	2, Old Ballygunge Road	European	Merchant.
3 Appel, G	Garden Reach	21, Garden Reach	Armenian	ditto.
4 Augier, F	Ballygunge	31, Ballygunge Circular Road	German	Firm of G. Appel and Co.
	Chitpore	4, Cally Prosono Neogi's Street	European	Engineer to S. C. Chunder.
B				
5 Barlow, P C	...	...	...	...
6 Belchambers, J H	Watgunge	13, Watgunge Street	European	Manager, J. Field and Co.
7 Belletty, M	Ballygunge	27, Ballygunge Circular Road	Eurasian	Deputy Registrar, High Court.
8 Rennett, J	Entally	85, South Road Entally	East Indian...	Assistant, Foreign Office.
9 Blechynden, R	ditto	11, ditto	European	Printer.
	Alipore	Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Garden, Alipore.	ditto	Deputy Secretary, Agricultural and Horti-
10 Blackford, M F	Ekbalpore	5, Kamedan Bagan Road	ditto	cultural Society, India.
11 Blaker, G M	Entally	2, Convent Lane	Irish	Engineer.
12 Bretten	Baniapooker	18, Gora Chand's Road	Eurasian	Broker.
13 Bridgnell, J M	Entally	76, South Road, Entally	ditto	Merchant.
14 Brien, M O	ditto	21, North Road, Entally	...	Clerk.
15 Broadhead, L T	ditto	38, Middle Road, Entally	European	Do., Mathematical Instruments Office.
16 Browne, F C	Tallygunge	14, Guriahat Road	ditto	Pilot Master.
17 Brownfield, R	Alipore	15, Alipore Road	Eurasian	Zemindar.
18 Burn, G	Entally	65, South Road, Entally	ditto	Barrister-at-Law.
			European	Master Pilot.
C				
19 Carlisle, F	...	...	...	...
20 Chadburn, C F	Ballygunge	2, Old Ballygunge Road	European	Firm of Messrs. Carlisle, Nephews and Co.
	Chitpore	Chitpore Street	ditto	Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.
21 Charriol, P	Barrackpore	Barrackpore	ditto	Agent, French Emigration.
22 Chick, H C	Baniapooker	79, Lower Circular Road	Eurasian	High Court Attorney.

23 Collier, P A
24 Connelley, A M
25 Cox, N
26 Croft, J R
27 Culvert, J T

... Entally
... ditto
... ditto
... Ballygunge
... Entally

... 2, South Road, Entally
... 7, ditto
... 82, ditto
... 30, Ballygunge Circular Road
... Tangra, Tamarind Grove

... East Indian... Clerk.
... Eurasian ... Clerk, High Court.
... European ... Teacher.
... ditto ... Merchant.
... ditto ... Clerk.

D

28 Deefholts, Charles
29 Deefholts, E
30 Duvar, Mr. B
31 Dozey, C
32 Dover, H
33 Dover, C R

... Watgunge
... Entally
... Garden Reach
... Chitpore
... Entally
... Ballygunge

... 72, Diamond Harbour Road
... 8, North Road, Entally
... 10, Garden Reach Road
... Chitpore
... 35, Canal Street
... 19, Ballygunge Circular Road

... East Indian... Pleader, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
... ditto ... Clerk.
... European ... Firm of Messrs. Morrison, Duvar & Co.
... ditto ... Mechanical Engineer.
... East Indian... Coach-builder.
... Eurasian ... Assistant, Comptroller of Military Accounts Office.

... ditto ... Assistant to Ernsthausen and Oesterly.

E

35 Edward, J
36 Ellis, F A M
37 Elson, S R
38 Erskin, H

... Balliaghatta
... Watgunge
... Garden Reach
... Alipore

... Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah
... 137, Garden Reach Road
... 72, Diamond Harbour Road
... 1, Alipore Lane

... European ... Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.
... East Indian... Engineer, India General Steam Navigation Company.
... European ... Licensed Master Pilot.
... ditto ... Accountant, Agra Bank

F

39 Fernandes, W
40 Fielman, B
41 Fortinee, J

... Naihatty
... Entally
... Cossipore

... Naihatty
... 2, Convent Lane
... 5, Motty Jheel

... Eurasian ... Assistant Locomotive Foreman, Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
... German ... Hide Broker.
... European ... Engineer.

G

42 Gasper, C S Agency
43 Gasper, A
44 Geary, T
45 George, S
46 Gould, T H

... Ballygunge
... ditto
... Entally
... ditto
... Baniapooker

... Ballygunge Circular Road
... ditto
... 10, South Road Entally
... 84, ditto
... 8, Dehi Serampore Road

... Armenian ... Zenindar.
... ditto ... Barrister-at-Law.
... European ... Late Port Officer, False Point.
... East Indian... Accountant, Public Works Department.
... ditto ... Merchant.

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
47 Gregory, J A	Alipore	16, Tengra Road	English	Late Manager, Great Eastern Hotel.
48 Gregory, J	Entally	South Road, Entally	East Indian	Pensioner.
49 Guinness, C F	Alipore	Municipal Slaughter-house	European	Superintendent, Municipal Slaughter-house.
H.				
50 Hart, F	ditto	15, North Road, Entally	ditto	Superintendent, Watts and Company's Tannery.
51 Houghton, A P	Entally	34, Kamardanga	East Indian	Dealer.
52 Hendry, R	ditto	20, North Road, Entally	European	Contractor of Emigrants.
53 Hugs, W	Watgunge	1, Kamedan Bagan	Eurasian	School-master.
54 Humphrey, G	Chitpore	Gun Foundry Road	European	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Company.
J.				
55 Jarina, D	Garden Reach	9, Garden Reach Road	ditto	Manager, Garden Reach Jute Mills.
56 Jones, H A	Ekbulpore	36, Ekbulpore Road	ditto	Assistant, Marine Department.
57 Judah, W A	Entally	26, South Road, Entally	Eurasian	Accountant, (alcutta Mint.
K.				
58 Kanadi, O	24-Pargunnahs	Tallygunge	European	Teacher.
59 Kennedy, J	Cossipore	25, Cossipore Road	ditto	Assistant, Cossipore Shell Factory.
60 King, F St. A	Alipore	3, Alipore Lane	ditto	ditto Delhi and London Bank.
61 Kirahaer, J	ditto	Alipore Reformatory School	ditto	Superintendent, Reformatory School, Alipora.
L.				
62 Laratt, C W	Watgunge	6, Monosbatollah Road	Eurasian	Assistant, Port Commissioners' Office.
63 Leslie, J	Entally	15, Canal Street	American	Engineer.
64 Limond, W A	Baniapookur	26, Baniapookur Road	East Indian	Merchant's Assistant.
65 Linguist, H	Entally	65, South Road, Entally	European	Master Pilot.
M.				
66 Malchins, M C	Bhowanipore	52, Pepulputtee Road	Armenian	Broker.
67 Manul, M Z	Entally	3, Middle Road, Entally	ditto	Landholder.

68	Marcado, D C	...	Ekbalpore	...	44, Ekbalpore Road	...	East Indian...	Clerk, High Court.
69	McDowd	...	Cossipore	...	Baligunge	...	European ...	Merchant.
70	McFarlan, A C	...	Baniapooker	...	77, Lower Circular Road	...	East Indian...	ditto.
71	McGlashan, W	...	Cossipore	...	(Cossipore	...	European ...	Mechanical Engineer, Cossipore Gun Foundry.
72	McLachlan, J E	...	Baligunge	...	8, Baligunge Circular Road	...	ditto	Merchant.
73	Meik, J	...	Entally	...	19, North Road, Entally	...	ditto	Manager, Hera Lal Seal's Estate.
N.								
74	Neame, J A C	...	Baniapooker	...	35, Baniapooker Road	...	European ...	Superintendent, Burial Ground.
75	Nyas, A G	...	Entally	...	78, South Road, Entally	...	European ...	No employment.
76	Nyas, E W	...	ditto	...	10, ditto	...	East Indian...	Clerk.
O.								
77	Oliver, J	...	Entally	...	18, Canal Street	...	East Indian...	No employment.
P.								
78	Payne, J H	...	Entally	...	24, Middle Road, Entally	...	East Indian...	Proprietor, Soorkee Mills.
79	Pereira, J F	...	ditto	...	12, Ballaghhatta Road	...	ditto	Contractor.
80	Pereira, F	...	ditto	...	Police Hospital Lane	...	ditto	Examiner, Government Printing.
81	Phillips, D H	...	Baniapooker	...	34, Baniapooker Road	...	European ...	Head Assistant, Board of Revenue.
R.								
82	Rebello, G	...	Entally	...	2, Middle Road, Entally	...	East Indian ..	Clerk.
83	Rickhee, A	...	Chitpore	...	Kally Prasanna Singh's Street	...	European ...	Engineer.
84	Rigordy, J	...	Baniapooker	...	29, Baniapooker Road	...	ditto	Pensioner.
85	Rodrigues, H	...	Entally	...	1, Canal Street, Entally	...	East Indian...	No employment.
86	Rodrigues, J, Senior	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto.
87	Rodrigues, H	...	ditto	...	35, Middle Road, Entally	...	ditto	Memorial Writer.
88	Bogers, J	...	Alipore	...	12, Belvedere Road	...	Irish	Assistant Storekeeper, Army Clothing Office.
89	Rost, H J	...	Baligunge	...	2, Ghoooodanga Road	...	European ...	Manager of Palmer and Co.
90	Row, David J	...	Barrackpore	...	Barrackpore	...	East Indian ..	Assistant, Calcutta Municipality.
91	Rutledge, W	...	Entally	...	35, South Road, Entally	...	Eurasian ...	Ornithologist.
S.								
92	Schorne, S E	...	Entally	...	89, Lower Circular Road, 24-Pergunnabs	...	East Indian...	Independent.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Place	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
93 Sherann, J	...	18, Ballygunge Circular Road	European ...	Master Pilot.
94 Shillar, K	Alipore	Hermitage	ditto ...	Broker.
95 Silva, F D	Entally	18, South Road, Entally	East Indian ..	Employé, Port Commissioners.
96 Sinclair, E J	ditto	Old Ballygunge Road	European ...	Merchant.
97 Smith, C M	Ballygunge	28A, Ballygunge Circular Road	ditto ...	Broker.
98 Stewart, J	Garden Reach	Alipore Jail	ditto ...	Superintendent, Jail Manufactory.
99 Sullivan, W Z	Entally	4, Canal Street	East Indian...	Clerk, Post Office.
T.				
100 Templeman, A	...	Diamond Harbour Road	West Indian	Conductor, Naval Storekeeper's Department.
101 Thomas, O	Watgunge	13, Canal Street	East Indian ..	Landholder.
V.				
102 Vanantsem, E C	...	20, Garden Reach Road	European ...	Agent, Surinam Emigration.
103 Venderbeck, E H	Garden Reach	10, Middle Road, Entally	East Indian...	Dealer.
W				
104 Waldie, D	Chitpore	Chitpore	European ...	Chemist.
105 Walker, G W	Ballygunge	11a, Store Road	ditto ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co.
106 Ware, T E	Entally	76, South Road, Entally	ditto ...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office.
107 Watkins, F A	Alipore	Army Clothing Agency	ditto ...	Master Tailor, Clothing Agency.
108 Wills, H H G	Ballygunge	30, Ballygunge Circular Road	European ...	Broker.
109 Wilson, S	Dum-Dum	Dum-Dum Cantonment	ditto ...	Military Pay Office.
110 Wince, J	Ekbulpore	Ekbulpore	Eurasian ...	Head Clerk, Arm; Clothing Department.
A				
111 Akhunji Moyzooddi	...	Belamudarpore	Mahomedan	Landholder and Trader.
112 Ali, Agba Wassick	Bankipore	Russa Road	ditto ...	Superintendent, Tallygunge School.
113 Ash, Lathyan Chandra	Tallygunge	Khanturia	Hindu ...	Trader.

114	Baboo Debi Prosad	...	Barrackpore	...	Endarbazar, Manpore	...	ditto	...	Banker.
115	Banerjee, Abinash Chandra	...	Bhowanipore	...	9, Comranganatollah Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
116	Banerjee Abboy Charan	...	Nowabunge	...	Ghola	...	Hindu	...	Municipal Commissioner and Record-keeper in Government Emigration Superintendent's Office.
117	"	...	Baduria	...	Khurgachi	...	ditto	...	Schoolmaster.
118	"	...	Watgunge	...	20, Gourbari Road	...	ditto	...	Cashier.
119	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	11, Mohanundo Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
120	"	...	Maniktollah	...	28, Shibtolla Lane	...	ditto	...	do., Comptroller-General's Office.
121	"	...	24 Pergunnahs	...	Fatepore	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
122	"	...	Watgunge	...	2, Beshu Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
123	"	...	Talligunge	...	Shahanagore	...	ditto	...	do.
124	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	41, Russa Road (South)	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
125	"	...	ditto	...	44, Churruick Langah	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Small Cause Court.
126	"	...	Barripore	...	Kolyanpore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
127	"	...	Chitpore	...	1allah	...	ditto	...	Merchant and zemindar.
128	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	5, Baloram Bose's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
129	"	...	pitto	...	47, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Cashier, Garrison Engineer's Office.
130	"	...	Joynagore	...	Mozilpore	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
131	"	...	Baraset	...	Hridaypore	...	ditto	...	Pensioner and Landholder.
132	"	...	Tallygunge	...	Shahanagore	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Municipal Office.
133	"	...	Dum-Dum	...	Nymta	...	ditto	...	Talukdar.
134	"	...	Tallygunge	...	Shahanagore	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
135	"	...	Watgunge	...	1, Puddapooker	...	ditto	...	Manager.
136	"	...	ditto	...	2, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
137	"	...	ditto	...	15, Circular Garden Reach	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
138	"	...	Barranagore	...	Barranagore	...	ditto	...	Teacher, Barranagore School.
139	"	...	Chitpore	...	Kally Kumer Banerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Broker.
140	"	...	Joynagore	...	Joynagore	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Diamond Harbour Moonsiff's Court.
141	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	Bakul Bagan Lane	...	ditto	...	Head Clerk, Sanitary Commissioner's Office.
142	"	...	ditto	...	Bakul Bagan 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	Head Teacher.
143	"	...	ditto	...	12, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
144	"	...	ditto	...	22, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto.
145	"	...	ditto	...	27, Baloram Bose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	ditto, East Indian Railway.
146	"	...	Garden Reach	...	Futteeypore Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
147	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	46, Nokuleswartolla Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Small Cause Court.
148	"	...	ditto	...	29, Sankareepara Lane	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
149	"	...	ditto	...	38, Haldarpara Road	...	ditto	...	Does no work.
150	"	...	Chitpore	...	Kally Kumar Banerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear.
151	"	...	Ballaghatta	...	7, Pitamber Bhattacharjee's Lane, Gurper	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
152	"	...	ditto	...	Moonshee Bazar	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
153	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	2, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.

	NAME	PLACES OF ABODE.			PLACES OF ABODE.		RACE	QUALITY OR BUSINESS.
		Tilma.	Village, Road or Street		Tilma.	Village, Road or Street		
154	Banerjee, Kedar Nath	...	Baripur	...	Baripur	...	Hindu	Clerk.
155	" Kedar Nath	...	5, Surj Kumer Chatterjee's Lane	...	5, Surj Kumer Chatterjee's Lane	...	ditto	Clerk, P. W. D., Bengal.
156	" Kedar Nath	...	Nowapara	...	Nowapara	...	ditto	Municipal Commissioner.
157	" Kishori Mohan	...	8, Gungadhar Banerjee's Lane	...	8, Gungadhar Banerjee's Lane	...	ditto	Landholder.
158	" Lall Mohun	...	Gurray	...	Gurray	...	ditto	Zemindar.
159	" Mohendra Nath	...	11, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	...	11, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	...	ditto	Clerk.
160	" Money Lall	...	15, Circular Garden Reach Road	...	15, Circular Garden Reach Road	...	ditto	Zemindar.
161	" Nebaran Chandra	...	11, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	...	11, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	...	ditto	Cashier.
162	" Nilmony	...	Sarsoona	...	Sarsoona	...	ditto	Teacher.
163	" Nil Ratan	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Clerk, East Indian Railway.
164	" Nobin Chandra	...	22, Ram Mohan Dutta's Lane	...	22, Ram Mohan Dutta's Lane	...	ditto	ditto
165	" Nobin Chandra	...	Kedehutti	...	Kedehutti	...	ditto	do., Great Eastern Hotel.
166	" Nunda Lall	...	7, Sumbho Baboo's Lane	...	7, Sumbho Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	do., L. M. Bank.
167	" Narsing Chandra	...	7, Sarsoona	...	7, Sarsoona	...	ditto	ditto.
168	" Narsing	...	Sarsoona	...	Sarsoona	...	ditto	Teacher.
169	" Poorno Chandra	...	10, Bokul Bagan	...	10, Bokul Bagan	...	ditto	Clerk, High Court.
170	" Preo Nath	...	15, Sakareepara	...	15, Sakareepara	...	ditto	do., Commissioner's Office.
171	" Preo Nath	...	168, Russa Road (South)	...	168, Russa Road (South)	...	ditto	do., Port Commissioner's Office.
172	" Preo Nath	...	Nymta	...	Nymta	...	ditto	do., Surveyor-General's Office.
173	" Preouna Chandra	...	17, Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	...	17, Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	Head Clerk, Paikparah Rajbari.
174	" Prasanna Chandra	...	63, Haldarpara, Jorabare	...	63, Haldarpara, Jorabare	...	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
175	" Prasanna Kumer	...	Sasan	...	Sasan	...	ditto	Zemindar.
176	" Puchanun	...	18, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	...	18, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	...	ditto	Clerk.
177	" Radha Nath	...	Sarsoona	...	Sarsoona	...	ditto	do., Commissariat Office.
178	" Raj Kumer	...	Kadibatty	...	Kadibatty	...	ditto	Landholder.
179	" Raj Krishna	...	Ram Kumer Mookerjee's Lane	...	Ram Kumer Mookerjee's Lane	...	ditto	Government Pensioner.
180	" Rajendro Nath	...	Khurda	...	Khurda	...	ditto	Head Assistant, East Indian Railway Agent's Office.
181	" Rakhal Chandra	...	Russapugla Road, Manaharpore	...	Russapugla Road, Manaharpore	...	ditto	Clerk.
182	" Ram Gopal	...	11, Bakul Bagan 1st Lane	...	11, Bakul Bagan 1st Lane	...	ditto	do.
183	" Ramtaran	...	Beltollah	...	Beltollah	...	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
184	" Sarat Chandra	...	Watgunge	...	Watgunge	...	ditto	Clerk.
185	" Sarat Chandra	...	11, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	...	11, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	...	ditto	do.
186	" Sarada Prosed	...	8, Kalighat 1st Lane	...	8, Kalighat 1st Lane	...	ditto	Teacher.
187	" Sadanunda	...	43, Kalighat, Halderpara	...	43, Kalighat, Halderpara	...	ditto	Assistant, Telegraph Office.
188	" Shib Kristo	...	Khurdah	...	Khurdah	...	ditto	Municipal Commissioner and Sub-Registrar.
189	" Shita Nath	...	Rudrapara	...	Rudrapara	...	ditto	Pleader, Basirhat Munsif's Court.
190	" Shoahee Bhosun	...	Rames Road	...	Rames Road	...	ditto	Clerk.

191	"	Shyma Churn	Bhowanipore	47, Nokuleshwartalla Lane	...	ditto	Translator, High Court.
192	"	Shyma Churn	Chitpore	Barrackpore Road	...	ditto	Merchant.
193	"	Surendra Nath	Barrackpore	Monirampore	...	ditto	Chairman, North Barrackpore Municipality.
194	"	Trailakhya Nath	Basirhat	Harrishpore	...	ditto	Zemindar.
195	"	Woomesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	28, Boloram Bose's Ghat	...	ditto	Clerk, Railway.
196	"	Wooma Churn	Tallygunge	16, Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	do., Attorney.
197	Bapuli,	Woomesh Chundra	Mothurapore	Mothurapore	...	ditto	Landowner.
198	"	Karali Mohun	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto.
199	Bhadder,	Kail Kumar	Manicktolla	25, Buldaypara Lane	...	ditto	Clerk, Comptroller-General's Office.
200	Bhadury,	Shib Chundra	Cossipore	Cossipore Branch Road	...	ditto	Clerk.
201	Bhattacharjee,	Barada Kantha	Bhowanipore	24, Bulloram Bose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	Pundit, City School.
202	"	Bisto Das	Entally	105, Chingrighatta Road	...	ditto	Clerk.
203	"	Chandra Kumar	Bankipore	Bardane	...	ditto	Landholder.
204	"	Deno Nath	Sonarpore	Arachi	...	ditto	Clerk.
205	"	Dwarka Nath	Watgunge	52, Monshatolla Lane	...	ditto	do.
206	"	Gonesh Chundra	Entally	105, Chingrighatta Road	...	ditto	do.
207	"	Huri Das	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	Assessor.
208	"	Jagodish	Sonarpore	Arachi	...	ditto	do., Railway Department.
209	"	Rajendra Nath	Bussirhat	Bajitpore	...	ditto	Pleader of Munsif's Court.
210	"	Raj Kumar	Sonarpore	Huri Navi	...	ditto	Civil Court Ameen.
211	"	Ram Sarbasa	ditto	Kaddalia	...	ditto	Pundit.
212	"	Shosee Bhosun	Watgunge	Beeropooker	...	ditto	Clerk.
213	"	Sris Chunder	Cassipore	Cassipore Road	...	ditto	do.
214	"	Surjya Kumar	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	Landlord.
215	"	Upendra Nath	Sonarpore	Chingripotta	...	ditto	Chuckdar.
216	"	Wimesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	68, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	Pleader.
217	Bhounick,	Durga Charan	ditto	4, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	Mukhtear, High Court.
218	Bhur,	Akhoy Coomar	Cossipore	Cossipore Ghat Road	...	ditto	Clerk.
219	Biswas,	Apoorbo Chunder	Balliaghatta	Soorah	...	ditto	Florist.
220	"	Ashutosh	Bhowanipore	57, Puddopooker Road	...	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
221	"	Baisanta Nath	Sonarpore	Harinabti	...	ditto	Chakdar.
222	"	Bama Charan	Balliaghatta	22, Jaganath Dutt's Lane, Garpur	...	ditto	Clerk, Comptroller-General's Office.
223	"	Becharan	Beniapooker	18, Beniapooker Road	...	ditto	Rice dealer.
224	"	Broja Nath	Entally	18, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	Clerk, Port Commissioners' Office.
225	"	Durga Das	Alipore	Chetla	...	ditto	Mukhtear, High Court.
226	"	Grish Chandra	Ballygunge	51, Kurryah	...	ditto	Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office.
227	"	Hera Lal	Entally	9, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	ditto, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
228	"	Jadab Chandra	Balliaghatta	Soorah	...	ditto	Book-keeper, Merchant's Office.
229	"	Lal Gopal	Chitpore	Bonomali Chatterjee's Lane, Tallah	...	ditto	Merchant.
230	"	Mohendra Nath	Watgunge	31, Gopal Ghose's Lane	...	ditto	Clerk.
231	"	Poresh Ram	Alipore	Chetla	...	ditto	Pleader.
232	"	Pran Nath	Bhowanipore	40, Puddopooker Road	...	ditto	Clerk.

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Tilana.	Village, road, or street.		
233 Biswas, Rakhal Chandra	Beniapookar	5, Beniapooker Lane	Hindu	Rice-dealer.
234 " Shoshee Bhoosun	Watgunge	17, Nalooaparah Road	ditto	Zemindar.
235 " Tiluk Chandra	Manicktolla	81, Manicktolla Lane	ditto	ditto.
236 " Utkoor Coomar	Entally	3, Sambho Baboo's Lane	ditto	Assistant Godown Sircar.
237 Boral, Mohesh Chandra	Watgunge	17, Monsatolla Lane	ditto	Pleader.
238 Bose, Abinash Chunder	Bhowanipore	8, Kundoo's Road	ditto	Cashier, Accountant-General's Office.
239 " Amrito Lall	Baraset	Moheswarapore	ditto	Gantidar.
240 " Ashuto'h	Bhowanipore	76, Chuckerberia Road	ditto	Sub-Agent, Merchant's Office.
241 " Bama Churn	ditto	40, Chaulputty Road	ditto	Clerk, Agra Bank.
242 " Basanta Kumar	ditto	92, Kassaripara Lane	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
243 " Bepin Chunder	Hasanabad	Takee	ditto	Patnidar.
244 " Bhogoban Churn	Entally	7, Entally Road	ditto	Clerk, Garrison Engineer's Office.
245 " Bidhu Bhuan	Diamond Harbour	Kamarpale	ditto	ditto.
246 " Binad Behary	Basirhat	Dandirhat	ditto	Zemindar and Pleader.
247 " Charu Chandra	Bhowanipore	7, Gobinda Prosad Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
248 " Durga Churn	ditto	Puddopooker Road	ditto	Mukhtear, Alipore Court.
249 " Durga Nunda	ditto	76, Chuckerberia Road	ditto	Godown-keeper.
250 " Durka Nath	Harwa	Salipore	ditto	Gantidar.
251 " Eshan Chandra	Baraset	Gaipar	ditto	Trader.
252 " Grish Chandra	Bankipore	Mirzapore	ditto	Rural Sub-Registrar.
253 " Grish Chandra	Bhowanipur	57, Chaulputty Road	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
254 " Gopal Chandra	Barripore	Dhapdhapi	ditto	Pensioner.
255 " Gopal Chandra	Bhowanipore	57, Chaulputty	ditto	Clerk.
256 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	3, Beltolah Road	ditto	ditto.
257 " Gopi Nath	Garden Reach	Circular Garden Reach Road	ditto	Contractor.
258 " Gyanendra Nath	Bhowanipore	16, Balloram Bose's Road	ditto	ditto.
259 " Haran Chandra	Bankipore	Benipore	ditto	Landowner.
260 " Hari Charan	Bhowanipore	40, Jalliapara Road	ditto	Mukhtear, High Court.
261 " Hiramba Chandra	Entally	3, Dehi Entally	ditto	Clerk.
262 " Jadu Nath	Basirhat	Dandirhat	ditto	Zemindar.
263 " Jogendra Nath	Watgunge	29, Puddopooker Road	ditto	Clerk.
264 " Jogendra Nath	Diamond Harbour.	Sariss	ditto	Landowner.
265 " Jogeswar	Cossipore	Ottarparah Road	ditto	Merchant.
266 " Kailash Chandra	Baduria	Belgharia	ditto	Landholder.
267 " Kali Cocmar	Bengal Police, Tal-lygunge.	Meherpore	ditto	Zemindar.
268 " Kaji Nath	Sonapore	Rajpore	ditto	Clerk.
269 " Kali Nath	Baduria	Arbelis	ditto	Zemindar.
270 " Kali Prasana	Balighhatta	31, Gurpar Road	ditto	Pensioner.
271 " Kamini Mohon	Bhowanipore	5, Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Clerk.

272	" Kedar Nath	Bankipore	...	Dhamna	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Diamond Harbour Munsif's Court.
273	" Kedar Nath	Bhowanipore	...	61, Russa Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, High Court.
274	" Madhu Sudan	Bengal Police, Tal-lygunge.	...	Shapore	...	ditto	...	Pensioner.
275	" Mohendra Nath	Barrackpore	...	Panibhatti	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
276	" Mohendra Nath	Bassirhat	...	Nulkora	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Munsif's Court.
277	" Mohendra Nath	Joy nagore	...	Boharooch	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
278	" Mohendra Nath	Badhuria	...	Belgharia.	...	ditto	...	ditto.
279	" Mohit Chandra, M.A., B.L.	Baranagore	...	Koolighatta	...	ditto	...	Vakil, High Court.
280	" Mon Mohon	Baraset	...	Jagoolia	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
281	" Narendro Nath	Alipur	...	Nimtollah	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
282	" Nuffer Chandra	Entally	...	13A, Palmer Bazar Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
283	" Okhoy Coomar	Baliaghatta	...	Kalitara Bose's Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto, East Indian Railway.
284	" Peary Mohun	ditto	...	9, Juganath Dutt's Lane, Gurpur	...	ditto	...	Pensioner.
285	" Preonath	Entally	...	2, Palmer Bazar Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
286	" Protab Chandra	Diamond Harbour	...	Baroda	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
287	" Panchanun	Bankipore	...	Hansuri	...	ditto	...	ditto.
288	" Radha Nath	Bhowanipore	...	11, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
289	" Radhica Prosod	Diamond Harbour	...	Netra	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Diamond Harbour Munsif's Court.
290	" Rajendra Nath	Entally	...	15, Dehi, Entally	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
291	" Rakhal Das	ditto	...	10, Convent Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto.
292	" Ram Krishna	Baduria	...	Arbelia	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
293	" Rangopal	Baliaghatta	...	11, Gurpar Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Account Office.
294	" Shama Charan	Joy nagore	...	Mozilpore	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
295	" Shama Charan	Bhowanipore	...	2, Gobinda Prosad Bose's Lane	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
296	" Sharoda Prosod	Bengal Police, Tally-gunge.	...	Sharshoona	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
297	" Shuda Madhub	Bhowanipore	...	Koondo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pensioner.
298	" Tarun Chandra	Naihatti	...	Naihatti	...	ditto	...	Teacher, Branch Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.
299	" Umbica Churn	Bhowanipore	...	Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
300	" Upendra Mohun	Garden Reach	...	Circular Garden Reach Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
301	" Upendra Nath	Bhowanipore	...	5, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
302	" Woomeesh Chandra	Alipore	...	Chetla	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
303	" Wooma Churn	Diamond Harbour	...	Gopalnagore	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
304	" Wooma Churn	Tallygunge	...	Shahanagore	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear.
305	" Pullub, Kapil Ram	Baniapookur	...	19, Baniapooker Lane	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
306	" Burman, Kedar Nath	Diamond Harbour	...	Patadha	...	ditto	...	Naib.
307	" Hyabahatta, Bhooaban Mohan	Bankipore	...	Pandigua	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
308	Chatterjee, Annoda Chunder...	Baraset	...	Modlayomgram	...	ditto	...	Landowner and private service.

	NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
		Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
309	Chatterjee, Baikanta Nath	Chitpore	Barrackpore Road, Paikparah	... Hindu	Clerk, Merchant's office.
310	Basanta Kumar	Tallygunge	Behala	... ditto	Clerk.
311	Bhogabati Charan	Naihatti	Naihatti	... ditto	Clerk, Public Works Department.
312	Bhogabati Charan	Watunge	11, Ram Komul Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	Clerk.
313	Bridaban	Barranagor	Allambazar	... ditto	Merchant.
314	Bonomali	Baripore	Keshabpur	... ditto	Pensioner.
315	Bunko Behari	Nawabgunge	Chanuck	... ditto	ditto.
316	Chandra Nath	Bhowanipore	36, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road	... ditto	Clerk, Military Department.
317	Chandra Nath	Nawabgunge	Nawabgunge	... ditto	Municipal Chairman.
318	Deno Nath	Bhowanipore	41, Chaulputti	... ditto	Clerk.
319	Devendra Nath	Belliaghatta	Belliaghata Canal Road	... ditto	Merchant.
320	Digamber	Bhowanipore	2, Beltallah Road	... ditto	Sheristadar, Commissioner's Office, Presidency Division.
321	Dwarka Nath	ditto	Gangooli Bagan, Puddopooker	... ditto	Pensioner.
322	Grish Chundra	ditto	5, Kalighat Road	... ditto	Clerk, Government Medical Store Department.
323	Grish Chundra	Cossipore	Cossipore Ghat Road	... ditto	Muktear.
324	Haran (hundra	Bhowanipore	2, Beltallah Road	... ditto	Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Presidency Division.
325	Hari Mohan	ditto	8, Shakharipara	... ditto	Pleader, High Court.
326	Hari Prasanna	ditto	40, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road	... ditto	Translator, High Court.
327	Iswar Chundra	Sonarpur	Rajpuker Lane	... ditto	
328	Jadu Nath	Tallygunge	Behala	... ditto	Clerk.
329	Jogendranath	Chitpur	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	... ditto	ditto.
330	Joyatish Chunder...	Naihatti	Kantelpara	... ditto	Honorary Magistrate.
331	Kali Dhone	Bhowanipore	No. 43, Boloram Bose's Ghat	... ditto	ditto.
332	Kali Kissen	ditto	No. 12, Rup Chund Mookerjee's Lane	... ditto	ditto.
333	Kali Kumar	Chitpore	Ramis Road	... ditto	ditto.
334	Kali Prasanna	Bhowanipore	20, Boloram Bose's Ghat	... ditto	Clerk, Superintendent of Police.
335	Kali Prasanna	Tallygunge	12, Nepal Bhattacharjee's Lane	... ditto	Clerk.
336	Kali Prasanna	Baliaghatta	Soorah	... ditto	Florist.
337	Khetro Mohan	Watunge	Tarapdar's Tank Lane	... ditto	ditto.
338	Khetro Mohan	Bhowanipore	Boloram Bose's Ghat	... ditto	Pensioner.
339	Kherode Chunder	Barrackpur	Monirampore	... ditto	Merchant.
340	Kunja Behari	Baduria	Goverdanga (now Bussirhat)	... ditto	Pleader, Bussirhat Munsif's Court.
341	Loke Nath	Bhowanipore	Bakul Bagan Road	... ditto	Clerk.
342	Mohendro Nath	Baniapooker	Boragobrah	... ditto	Zemindar.
343	Nil Komal	Sonarpur	Nagulberia	... ditto	Chuckdar.
344	Nitya Gopal	Chitpore	Paikparah	... ditto	Proprietor of a Nursery.
345	Nobakumar	Baliaghatta	Soorah	... ditto	Broker.
346	Nobin Chundra	Bhowanipore	17, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	Clerk.

347	"	Nobin Chundra	Bankipore	Dhora	ditto	...	Mukhtear, Diamond Harbour.
348	"	Nundo Lall	Barreackpore	Monirampore	ditto	...	Zemindar.
349	"	Otool Chundra	Chitpore	Tallah	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
350	"	Raj Kumar	ditto	Barrackpore Road	ditto	...	Clerk.
351	"	Rajendro Nath	Busirhat	Kachna	ditto	...	Gantidar.
352	"	Ram Chundra	Tallygunge	Behalla	ditto	...	Pensioner.
353	"	Ram Taron	Watgunge	18, Monshatollah Lane	ditto	...	Clerk, Jetty Officer.
354	"	Raghu Nath	Dum-Dum	Kaikhall	ditto	...	do.
355	"	Romesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	29, Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	...	Translator, High Court.
356	"	Romesh Chundra	Tallygunge	Hazra Road, Beltollah	ditto	...	Clerk, Road Cess Office.
357	"	Saroda Churn	Bhowanipore	2, Beltollah Road	ditto	...	do.
358	"	Shib Chundra	Achipore	Nungi	ditto	...	Pensioner.
359	"	Shyama Charan	Watgunge	18, Monshatollah Lane	ditto	...	Clerk.
360	"	Siva Prosunno	Ballaghutta	Soorah	ditto	...	Florist.
361	"	Sree Mohan	Tallygunge	10, Shahanagar Lane	ditto	...	Teacher.
362	"	Sri Ram Chundra	ditto	Behala	ditto	...	Mahajan.
363	"	Srikisto	Bhowanipore	16, Bokul Bagan, 1st Lane	ditto	...	Translator, High Court.
364	"	Surji Kumar	ditto	7, Surji Kumar Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	...	Pensioner.
365	"	Tarak Nath	Bhowanipore	16, Rammohun Dutta's Lane	ditto	...	Clerk.
366	"	Umbica Churan	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	...	do.
367	"	Umbica Churan	Bhowanipore	40, Chaulputtee Road	ditto	...	do.
368	"	Upendra Nath	Tallygunge	Sorshoona.	ditto	...	Contractor, Public Works Department.
369	Chakrabutty,	Dwarka Nath	Watgunge	Tarupdar's Tank Lane	ditto	...	Merchant.
370	"	Grish Chundra	Tallygunge	Fatepore	ditto	...	Clerk.
371	"	Iswar Chundra	Bhowanipore	19, Fuddopooker Road	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
372	"	Kali Dass	Dum-Dum	Jopalpore	ditto	...	Clerk.
373	"	Mohim Chunder	Cassipore	Cassipore Road	ditto	...	Zemindar.
374	"	Preo Nath	Dum-Dum	Pepulpore, Dum-Dum	ditto	...	Merchant.
375	"	Preo Nath	Bhowanipore	Rusa Road	ditto	...	Pleader, Sealadah Small Cause Court.
376	"	Ramgopal	Baripur	Shekarbali	ditto	...	Pleader.
377	"	Ramjoy	Bankipore	Mollarchuck	ditto	...	Land owner.
378	"	Ramkumar	Bhowanipore	25, Gobinda Prosad Bose's Lane	ditto	...	Pundit. L. M. S. Institution.
379	"	Rama Nath	Bankipore	Bistoopore	ditto	...	Landholder.
380	"	Sarat Chundra	Dum-Dum	Gopalpore	ditto	...	Clerk.
381	"	Syama Charan	Ballygunge	46, Beltollah	ditto	...	do., Surveyor-General's Office.
382	Choudhary,	Bama Charan	Kulpi	Ghateswara	ditto	...	Land owner.
383	"	Brojendra Kumar	Baripore	Baripore	ditto	...	Landholder.
384	"	Bhuban Chandra	Bhowanipore	19, Pepulpantee Road	ditto	...	Zemindar.
385	"	Bhuban Chandra	Cassipore	Cassipore Ghat Road	ditto	...	ditto.
386	"	Jaygopal	Alipore	Gopalnagpur	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
387	"	Kailash Chundra	Bhowanipore	19, Pepulpantee Road	ditto	...	Clerk.
388	"	Kali Kumar	Baripore	Baripore	ditto	...	Zemindar.
389	"	Kedar Nath	Kulpi	Ghateswara	ditto	...	Land owner.

	NAME	PLACE OF ABODE		RACE	Quality or business
		Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
390	Chaudhry, Khettra Kumar	Barripore	Barripore	... Hindu	Land owner and Pleader.
391	" Mohesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	Mohesh Chundra Chaudhuri's Lane	... ditto	Pleader, High Court.
392	" Motilal	Bhargore	Bodra	... ditto	ditto.
393	Choudhary, Sirish Chandra	Bhowanipore	2, Mohesh Chaudhuri's Lane	... ditto	Vakil, High Court.
394	" Troilakhya Nath	Bara-at	Gaipore	... ditto	Money transaction and trade.
395	" Upendra Kumar	Kulpi	Ghateswara	... ditto	Land owner.
396	Chender, Annoda Lal	Watgunge	1, Puddopooker West Lane	... ditto	Clerk Attorney.
397	" Banimadhub	ditto	15, ditto	... ditto	Clerk.
398	" Jadav Kishna	Bhowanipore	18, Sakaripara Lane	... ditto	do.
399	" Ram Kishna	ditto	18, ditto	... ditto	do.
400	" Coomar Bunko Behari	Entally	24, Camrangatollah Lane	... ditto	Head Assistant, Merchant's Office.
401	Coour, Jogendra Nath	ditto	24, Camardanga	... ditto	Clerk.
402	Cowar, Kailash Chundra	Bhowanipore	24, Baloram Bose's 1st Lane	... ditto	Landholder.
403	" Raj Kumar	Alipore	Chetla	... ditto	Clerk, Inspector-General's Office.
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404	Dass, Beni Madhub	Peniapooker	33, Beniapooker Lane	... ditto	Merchant.
405	" Bhola Nath	Cossipore	Sinthee Road	... ditto	Jeweller.
406	" Bhuban Mohun	Bhowanipore	13, Kansarceparah Road	... ditto	Attorney-at-Law.
407	" Bhut Natha	Beniapooker	20, Beniapooker Road	... ditto	Landholder.
408	" Boloram	Entally	21, South Road, Entally	... ditto	ditto.
409	" Chandi Charan	Do.	1, Panbagan Lane	... ditto	Clerk, Commissariat Office.
410	" Chandi Charan	Cossipore	Sinthee Road	... ditto	Jeweller.
411	" Digamber	Watgunge	24, Ram Kogul Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	Trader.
412	" Deno Bhundu	Bhowanipore	91, Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	Clerk, Government Printing Office.
413	" Deno Bandu	ditto	91, Kansaripara Road	... ditto	ditto.
414	" Dino Nath	ditto	21, Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	Unemployed.
415	" Durmo Dass	Maniktolla	Budree Dass' Temple Lane	... ditto	ditto.
416	" Gogan Chundra	Entally	78, Puddopooker Road	... ditto	Accountant, East Indian Railway.
417	" Gopal Chundra	Bhowanipore	30, Madhub Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	Clerk.
418	" Gopal Chundra	ditto	30, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	ditto.
419	" Gopal Chunder alias Sarut Chunder	Hasanabad	Jalalpur	... ditto	Gantidar.
420	" Gopal Chundra	Bhowanipore	178, Russa Road	... ditto	Proof Examiner.
421	" Gopal Chundra	Chitpore	Nawabputty	... ditto	Land-holder.
422	" Hari Churan	Entally	Kamardanga Road	... ditto	Pensioner.
423	" Hari Chundra	ditto	16, Police Hospital Road	... ditto	Clerk.
424	" Jadu Nath	Bhowanipore	57-1, Chaulaputty Road	... ditto	ditto.

425	Joy Kissen	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	General Assistant, East Indian Railway.
426	Koilash Chundra	...	Beniapooker	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Calcutta Municipality.
427	Kali Charan	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	...	Vakeel, High Court.
428	Kali Mohun	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Book-keeper.
429	Kedar Nath	...	Cossipore	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
430	Kedar Nath	...	Beniapooker	...	ditto	...	Lock Manufacturer.
431	Krishno Lall	...	Chitpore	...	ditto	...	Pensioner.
432	Madhub Chundra	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
433	Mihir Lall	...	Nawabgunge	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
434	Mohendra Nath	...	Entally	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Comptroller's Office.
435	Mohesh Chundra	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
436	Nobin Chundra	...	Barranagore	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
437	Rajendro Chundra	...	Cossipore	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Merchant Office.
438	Rajkishen	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	...	do.
439	Rakhal Chundra	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	Jeweller.
440	Ram Narain	...	Cossipore	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
441	Shyam Chand	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	...	Money-lender.
442	Truylukhya Nath	...	Baraset	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Public Works Department.
443	Unnoda Prosad	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
444	Umrta Lal	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	do.
445	Wooma Charan	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	.....
446	Grish Chunder	...	Watgunge	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Messrs. Angelo Brothers.
447	Shib Chundra	...	Chitpore	...	ditto	...	Proprietor of a bakery.
448	Dey, Altollal	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	...	Formerly an Executive Engineer.
449	Baikanta Natah	...	Cossipore	...	Christian	...	Clerk.
450	Bedu Bhusun	...	Bhowanipore	...	Hindu	...	do.
451	Bhola Nath	...	Entally	...	ditto	...	do.
452	Chundra Kumar	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	Writer.
453	Doyal Chundra	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	...	Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Depart-
454	Gopal Chundra	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	...	ment.
455	Gopal Chundra	...	Watgunge	...	ditto	...	do.
456	Hori Narayan	...	Chitpore	...	ditto	...	do. Eastern Bengal Railway.
457	Hem Chundra	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	...	do. State Railway.
458	Heramboo Nath	...	Entally	...	ditto	...	do.
459	Jahur Lall	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	...	Broker.
460	Kedar Nath	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
461	Madhub Chundra	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	Pensioner.
462	Mohendra Nath	...	Entally	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
463	Mohendra Nath	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
464	Nafar Chundra	...	Cassipur	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
465	Narayan Dass	...	Entally	...	ditto	...	do.
466	Nilmony	...	Cossipur	...	ditto	...	do.
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NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
467 Dey, Nabin Chundra	Bhowanipore	4, Dhobapara Road	Hindu	Pensioner
468 " Nabin Chundra	Cossipore	Pramanik Ghat Road	ditto	Trademan.
469 " Prasanno Kumar	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Zemindar.
470 " Prasanno Kumar	Watgunge	13, Monshatolla Lane	ditto	Clerk, Central Office, Commissariat Accounts.
471 " Preo Nath	Cossipore	Pramanik Ghat Road	ditto	Tradesman.
472 " Rajendra Kumar	Watgunge	13, Monshatolla Lane	ditto	Clerk.
473 " Rajnarayan	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	do.
474 " Russik Lal	Ditto	52, South Road, Entally	ditto	do.
475 " Sharoda Prosad	Ditto	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	do.
476 " Shooresh Chundra	Beniapuker	42, Beniapuker Road	ditto	do.
477 " Srinath	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	do.
478 " Svama Charan	Ballygunge	15, (hukerbere Road	ditto	do.
479 " Woodey Charan	Beniapuker	15, Beniapara	ditto	Contractor.
480 " Woomesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	36, Pakootollah Road	ditto	Merchant.
481 Dutt, Aghore Nath	Entally	Dehi Entally Road	ditto	Clerk.
482 " Baikanta Nath	Beniapuker	14, Beniapuker Road	ditto	do.
483 " Bhowani Charan	Bhowanipore	Jelliparah	ditto	do.
484 " Bhupendra Nath	Ditto	26, Sakuripara Road	ditto	Vakeel, High Court.
485 " Bhupendra Narayan	Joy nagore	Mazilpore	ditto	Clerk.
486 " Brindaban	Watgunge	Sasitollah Road	ditto	Zemindar.
487 " Debendro Nath	Barripore	Barripore	ditto	Government Pensioner.
488 " Deb Narain	Barripore	Barripore	ditto	Zemindar.
489 " Durga Dass	Bhowanipore	58, Sankareeparah	ditto	Landholder.
490 " Dwarka Nath	Ditto	5, Bane Madhub Nundun Bros.' Lane	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
491 " Dwarka Nath	Baliaghatta	1, Gurpar Road	ditto	Teacher, Civil Engineering College.
492 " Grish Chundra	Cossipore	9, Paramanik Ghat Road	ditto	Broker.
493 " Grish Chundra	Entally	Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Contractor.
494 " Gopal Chandra	Watgunge	26, Monshatolla Lane	ditto	Clerk.
495 " Hari Das	Joy nagore	Mazilpore	ditto	Clerk, Agra Bank.
496 " Hurish Chandra	Alipur	Durgapore	ditto	Zemindar
497 " Haro Nath	Diamond Harbour	Hatugunge.	ditto	Landholder.
498 " Ishan Chandra	Barripore	Barripore	ditto	Naib.
499 " Ishan Chandra	Entally	Palmer's Bazar Road	ditto	Landholder.
500 " Jadu Nath	Baliaghatta	2, Jagurnath Dutt's Lane	ditto	Assistant, Asiatic Jute Mills.
501 " Jadu Nath	Entally	22, Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Zemindar.
502 " Jogobundu	ditto	4, Dehi, Entally	ditto	Clerk.
503 " Janoki Nath	ditto	96, (hingrighat Road	ditto	ditto.
504 " Kailash Chandra	ditto	4, Palmer's Bazar Road	ditto	Coolie Contractor.
505 " Kali Charan	Tallygunge	Barnah	ditto	Clerk.
506 " Kali Charan	Bhowanipore	1A, Madan Pal's Lane	ditto	Zemindar.
				Clerk, Pay Examiner's Office.

507	"	Kali Dass	Dum-Dum	...	Nymte	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
508	"	Kali Nath	Joynagore	...	Mazilpore	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
509	"	Kasi Nath	Baranagore	...	Dhariabagan	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
510	"	Kedar Nath	Joynagore	...	Mozilpur	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
511	"	Khetter Pal	Bhowanipore	...	79, Russa Road (North)	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
512	"	Mohendra Nath	Belliaghatta	...	Gurpar	...	ditto	...	Attorney-at-Law.
513	"	Mohesh Chandra	Entally	...	Dehi, Entally Road	...	ditto	...	Translator, High Court.
514	"	Purno Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	28, Kalighat Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
515	"	Pran Nath	Chitpore	...	Kali Kumar Banerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pensioner.
516	"	Raj Kissen	Bhowanipore	...	21, Chuckerbere Road	...	ditto	...	Pensioner and Landholder.
517	"	Satkowri	Baraset	...	Nibondhi	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
518	"	Shib Chandra	Ballygunge	...	44, Kurrayah Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
519	"	Surendro Nath	Joynagore	...	Mozilpur	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Garrison Engineer's Row.
520	"	Wootum Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	9, Bakul Bagan Road	...	ditto	...	

G.

521	Gangooly,	Augchore Nath	Tallygunge	...	Shahanagore Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Municipal Office, Alipore.
522	"	Amar Nath	Chitpore	...	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
523	"	Amrita Prokash	Ditto	...	Barackpore Road, Tallah	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
524	"	Beni Madhub	Baukipore	...	Runginabad	...	ditto	...	Landholder and Naib.
525	"	Bistu Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	43, Shakaripara Road	...	ditto	...	Vakeel.
526	"	Bhola Nath	Barrackpore	...	Devpara	...	ditto	...	Banker.
527	"	Chandra Mohun	Bhowanipore	...	2, Bolaram Bose's 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
528	"	Kali Dass	Baduria	...	Bajitpore	...	ditto	...	Clerk, 1st Moonsiff's Court, Busirhat.
529	"	Ketter Mohun	1, Bhowanipore	...	Puddopooker, Ganguli Bagan	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
530	"	Pasu Pati	Ditto	...	Haladarpara	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
531	"	Suresh Chandra	Chitpore	...	Paikpara	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
532	"	Tara Prosad	ditto	...	Tallah	...	ditto	...	Banian
533	"	Ambica Nath	Bhowanipore	...	9, Puddopooker Lane	...	ditto	...	Assistant, G. A. & Co.
534	Ghattack,	Ambica	Sonarapore	...	Rajpur	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Court of Small Causes.
535	"	Jogeshwar	Alipore	...	Chetla	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
536	"	Ramanath	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear.
537	"	Woomesh Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	4, Balaram Bose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	ditto.
538	Ghoshal,	Bhobetarun	Manicktollah	...	3, Buddypara Lane	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
539	"	Grish Chandra	Naihatti	...	Naihatti	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
540	"	Cowar Sutta Satya Bahadoor.	Ekalpore	...	Bhukalash, occasionally at Cossipore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
541	"	Nobin Chandra	Cossipore.	...	16, Russa Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
542	"	Saroda Prosad	Bhowanipore	...	3, Kundoo's Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto.
543	"	Abinash Chandra	ditto	...	Kakurgachia	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
544	Ghose,	Abinash Chandra	Baliaghatta	...	Cossipore Road	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
545	"	Abinash Chandra, B.A.	Cossipore	...	Sonal 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
546	"	Abinash Chandra	Garden Reach	...		...	ditto	...	

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
546 Ghose Abani Nath	Hasnabad	Thooba	Hindu	Gantidar.
547 " Akhoy Coommar	Entally	15, Sambo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
548 " Akhoy Lall	Ditto	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	ditto.
549 " Amirto Lall	Ditto	2, ditto	ditto	ditto.
550 " Ananda Chundra	Joy nagore	Joy nagore	ditto	Landholder.
551 " Apurva Krishna	Bhowanipore	5, Mahanundo Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
552 " Baikanth Nath	Watgunge	3-2, Gopal Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto.
553 " Bunko Behari	Baduria	Arbeli	ditto	Zemindar.
554 " Beni Madhub	Entally	Baniapara Road	ditto	Assistant, Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co.
555 " Bhuban Mohun	Tallygunge	Haltoo, 24 Pergunnahs	ditto	Clerk.
556 " Bisio Chandra	Alipore	Nimtollah	ditto	Pleader.
557 " Brindaban Chandra	Bhowanipore	Strand Road	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
558 " Broja Kishore	Kulpi	Karanjali	ditto	Landholder.
559 " Brojo Nath	Dun-Dum	Kaikhali	ditto	Clerk, Eastern Bengal Railway.
560 " Chandi Charan	Tallygunge	Mudiali	ditto	Merchant.
561 " Chinta Mony	Cossipore	Cossipore Ghat Road	ditto	Pleader.
562 " Chuni Lal	Entally	Dehi, Entally	ditto	.....
563 " Dino Nath	Sonarpore	Boraul	ditto	Pleader.
564 " Durga Das	Bhowanipore	13, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
565 " Durga Das	Entally	Hazrabagan Lane	ditto	Pensioner.
566 " Dwarka Nath	Bhowanipore	15, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Contractor.
567 " Dwarka Nath	Garden Reach	Sonai, 1st Lane	ditto	Clerk.
568 " Dwarka Nath	Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Superintendent, Cooly Depot.
569 " Girish Chundra	Ditto	Ditto	Christian	Clerk, High Court.
570 " Gopal Chunder	Bhowanipore	6, Chuckerbere Road	Hindu	Zemindar.
571 " Haran Chundra	Bussirhat	Madhamgram alias Siti	ditto	Clerk.
572 " Harish Chundra	Bhowanipore	14, Bokul Bagan	ditto	Assistant, Bank of Bengal.
573 " Harish Chundra	ditto	10, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
574 " Hira Lall	ditto	68, Bogul Bagan Road	ditto	ditto.
575 " Jadav Chundra	ditto	68, ditto	ditto	ditto.
576 " Jadu Nath	Entally	8, Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	ditto.
577 " Jadu Nath	Baliaghatta	22, Narkeldanga, Shostitolla	ditto	Clerk, Merchant's Office.
578 " Jadu Nath	Entally	7, Dehi Entally	ditto	ditto.
579 " Jogendro Chundra	Watgunge	Puddapooker	ditto	Zemindar.
580 " Jogendro Nath, M.A., B.L.	Barranagore	Coolighatta	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
581 " Jageswar	.....	Khankipara	ditto	.....
582 " Joygopal, B.L.	Sonapore	Boral	ditto	Pleader.
583 " Kailash Chundra	Bussirhat	Bussirhat	ditto	ditto Munsif's Court.
584 " Kailash Chunder	Barripore	Ramnagore	ditto	Land owner.
585 " Kailash Chundra	Tallygunge	Mudiali	ditto	Zemindar.

586	Kailash Chundra	Entally	...	Kamardanga Road	...	ditto	...	Broker.
587	Kali Dass	Bhowanipore	...	11, Beltolah	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
588	Kali Prosonno	ditto	...	13, Madhub Chunder Chatterjee's 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto, High Court.
589	Kali Prosonno	ditto	...	20, Gobind Bose's Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto.
590	Kedar Nath	Entally	...	South Road, Entally	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
591	Kedar Nath	ditto	...	8, Dehi Entally	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
592	Kedar Nath	Hasnabad	...	Taki	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
593	Khetra Mohun	Watgunge	...	Kidderpore, South, Old Thana	...	ditto	...	ditto.
594	Kristo Chunder	Cossipore	...	Uttarpara Road	...	ditto	...	Tradesman.
595	Kristo Dhone	Bhowanipore	...	49, Chukerbere Road (North)	...	ditto	...	Clerk, High Court.
596	Mohendro Nath	ditto	...	50, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto.
597	Mohendro Nath	Alipore	...	Chetla, Shabji Bagan	...	ditto	...	ditto, High Court.
598	Mohesh Chandra	Garden Reach	...	Sonai	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
599	Monmotho Nath, B.L.	Baraset	...	Baraset	...	ditto	...	2nd Master, Government School.
600	Motilal	Garden Reach	...	Sonai, 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Port Commissioners' Office.
601	Nando Gopal	Ditto	...	69, Sonai	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
602	Nim Chand	Bhowanipore	...	9, Bakul Bagan (West)	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
603	Nobin Chundra	Sonarpore	...	Raipore Hari Narin	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
604	Nobin Chundra	Entally	...	2, Dehi, Entally	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
605	Preo Nath	Ditto	...	Dehi, Entally Road	...	ditto	...	.....
606	Preo Nath	Cossipore	...	11, Gun Foundry Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk
607	Punchanund	Entally	...	28, North Road, Entally	...	Convert	...	Landholder.
608	Purna Chundra	Ballygunge	...	Chukerbere, Ballygunge	...	Hindu	...	Clerk, Inspector's Office.
609	Radha Nath	Watgunge	...	82, Diamond Harbour Road	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
610	Radha Nath	Ditto	...	Nuzer Mahamed Ghat Manjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto.
611	Radhika Narayan	Newabgunge	...	Echapore	...	ditto	...	Late Assistant Engineer, now pensioner.
612	Rajendra Chunder	Entally	...	12, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pensioner
613	Rakhal Chundra	Belaghatta	...	Soorah	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Civil Court.
614	Rakhal Das	Joyugure	...	Mozilpore	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
615	Ram Dhone	Cossipore	...	Cossipore Road	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
616	Ram Krista	Ditto	...	23, Simtee Roypara Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
617	Ram Wootam	Bhowanipore	...	13-28, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	Do.
618	Rash Behari	Ditto	...	63, Sankaripara	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
619	Romoni Mohun	Watgunge	...	7, Circular Garden Reach	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
620	Rano Nath	Tollygunge	...	Sorsuna	...	ditto	...	Do., Financial Department.
621	Saroda Prosad, B.A., B.L.	Nowabgunge	...	Kehapore	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
622	Shashi Bhusun	Bhowanipore	...	1, Kansaripara Road	...	ditto	...	Articled Clerk.
623	Shashi Bhusun	ditto	...	Holaram Bose's 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
624	Sri Krishna	Watgunge	...	11, Nazir Mahomed Ghat Manjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Do, Public Works Department.
625	Swish Chundra	Bhowanipore	...	12, Balloram Bose's Lane	...	ditto	...	Assistant, French Bank.
626	Syama Charan	Sonarpore	...	Kodalia	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Treasury Department.
627	Sydhoswar	Entally	...	8, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Do.
628	Tarini Churan	Chitpore	...	4, Rancee's Road, Paikpara	...	ditto	...	Merchant.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Tianna.	Village, road, or street.		
629 Ghose, Tarnack Nath	...	Dehi, Entally Road	Hindu	Government pensioner.
630 " Womesh Chundra	Entally	49, (huckerbero	ditto	Contractor
631 Guha, Baistab (haran	Bhowanipore	Nagar Bazar	ditto	Merchant
632 " Radha Krisna	Dum-Dum	Ilari Poddar's Ghat	ditto	Ditto.
633 Gupta, Apurva Kristo Sen	Chitpore	49, Sakariparah Lane	ditto	Cashier.
634 " Bepin Behary, B.A.	Bhowanipore	Halisahar	ditto	Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
635 " Brojo Kissen	Naihaty	9, Kalighat Road	ditto	Clerk.
636 " Kishori Mohan, M.A.	Bhowanipore	Halishahar	ditto	Professor, Hooghly College.
637 " Peary Mohun	Naihaty	Shahanagore	ditto	Sheristadar.
H				
638 Haldar, Basanta Cumar	Tallygunge	Gabbaria 9, yarr	...	Landholder.
639 " Bisewar	Kulpi	9, Kalighat, 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk.
640 " Deno Nath	Bhowanipore	Behala	...	do.
641 " Jadu Nath	Tallygunge	ditto	...	do., East Indian Railway.
642 " Kali Prosuno	ditto	ditto	...	ditto.
643 " Nurshing Chandra	Bhowanipore	22, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Lane	...	Clerk.
644 " Pasu Pati	ditto	29, Kalighat 2nd Lane	...	Translator High Court.
645 " Pran Krishna	Baduria	Gokuna	...	Zemindar.
646 " Preo Nath	Bhowanipore	4-1. Kalighat 2nd Lane	...	Clerk.
647 " Purna Chandra	ditto	22, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Lane	...	do.
648 Hazra, Gopi Nath	Ekbalpore	Sonai Road	...	do., Government Dockyard Office.
649 " Roma Nath	ditto	ditto	...	Timber Merchant.
J				
650 Jamadar Mohur Babuli	Kulpi	Menapaol	...	Mahomedan... Zemindar.
K				
651 Kabiraj, Grish Chandra	Beniapooker	1, Beniapooker Lane	Christian	Clerk.
652 Kerr, Durga Das	Balighhatta	8, Narikeldanga, Shastitollah	Hindu	do., Merchant's Office.
653 " Girish Chunder	Tallygunge	Russa Road, South	ditto	Pleader.
654 " Harish Chandra	Bussirhat	Nalkora	ditto	Zemindar.
655 " Mahav Chandra	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
656 " Sirish Chandra	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
657 " Eazi Odiodzumma	Deygunga	Khashlya	Mahomedan	Pensioner.
658 Khan, Belaet	Bankipore	Jangirghur	ditto	Zemindar.
659 " Rohimali	Dum-Dum	Sudder Bazar	ditto	Pensioner.

660	Koch, Srisidhur	...	Harba	...	Khantura	...	Hindu	...	Trader.
661	Koyal, Kanye Lal	...	Beniapooker	...	34, Beni-pooker Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
. L									
662	Laba, Lakhi Narayan	...	Watgunge	...	1, Ram Komal Moketjee's Lane	...	Hindu	...	Clerk, Treasury Office.
. M.									
663	Mandal, Aditya Charan	...	Nowabgunge	...	Echapore	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
664	" Brindaban	...	Watgunge	...	Baropooker	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
665	" Brojendro Nath	...	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
666	" Chundra Kumar	...	Tallygunge	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	Ditto.
667	" Grish Chandra	...	Bankipore	...	Sherpore	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear, Foujdari Court, Diamond Harbour.
668	" Kali Coomar	...	Diamond Harbour	...	Purulia	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
669	" Kali Krishna	...	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Ditto.
670	" Kader	...	Cossipore	...	Barrackpore Trunk Road	...	ditto	...	Ditto.
671	" Mohesh Chandra	...	Entally	...	Karmadanga Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
672	" Nil Gopal	...	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Bridge Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
673	" Syamlal	...	Ditto	...	60, Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Ditto.
674	" Upendro Krishno	...	Ditto	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Ditto.
675	" Mir, Korban Ali	...	Beniapooker	...	44, Kurrya	...	Mahomedan...	...	Landholder.
676	Mitter, Akhil Chunder	...	Baliaghatta	...	Shastitollah	...	Hindu	...	Watchmaker.
677	" Anoda Prosad	...	Joynagore	...	Joynagore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
678	" Amirta Lal	...	Chitpore	...	Hononali Chatterjee's Street, Tallah	...	ditto	...	Engineer.
679	" Beharilal	...	Baliaghatta	...	Soorah Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
680	" Beni Madhub	...	Garden Reach	...	Sonai	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
681	" Biddu Bhuson	...	Cossipore	...	46, Cossipore Road	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
682	" Rishu Chandra	...	Dum-Dum	...	Nympta	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Merchant's Office.
683	" Ehuban Mohan	...	Joynagore	...	Joynagore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar and Pleader.
684	" Brojo Nath	...	Bhowanipur	...	12, Boloram Bose's 1st, Lane	...	ditto	...	Attorney-at-Law.
685	" Chandra Coomar	...	Garden Reach	...	Sonai	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
686	" Charoo Chunder	...	Entally	...	4, Dehi, Entally	...	ditto	...	Do.
687	" Dwarka Nath	...	Bhowanipore	...	65, Puddapuker Road	...	ditto	...	Cashier.
688	" Gauga Charan	...	ditto	...	22, Rupnarayan Nanda's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
689	" Gopal Lal	...	Paliaghatta	...	Soorah	...	ditto	...	Broker.
690	" Haradhane	...	ditto	...	16, Jaganath Dutt's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Currency Office.
691	" Hem Chandra	...	Diamond Harbour	...	Boroni	...	ditto	...	School-master.
692	" Iswar Chander	...	Baliaghatta	...	17, Jaganath Dutt's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
693	" Jadab Chander	...	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear.
694	" Jadu Nath	...	Wa'gunge	...	Kidderpore Moonsheetollah	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
695	" Jadu Nath	...	ditto	...	64, Beniapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Do., Commissariat Godowns.
696	" Jogendra Nath	...	Joynagore	...	Joynagore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.

	NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
		Town.	Village, road, or street.		
697	Kali Coomar	...	32-33, Chakerbere	Hindu	Overseer.
698	Kali Krishna	...	35, Chakerbere Road	ditto	Clerk, Small Cause Court.
699	Kali Nath	...	3, Kootree Road	ditto	Clerk.
700	Kasi Chandra	...	5, Puddapoker Road	ditto	Pleader, Small Cause Court, Sealdah.
701	Khetter Mohan	...	4-33, Talabagan	ditto	Contractor.
702	Mohendra Nath	...	35, Chakerbere Road	ditto	Clerk, Comptroller-General's Office.
703	Mohesh Chandra	...	8, Jealaparah Road	ditto	do., Merchant's Office.
704	Nilmony	...	31, Bonomally Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Engineer.
705	Niratan	...	Jeaynagore	ditto	Zemindar.
706	Nim Narayan	...	Baripore	ditto	Chukdar.
707	Nobin Chandra	...	77, Puddapoker Road	ditto	Pensioner.
708	Protap Chunder	...	1, Dhobaparah Lane	ditto	Godown-keeper.
709	Raj Jogeswar	...	13, Puddapoker Road	ditto	Manager, Bengali Newspaper.
710	Raj Rajeswar	...	13, Puddapoker	ditto	Manager to the Firm of B. Rigold and Bagnull & Co.
711	Rakhal Dass	...	81, Beltollah Road	ditto	Record-keeper, 24-Pergunnahs Magistracy.
712	Ram Chandra	...	Daipur	ditto	Pensioner.
713	Ram Tarun	...	Arbelia (now Bussirhat)	ditto	School-master.
714	Romesh Chandra	...	63, Puddapoker Road	ditto	Clerk.
715	Ranjital	...	13, Dehi Entally Road	ditto	ditto, High Court.
716	Runglal	...	Nallapara	ditto	ditto.
717	Saroda Prosad	...	Alambazar	ditto	Contractor.
718	Sookamoy	...	Sabjibagan Chetla	ditto	Mukhtear, Revenue Office.
719	Srinath	...	55, Upper Circular Road	ditto	Clerk, Small Cause Court, Sealdah.
720	Suresh Chandra	...	Puddapoker	ditto	Clerk.
721	Thacoordas	...	11, Puddapoker Road	ditto	Contractor.
722	Trailakhya Nath	...	165, Russa Road (south)	ditto	Vakil, High Court.
723	Woopendra Nath	...	Raipur	ditto	Pleader.
724	Maitra, Abhaya Chandra	...	Rajpur Banerjeevara	ditto	Clerk.
725	Annoda Prosad	...	Malancha	ditto	Zemindar.
726	Jogendra Nath	...	Mirzapore	ditto	ditto.
727	Mohima Chunder	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
728	Mollah Bassiroodin	...	Dholla	Mahomedan	ditto.
729	Abdool Hamed	...	Molla Haut Road	ditto	Land-holder.
730	Moonahi Abdool Hamed	...	14, Sealdah Road	ditto	Contractor.
731	Ahmedullah	...	10, Chetlahat Road	ditto	Pleader.
732	Golam Rohaman	...	Joynagore	ditto	Draftsman.
733	Hesan Ali	...	Middle Road, Entally	ditto	...
734	Irfannullah	...	Gopalnagore	ditto	Zemindar.
735	Mogobar Rahaman	...	Soorah	ditto	Draftsman.

736	"	Mohamed Iswali	ditto	ditto	...	Clerk.
737	"	Mohamed Mosain	ditto	ditto	...	Zemindar.
738	"	Mohamed Jan	ditto	ditto	...	Merchant.
739	"	Moomrez	Cassipore	...	...	Aratdar.
740	"	Motullah	Ballygunge	...	...	Draftsman.
741	"	Reajuddin	Cassipore.	...	...	Aratdar.
742	"	Moonshee, Woozeer Ali	Tallygunge	...	...	Muktear.
743	"	"	Baniapukur	...	...	Draftsman.
744	"	Moulavi, Golan Kassen	Basirhat	...	...	Zemindar.
745	"	Naziruddin	Entally	...	...	Translator.
746	"	Syed Ali Hafez	Bhowanipore	...	...	Clerk, Commissioner's office, Presidency Division.
747	"	Mozoomdar, Barada Prosad	ditto	Hindu	...	sion.
748	"	Bolloram	ditto	ditto	...	Clerk.
749	"	Chandra Nath	Entally	...	...	Zemindar.
750	"	Dino Nath	Sonapore	...	...	Ditto.
751	"	Dwarka Nath	Watgunge	...	...	Assistant, Bengal Office.
752	"	Gopal Chandra	Naihati	...	...	Clerk, Inspector-General of Registration.
753	"	Girija Sanker	Bhowanipore	...	...	Vakil, High Court.
754	"	Hari Mohun	Basirhat	...	...	Muktear.
755	"	Kedar Nath	Sonarpur	...	...	Landholder.
756	"	Khettro Mohan	Basirhat	...	...	Clerk.
757	"	Nibaran Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	...	Clerk, Attorney's Office.
758	"	Preo Nath	Kulpi	...	...	Landowner.
759	"	Rajendra Nath	Basirhat	...	...	Zemindar.
760	"	Mrijee, Mahamed Egg	Beniapukur	...	Mahomedan	ditto.
761	"	Mukerjee, Abhoy Charan	Bhowanipore	...	Hindu	Clerk, Railway Office.
762	"	Abinash Chandra	ditto	...	...	Clerk.
763	"	Aghore Nath	Watgunge	...	...	Collector, Suburban Municipality.
764	"	Aghore Chunder	Entally	...	...	Clerk.
765	"	Akhil Chandra	Belliaghata	...	...	Landholder.
766	"	Akhoy Coomar	Bhowanipore	...	...	Muktear.
767	"	Ambika Charan	Acheepore	...	...	Landholder.
768	"	Ambika Charan	Sonarpore	...	...	Pleader.
769	"	Annodia Charan	Alipore	...	...	Teacher, Reformatory School, Alipore.
770	"	Annodia Prosad	Ultadingi	...	...	Landholder.
771	"	Ashutosh	Chitpore	...	...	Clerk, Railway Office.
772	"	Atul Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	...	Pleader, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
773	"	Bama Charan	ditto	...	...	Clerk.
774	"	Bama Charan	ditto	...	...	Pleader at Hooghli.
775	"	Bamapada	ditto	...	...	Clerk, East Indian Railway.
776	"	Basanta Coomar	ditto	...	...	Book-keeper.
777	"	Banemathub	Baranagore	...	...	...

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
778 Mukerjee, Benode Chandra	Chitpore	Birparah Road	Hindu	Clerk.
779 " Bepin Behari	ditto	18, Galiff Street	ditto	Teacher.
780 " Bipra Das	Bhowanipore	54, Puddapuker Road	ditto	Vakil, High Court.
781 " Brojo Mohan	ditto	1, Surjee Coomar Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk, Bengal Secretariat.
782 " Chunder Kumar	Busirhat	Bhabla	ditto	Zemindar.
783 " Chandra Shekher	Bhowanipore	28, Haldarparah Road	ditto	Pleader.
784 " Chiranjeeb	ditto	154, Russa Road (south)	ditto	Zemindar.
785 " Deno Nath	Entally	6, Shambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
786 " Dhurno Das	Bhowanipore	16, Iswar Chunder Gangoolie's Lane	ditto	do
787 " Digamber	Watgunge	Sastitolla Road	ditto	Cashier, Messrs. Teil & Co.
788 " Dwarka Nath	ditto	Puddapker, Kidderpore	ditto	Engineer.
789 " Dwarka Nath	Chitpore	1, Barrackpore Trunk	ditto	Assistant, Lyall Rennie & Co.
790 " Grish Chandra	Bhowanipore	13, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
791 " Gobind Chandra	Tallygunge	2, Gopal Chunder Banerjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk, Commissariat Examiner's Office.
792 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	Sorshoona	ditto	Clerk, Military Department.
793 " Gopal Chandra	Bhowanipore	Hazra Road, Beltolla, Nos. 72-73	ditto	Clerk, Road Cess Office.
794 " Gopal Chandra	Basirhat	Basirhat	ditto	Road Cess Overseer.
795 " Gopal Chandra	Watgunge	6, Watgunge Road	ditto	Contractor.
796 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	Gourbari Road	ditto	Clerk, P. & O. Co.
797 " Gopal Chandra	Entally	Dehi Entally	ditto	Landholder.
798 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	6, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
799 " Hara Dhone	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	ditto
800 " Haran Chandra	Bhowanipore	14, Sankariparah Road	ditto	Clerk.
801 " Haran Chandra	ditto	97, Kasariparah Road	ditto	Writer.
802 " Hari Das	Baranagore	Koti Ghatla	ditto	Merchant
803 " Hara Prosanna	Bhowanipore	6, Kalighat	ditto	Clerk, High Court.
804 " Hara Lal	Tallygunge	Shanagore Road	ditto	Pleader.
805 " Jadu Nath	Baraset	Baraset	ditto	Head Clerk, East Indian Railway Agent's Office.
806 " Jadu Nath	Bhowanipore	32, Sankariparah Lane	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
807 " Jadu Nath	Bhowanipore	22, Sankariparah Road	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
808 " Jadu Nath	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	Clerk, East Indian Railway.
809 " Jadoo Nath, B.L.	Baraset	Baraset	ditto	Pleader, Baraset
810 " Jagabandu	Bhowanipore	25, Chakerbere Road	ditto	Clerk.
811 " Jogendro Nath	Entally	9, Palmer's Bazar Road	ditto	ditto.
812 " Kala Chand	Sonarpur	Boral	ditto	Zemindar.
813 " Kala Chand	Bhowanipore	2, Rani Sankarie's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
814 " Kali Das	Watgunge	36, Paddapuker West Lane, Khiderpore	ditto	Store keeper, Public Works Department.
815 " Kali Nidhan	Kulpi	Singhsar	ditto	Landowner.
816 " Kali Shohaya	Chitpur	10, Tarak Nath Ghose's Lane, Talla	ditto	Muktear.

817	"	Kanti Chandra	Bhowanipur	...	13, Chaulaputty	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
818	"	Kanti Chandra	Entally	...	6, Samboo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
819	"	Karuna Sindhu	Bhowanipur	...	84, Kansareeparah	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court
820	"	Kadar Nath	ditto	...	Chakerbere Road	...	ditto	...	Treasurer.
821	"	Khogendra Nath	Watgunge	...	8, Paddapuker Street, Khiderpore	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
822	"	Khesat Chandra	ditto	...	2, Bishoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
823	"	Krishna Nath	Bhowanipur	...	Kasariarah	...	ditto	...	Translator, High Court.
824	"	Lally Mohun	ditto	...	36, Kalighat.	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Army Clothing Agency.
825	"	Madhu Sudan	Maniktalla	...	1, Kali Nath Banerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
826	"	Mohendra Nath	Tallygunge	...	Shahanagar	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
827	"	Mohendra Nath	Bankipore	...	Ghattakpur	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
828	"	Mahendronath	Nowabgunge	...	Panihatty	...	ditto	...	Supervisor in the Office of Exmr. of Ordnance.
829	"	Mahendronath	Bhowanipur	...	22, Sankaripara Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
830	"	Mahendronath	ditto	...	15, Bakul Bagan, 2nd Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto.
831	"	Mathuranath	Bhowanipur	...	19, Beltolah Road	...	ditto	...	ditto.
832	"	Mathamlal	Entally	...	57, Kamardanga Road	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
833	"	Nagendronath	Tallygunge	...	3, Gopal Chandra Bannerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Bengal Office.
834	"	Nandalal	Bhowanipur	...	34, Kalighat, Iswar Gangooly's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
835	"	Nandalal	ditto	...	27, Madhab Chatterjee's 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
836	"	Nibaran Chandra	ditto	...	64, Bholoram Bose's Ghat	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
837	"	Nilmoney	ditto	...	13, Kalighat, 3rd Lane	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
838	"	Nimchand	ditto	...	9, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, East Indian Railway, Agent's Office.
839	"	Nobin Chunder	Chitpore	...	Durgapur Lock Gate Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Small Cause Court, Sealdah.
840	"	Panchanan	Bhowanipur	...	68, Kolloram Bose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
841	"	Poresnath	Watgunge	...	8, Gangadhar Bannerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
842	"	Prankrishna	Chitpore	...	Talla	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
843	"	Prankristo	Watgunge	...	26, Pudoopuker West Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
844	"	Preonath	Chitpore	...	1, Barrackpur Trunk Road	...	ditto	...	Cash-keeper.
845	"	Radhika Prosed	Bhowanipur	...	Rassapaglia Road	...	ditto	...	District Engineer, 24-Pergunnahs.
846	"	Ram Kali	Barranagar	...	15, Sinthee, Shibtolla Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Merchant's Office.
847	"	Ranonath	Bhowanipur	...	22, Sankariparah Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
848	"	Rassicklal	Manicktollah	...	123, Manicktollah Road	...	ditto	...	Money-lender.
849	"	Rassicklal	Bhowanipur	...	24, Sankariparah Road	...	ditto	...	Assistant Cashier.
850	"	Shama Charan	ditto	...	12, Kamarpura	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Moonsiff's Court.
851	"	Shadhu Charan	Nowabgunge	...	Nona	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
852	"	Shib Chandra	Bhowanipur	...	39, Jellapara Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
853	"	Srikanth	Watgunge	...	Watgunge	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
854	"	Srinarayan	Entally	...	Dehi Entally Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
855	"	Srinath	Bhowanipur	...	14, Kamarpura Road	...	ditto	...	Storekeeper, Garrison Engineer's Office.
856	"	Srinath	ditto	...	13, Strand Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
857	"	Surendranath	Baranagar	...	Prannath Chowdhurie's Lane	...	ditto	...	Money-lender.
858	"	Syama Charan	Bhowanipur	...	14, Rup Chand Mookerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
859	"	Syamlal	ditto	...	24, Sankariparah Road	...	ditto	...	do.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
860 Mukerjee,	Umbica Charan ...	42, Kansariparah Road	Hindu	(lerk, Atorney's Office.
861 " "	Woomesh Chandra	7, Paddapuker Square	ditto	Clerk.
862 " "	Woomesh Chandra	24, Sankariparah Road	ditto	do., Calcutta Municipality.
863 " "	Woomesh Chandra	1, Kalighat 3rd Lane	ditto	Zemindar.
864 Mukhopadhyay,	Bhutnath ...	Behala	ditto	Clerk, Accountant-General's Office.
865 " "	Dwarka Nath ...	Cochooa	ditto	Gantidar.
866 " "	Nobin Chandra	Behala	ditto	Pensioner.
867 " "	I'tambar ...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
868 " "	Prolad Chandra	Sarsoona	ditto	Clerk.
869 " "	Preonath ...	Khalsati	ditto	Gantidar.
870 " "	Rakhal Chandra	Sharshoona	ditto	Clerk.
871 " "	Shushi Bhusan...	Barisha	ditto	do.
872 " "	Shushi Bhusan...	Behala	ditto	do.
873 Mullick, Hari Nath	...	7, Bollaram Bose's Lane	ditto	do.
874 " "	Jadunath ...	7a, Puddoyooker Road	ditto	Sub-Auditor.
875 " "	Jagabandhoo ...	1, Boloram Bose's 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk, Pay Examiner's Office.
876 Prosunno Kumer	...	Harinavi	ditto	Clerk.
877 " "	Radha Kanta ...	17, Onrait's 1st Lane	ditto	do.
878 " "	Radha Madhub...	ditto	ditto	do., Public Works Department.
879 " "	Radha Gobinda...	No. 4, Bulloram Bose's Lane	ditto	do.
880 " "	Radha Roman ...	17, Onrait's 1st Lane	ditto	do.
881 Mustafi, Jadab Chandra	...	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	ditto	do.
882 Nag, Kailas Chandra	...	22, Garpar Road	ditto	Landholder.
883 Choudhary, Kunja Behary	...	Arbelia, at present Bassirhat	ditto	Pleader, Munsif's Court.
884 " "	Trailakhya Nath	Taragonia	ditto	Zemindar.
885 Nawab Golam Rohim	...	Tallygunge	Mahomedan...	
886 Nasker Golam Hussien	...	Mohanpur	ditto	Landowner.
887 Nath, Grish Chandra	...	39, Pepalpatti Road	Hindu	Clerk.
888 " "	Nil Kanth	25, Beniapuker Road	ditto	Compositor.
889 Neogi, Bindaban	...	Wooterparah	ditto	Clerk.
890 " "	Mohendra Nath	1, Ganjawalla Gulli	ditto	Zemindar.
891 " "	Roma Neth	Bardi Das Temple Street	ditto	Clerk.
892 " "	Srinath	15, Onrait's 1st Lane	ditto	do.
893 Nuudy, Gobindo Dutt	...	1, Mohesh Choudhuri's Lane	ditto	Assistant, High Court.
894 " "	Heralal	41, Bani Madhub Nandan's Lane	ditto	Muktear.

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895	Pal, Aminto Lal	Entally	2, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk Bengal Office.
896	" Bani Madhab	Cossipur	Wooterparah	ditto	Merchant.
897	" Brindaban Chandra	Bhowanipur	104, Kasaripara	ditto	Clerk.
898	" Hem Chunder	Entally	2, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	do.
899	" Kali Puddo	ditto	11, Onrait's 1st Lane	ditto	do.
900	" Modhu Sudan	Cossipur	Barrackpore Road	ditto	Merchant.
901	" Mohir Lal	Entally	12, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
902	" Probooth Chandra	ditto	2, ditto	ditto	do.
903	" Tarini Churn	Tallygunge	Moodially	ditto	do.
904	" Tin Cowri	Cossipur	Barrackpore Road	ditto	Merchant.
905	" Woopendro Chandra	Baniapukur	3, Baniapukur Road	ditto	Contractor.
906	Pandit, Pran Nath	Bhowanipur	50, Pepulputti Road	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
907	" Abhoy Churn	Sonarpore	Chingripota	ditto	Clerk.
908	" Anando Gopal	Entally	59, Kamerdanga Road	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
909	Paulit, Brojo Lal	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
910	" Kalipuddo	ditto	11, Convent Lane	ditto	Teacher.
911	Potitendo, Syama Churn	Bhowanipur	54, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road	ditto	Zemindar.
912	Pattra, Mohendra Narain	Kulpee	Belpukheria	ditto	ditto.
913	Prince Fyazooddin	Tollygunge	Tallygunge Seramehal	Mahomedan	Political Stipend holder.
914	" Rohimooddin	ditto	Tallygunge	ditto	Zemindar.

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915	Raja Baroda Kanto Roi	Baduria	Khargachi	Hindu	Zemindar.
916	Roy, Aboni Nath	ditto	Pooria	ditto	ditto.
917	" Ambica Churn	Bhowanipur	75, Chuckerbere Road, North	Convert	Pensioner.
918	" Bhola Nath	Garden Reach	Sonai, 4th Lane	Hindu	Teacher.
919	" Chunder Nath	Dhacooriah	Pooria	ditto	Zemindar.
920	" Chunder Kanto	Bhowanipur	30, Chunder Nath Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Clerk, Medical Store.
921	" Coomar Doulat Chunder	Cossipur	Barrackpore Road	Hindoo	Zemindar.
922	" Dwarka Nath	Harwah	Menakhan	ditto	Manager, Port Canning Company.
923	" Monohur Chunder	Cossipur	Barrackpore Road	ditto	Zemindar.
924	" Gobindo Chunder	Bhowanipur	100 Kalli Ghat Road	ditto	Clerk, Calcutta Municipality.
925	" Gopee Nath	ditto	31, Gobindo Bose's Lane	ditto	Pleader.
926	" Hurri Prosad	Bhowanipur	43, Rup Nundun Nundun's Lane	ditto	Zemindar.
927	" Jodu Bhuson	Basirhat	Dhancoora	ditto	Teacher.
928	" Jogendro Nath	Cossipur	Cossipur Ghat Road	ditto	Zemindar.
929	" Jogesh Chunder	Bhowanipur	30, Chunder Nath Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Clerk, Presidency Commissioner's Office.
930	" Jogesh Chunder	ditto	51, Chaulputi Road	ditto	Vakil, High Court.
931	" Kalli Coomar	ditto	9, Halderpara Road	ditto	Teacher.
932	" Kamini Mohun	ditto	Potet Dandee's Lane	ditto	Clerk, High Court.

NAME		PLACE OF ABODE		Race.	Quality or business.
		Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
933	Roy, Kisor Mohun	...	15, Balligunge Circular Road	Hindoo	Pleaser, High Court.
934	" Krishno Kissors	...	Shola	ditto	Landholder
935	" Lakhi Kanth	...	62, Russa Road (North)	ditto	Muktear, High Court.
936	" Mohini Mohun	...	Chuckerbere Road	ditto	ditto.
937	" Nim Chand alias Tara Chand	...	Barisa	...	...
938	" Nobonarain	Tallygunge	3, Gopalnagore Road	ditto	Zemindar.
939	" Poorno Chandra	Alipur	9, Bakul Bagan, 1st Lane	ditto	Pleaser, Alipur Moonsif's Court.
940	" Raj Narain	Bhowanipur	15, Ujper Circular Road	ditto	Accountant, Alipur Jail.
941	" Ram Lall	Baliaghatta	16, Rani Madhub Nundun's 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk, Bank of Bengal.
942	" Sarut Chandra	Bhowanipur	Shibhatti	ditto	do. High Court.
943	" Satish Chunder	Basirhat	Kutighatta	ditto	Zemindar and pleader.
944	" Shib Chandra	Barranagore	Gopalnagore	ditto	Pleaser, Sealdah Court.
945	" Shoshi Bhoosun	Alipore	5, Onrait's 2nd Lane	ditto	Merchant.
946	" Upendro Nath	Entally	3, ditto	ditto	Clerk.
947	" Upendro Nath	ditto	Poorah	ditto	do.
948	" Roy Choudhuri, Ardho Chunder	Baduria	Panibhatti	ditto	Zemindar.
949	" Bhubon Mohun	Nawabgunge	Takee	ditto	ditto.
950	" Chunder Nath	Hasnabad	Beokati Minakhan	ditto	ditto.
951	" Girja Nath	ditto	Cassipur Road	ditto	ditto and Manager of Port Canning Company.
952	" Gyanundo Coomar	Cassipur	Takee	ditto	Zemindar.
953	" Hem Nath	Hasnabad	ditto	ditto	ditto.
954	" Keder Nath	ditto	Sadepore	ditto	ditto.
955	" Krishno Chunder	ditto	ditto	ditto	Gantidar and Schoolmaster.
956	" Monmotho Nath	Cassipur	Cassipur Road	ditto	Zemindar.
957	" Prosunno Coomar	Hasnabad	Takee	ditto	ditto.
958	" Prosunno Coomar	Ballygunge	Olooberiah	ditto	ditto.
959	" Rajendro Nath	Hasnabad	...	ditto	Clerk.
960	" Ramdass	Dum-Dum	Birati	ditto	Zemindar.
961	" Rama Prosad	Hasnabad	Saidpore	ditto	Vice-Chairman, Municipality.
962	" Shib Chunder	Nawabgunge	Panibhatti	ditto	Zemindar.
963	" Shotis Chunder	Hasnabad	Takee	ditto	ditto.
964	" Surji Nath	Tallygunge	Barisha	ditto	ditto.
965	Rudra, Nil Madhub	Palliaghatta	Soorah	ditto	Sub-Registrar.
966	Sadkhan Haradhone	...	...	...	Jeweller.
967	Sastri, Hurro Prosad, M.A.	Cassipur	Cassipur Road	ditto	...
		Nailhatti	Nailhatti	ditto	...
					Trademan.
					Teacher, Sanskrit College.

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968	Sen, Akhil Chandra	Bhowanipur	104, Kassariparah Road	ditto	Vakil, High Court.
969	" Amirto Lall	Dum-Dum	Dum-Dum	ditto	Merchant.
970	" Behari Lall	Atchupur	Talari	ditto	Contractor.
971	" Behari Churn	Bhowanipur	35, Chuckerbaria	ditto	ditto.
972	" Brojo Lall	ditto	31, Chuckerbaria	ditto	Clerk, Office of Examiner of Clothing Agency.
973	" Chundro Kanto	ditto	148, Russa Road (South)	ditto	do.
974	" Gopal Chunder	Naihati	Garifa	ditto	do., Audit Office, E. B. Railway, Seald h.
975	" Jognt Chunder	Bhowanipur	38, Rup Narain Nundan's Lane	ditto	do.
976	" Kali Kissen	ditto	49, Sankarcepara Lane	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
977	" Kassi Kanto	ditto	53, Strand Road	ditto	Vakil, ditto.
978	" Loke Nath	Baniapukur	23, Matibagan Road	ditto	Clerk.
979	" Nil Madhub	Bhowanipur	21, Russa Road	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
980	" Mohadeb	ditto	13, Pacoortolla Road	ditto	Clerk, ditto.
981	" Moni Mohun	Tallygunge	Russa	ditto	Teacher.
982	" Nundo Lall	Naihati	Garifa	ditto	Landholder.
983	" Shah, Brahmanund	Baliaghatta	Baliaghatta	ditto	Merchant.
984	" Prince Hoormorz	Tallygunge	Tallygunge	Mahomedan	Pensioner.
985	" Rodhu Nundun	Dum-Dum	Dum-Dum	Hindu	Merchant.
986	" Woopendro Nath	Basirhat	Dhankuray	ditto	Zemindar.
987	" Sheikh, Moni Raddin	Bhowanipur	14, Banimadhub Nundan's Lane	Mahomedan	Clerk.
988	" Moheerdin	Manicktollah	14, Munsheepara Lane	ditto	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.
989	" Nowabjan	Baniapukur	26, Butcherkhanna	ditto	Pleader.
990	" Shyamshali, Munshi	ditto	24, Koyrabazar Road	ditto	Overseer, Municipality.
991	" Shobirath	Watgunge	141, Cirenlar Garden Reach	ditto	Clerk
992	" Shome, Gopal Chunder	Bhowanipur	25, Chaulputty Road	Hindu	Clerk, Government Dockyard.
993	" Sil, Boikanth Nath	Watgunge	52, Paddopuker West Land Khidirpore	ditto	Contractor.
994	" Behari Lall	ditto	52, ditto	ditto	Attorney's Clerk.
995	" Bhola Nath	ditto	20, ditto	ditto	School-Master.
996	" Singh, Annoda Prosad	Bhaduria	Arbellia	ditto	Zemindar.
997	" Coomar Indro Narain	(hitpur	Barrackpur	ditto	Overseer, Suburban Municipality.
998	" Chintaharan	Eutally	Eutally	ditto	School Master.
999	" Dwarka Nath	Do.	Komardanga Road	ditto	Mooktear, High Court.
1000	" Girish Chunder	Bhowanipur	14, Baltola Road	ditto	Clerk.
1001	" Geool Chunder	Dum-Dum	Sultanpur, Dum-Dum	ditto	Contractor.
1002	" Gopal Chunder	Bhowanipur	27, Puddopuker Road	ditto	Mooktear, Diamond Harbour Fouzdari Court.
1003	" Jodoo Nath	Bankipur	Madourhat	ditto	Landowner.
1004	" Nobin Chunder	Mothurapur	Mothurapur	ditto	Zemindar.
1005	" Raja Poorno Chauder	Chitpur	Barrackpur Road	ditto	ditto
1006	" Sarut Chander	Do.	Ditto	ditto	Clerk.
1007	" Serish Chander	"	53, Kamardanga Road	ditto	do., Superintendent, Govt. Printing Office.
1008	" Shib Chander	Bhowanipur	53, Paddapuker Road	ditto	Merchant.
1009	" Wodhiab Chauder	Baniapukur	19, Hutawalla Gali	ditto	Clerk.
1010	" Womesh Chauder	Chitpur	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	ditto	

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
1011 Sirkar, Benode Behari	...	Ramkomul Mookherjee's Lane	Hindu	...
1012 Debendro Nath	...	Kali Coomar Banerjee's Lane	ditto	...
1013 Dhurno Dass	...	6, Tarruck Dass's Tank Lane	ditto	...
1014 Durga Dass	...	Ditto ditto	ditto	...
1015 Gobur Dhone	...	Circular Garden Reach	ditto	...
1016 Huri Krishna	...	Chanuck	ditto	...
1017 Jad-o Nath	...	66, South Road, Entally	ditto	...
1018 Jogodish Chandra	...	Poora	ditto	...
1019 Joy Krishna	...	Chanuck	ditto	...
1020 Kali Prosuno	...	Barrackpur Road	ditto	...
1021 Moti Lall	...	Monsheetolla Lane	ditto	...
1022 Nepal Chandra	...	3, Chuckerbaria Road	ditto	...
1023 Nobin Chunder	...	Sosthitollah	ditto	...
1024 Rajkrishna	...	Sonai, 1st Lane	ditto	...
1025 Rasick Lall	...	142, Russapugla Road	ditto	...
1026 Russick Lall	...	Chashadhobaparah Road	ditto	...
1027 Rona Nath, B.A., B.L.	...	Shorisa	ditto	...
1028 Sib Chundra	...	22, Bokul Bagan Road	ditto	...
1029 Tarapuddo	...	Tallygunge Road	ditto	...
1030 Taruck Nath, B.A.	...	Baraset	ditto	...
1031 Wooma Churn	...	Sorisa	ditto	...
1032 Lukhi Narain	...	ditto	ditto	...
1033 Preo Nath	...	Wooterpara	ditto	...
1034 Sunlye, Chandra Nath	...	Sunlypara-Road	ditto	...
1035 Sur, Kunjo Behari	...	16, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	...
1036 Syed Moonshi Anwarally	...	29, Ram Mohun Dutt's Lane	ditto	...
T.				
1037 Tarafdar, Shoshee Bhosun	...	Baduria	...	...
	...	Bitheeri	ditto	...

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE;

The 31st May 1886.

A. FORBES,

Officiating Collector.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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SYSTEM OF THEFTS CARRIED ON IN BENGAL AND ASSAM BY A GANG OF UP-COUNTRY BOATMEN.

No. 4147, dated Fort William, the 22nd April 1886.

From—J. C. VEASKY, Esq., Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WITH reference to your No. 752J of 12th February last, and connected correspondence, I have the honour to submit a note on the system of thefts carried on in Bengal and Assam by a gang of boatmen from the North-Western Provinces, and on the steps taken to track and disperse them.

2. In February 1885, in consequence of a complaint that several maunds of rice and about Rs. 400 in cash had been stolen from boats moored at a place on the Ganges called Choroktola, fifteen miles from Rampore Beaulah, an up-country boat lying near was searched, when a quantity of property, chiefly jewellery, was found cleverly hidden away in a manner which at once excited suspicion; and information given by members of the crew led to the recovery of other articles secreted on boats which had already started to return up-stream.

3. Further enquiry elicited facts which led to my putting the case in charge of specially selected officers, and it then transpired that the men arrested were members of a gang who had for years past been in the habi-

of coming down from Mirzapore, their head-quarters, with cargoes of curry-stones, and that, under pretence of selling these, they committed thefts and robberies both by land and water. The gang, who were 60 or 70 strong, and owned at least ten boats, were well organized, having correspondents at Dacca, Mirzapore, and Serajgunge, who disposed of the property stolen, remitted the proceeds, and provided legal assistance and witnesses to respectability for any one unlucky enough to be arrested. The men too changed from boat to boat as occasion required, thus rendering identification extremely difficult. They of course gave false names and addresses, whilst their field of operation was an extensive one, ranging from Bhagulpore to Dacca, and from Dhubri to Serajgunge. Several of them too were old offenders and ex-convicts who, as residents of another province, had escaped surveillance and been lost to sight.

4. I do not propose to go into the details of the different cases which have been established, and it will be sufficient to say here that an investigation lasting over many weeks, and carried on in several districts, resulted in the arrest of 48 men charged in fifteen cases, in which property was taken to the value of Rs. 6,000, over half of which has been recovered. Of the men sent up, most of them in more than one case, 38 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

5. Of these fifteen cases, twelve ended in a conviction, but it is to be regretted that the principal one, in which sixteen men were committed to the Sessions as members of a gang of thieves, broke down, the Judge dissenting from the assessors, who were for a conviction.

6. As evidencing the boldness of the gang, it may be mentioned that, whilst the cases were pending, one of their chief supporters—a man in whose name parcels were registered and money-orders taken out—arrived in Rajshanye from Mirzapore bent on undertaking the defence of his clients, and evidently believing he could not be touched. He was arrested and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 414, Penal Code, for assisting in the disposal of stolen property, and the conviction should have an excellent effect.

7. The publicity attending these proceedings, and the general success which has characterised them, will, it is hoped, have the effect of putting the riverside population and boatmen generally on their guard, and of impressing on the Mirzapore police the necessity for keeping a closer supervision on the movements of the bad characters who have made that district their head-quarters; for it is estimated that in one way and another not less than a hundred and fifty persons, residents of a belt of villages near the town of Mirzapore, were interested in the movements of the gang which has now been, I hope, effectually exposed and broken up.

The 4th June 1886.—The following papers are published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A VETERINARY SCHOOL IN BENGAL.

No. 391T.—R., dated Darjeeling, the 25th May, 1886.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Department,
To—The Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 415, dated 3rd April 1886, submitting a scheme for the establishment and working of a veterinary school in these provinces, at a cost of Rs. 25,000 a year, the sum entered in the current budget. You propose to open the school at Bhagulpore, with an establishment as to the cost of which you give complete details; to add instruction in agriculture and surveying to the veterinary course; to grant stipends of five rupees a month each to 30 students; and to guarantee employment to those who may complete the college course.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to visit Bhagulpore during the ensuing rainy season, when a final decision can be arrived at as to the suitability of that station as the site of a veterinary school. You state that the barracks and cantonment grounds there, which are no longer required for troops, can be obtained free of cost from the Military and Public Works Departments, and this is immediate advantage of great importance, with reference to the narrow limits of the resources immediately available for building purposes. Bhagulpore is as favourably situated for the purpose as any station in the mofussil, being intermediate between Bengal and Behar, and connected by rail with both. It is, however, understood that it may yet be possible to open the school in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and any alternative proposals which may be made for adopting that course will be considered with care.

3. The proposals which you make as to the establishment and other expenses of the school have the general approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a representation will be made to the Government of India with a view to procuring the necessary sanction to the appointment of the Superintendent.

4. The course of study which you suggest is approved, with the exception of the provision made for teaching agriculture and surveying. From an educational point of view, these subjects are not connected with the veterinary art, the study of which will by itself fully occupy the time of the students. Questions connected with the cure of cattle and the improvement of breeds are natural adjuncts to such an institution as that which it is proposed to found. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the proposal to give an appointment in connection with the school to a Cirencester scholar, who has undergone a course of veterinary instruction. These gentlemen have been given special inducements to qualify themselves for such posts as it is now proposed to create, and it is a source of disappointment that Government has not been able to do more for them in the way of finding suitable employment.

5. A certain number of scholarships may be given to encourage diligence, but it is hoped that it will not be necessary to attract pupils by offering to give them stipends. On the contrary, it is expected that the scholars will pay moderate fees as a return for the tuition received. The great demand for employment in Bengal fully justifies the charging of fees for any education which leads to remunerative occupation, and there is a better chance of securing a high class of students where instruction is not eleemosynary. This rule would, however, admit of exceptions, and some few stipendiary students might be admitted, as at Seebpore, from among those who had been best at primary and middle schools.

6. The proposal to guarantee employment to a definite number of passed students is accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. It is expected that the larger zamindars and municipalities will render valuable assistance in this respect, but Government, in opening a new profession, must be prepared to undertake a certain, though limited, responsibility for the future of its pioneers.

No. 415, dated Calcutta, the 3rd April 1886.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Director of the Agricultural Department in Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 778—136 Agri., dated 2nd March 1886, directing me to submit proposals for the establishment and future working of a veterinary school in the Lower Provinces, for which you state that a provision of Rs 25,000 has been made in the budget estimate of 1886-87.

2. In reply, I beg to submit in this letter the proposals called for by Government. In order, however, that it may be understood, why they have assumed a shape which, it will be observed, is somewhat different from what was originally contemplated, it may, in order to obviate the necessity for reference to previous correspondence, be desirable that I should briefly recapitulate the history of the question.

3. Reports of severe outbreaks of cattle-disease from various parts of these Provinces have for many years back reached the Government of Bengal, and the question of preventing or mitigating these visitations has from time to time received attention. The question was brought into special prominence in 1868-69, when a Commission was appointed by the Supreme Government to enquire generally into Indian cattle plagues and to report on the measures which might be adopted to check their ravages. The Commissioners, in their report submitted in 1871, suggested various precautions to prevent the spread of disease on the appearance of epidemics, but laid particular stress on the need of a skilled agency for the special object of imparting instruction in veterinary science, and training a class of natives for service among the people, whether as Government officers or private practitioners.

4. Arising out of discussions connected with a virulent outbreak of cattle disease in Chota Nagpore in 1873, a proposal was made by the local officers for the establishment of a veterinary class in connection with the Medical College in Calcutta for the purpose of training Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Native Doctors in veterinary practice. The Medical College authorities, having been consulted on the subject, expressed themselves strongly impressed with the necessity for the establishment of a veterinary college, but were opposed to the proposal to mix up medical with veterinary training. Enquiry was made at that time of the Government of India whether there was any prospect of the establishment of a separate veterinary college in Calcutta, and it was ascertained that there was no immediate prospect of any such college being established. Sir George Campbell accordingly allowed the matter to drop.

5. In 1882 Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in his despatch No. 21RW, dated 20th April 1882, called the attention of the Government of India to the subject of the great prevalence of cattle-disease in India and the great loss which it caused, and pointed out that "there is none which deserves the earlier or more careful consideration of the Agricultural Departments than being organised in accordance with the recommendation of the Famine Commission." Lord Hartington desired to be informed, after such reference to Local Governments as might be deemed requisite, what steps had been taken and what steps it was proposed to take, to give effect to the recommendation of the Commission of 1869.

6. In 1883 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, before the receipt from the Government of India of the Secretary of State's despatch, in a resolution dated 22nd January, recorded his opinion that the time had arrived when

K. MacLeod, A.C., M.D., F.R.C.S., } President.
Surgeon-Major.

J. H. B. Hallen, B.C.S. & F.R.C.V.S., } Members.
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.
T. Greenhill, M.R.C.V.S.

the question of opening a veterinary school in Calcutta should be taken up and definitely settled. He referred it for enquiry to a Committee of gentlemen named

in the margin, to whom the despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State was subsequently referred for consideration.

The report of the Committee was submitted to the Government of India with Mr. Macaulay's letter No. 750, dated 7th April 1883, but the Lieutenant-Governor withheld the expression of his views upon it at that time because, as remarked in Mr. Macaulay's letter, it was his intention to submit proposals for the organisation of a veterinary establishment in connection with the scheme of a Central Board in a somewhat different form to that recommended by the Committee. The scheme for the formation of a Central Board was not, however, adopted and the establishment of a veterinary establishment in connection with it accordingly fell through. But Sir Rivers Thompson desired, at the same time, that the subject should be again taken up in connection with the formation of an Agricultural Department for these Provinces, and the papers were accordingly transferred to me.

7. The Committee appointed in 1883 suggested three plans of different degrees of expensiveness, namely—

- (a) Where the grounds are bought and all buildings erected.
- (b) Where grounds are bought and some additional buildings only are raised.
- (c) Where house and grounds are rented and some additional buildings raised.

In case (a) the initial outlay on buildings and land would be Rs. 44,000; in case (b) it would be Rs. 41,000; while in case (c) the rental would be Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month, and the additional buildings and fittings and furnishings would cost Rs. 16,000. In all three cases alike the cost of establishment, keep of cattle, and stipends of 60 students is estimated at Rs. 29,224 per annum.

The estimated cost of the school, as proposed by the Committee, would therefore be—

			Initial outlay for land and buildings.	Establishment.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In case (a)	...	...	44,000	29,224	73,224
Do. (b)	...	...	41,000	29,224	70,224
Do. (c)	...	...	16,000	29,224	47,624
		{ Rent	2,400		

The Committee's proposals were made, it is to be observed, on the assumption that the school was to be established in Calcutta or its neighbourhood.

The least expensive of them would involve an immediate initial outlay of Rs. 18,400 and an annual expenditure of Rs. 29,224. But it was found to be impossible to set aside more than Rs. 25,000 from Provincial funds for the purpose of establishing a veterinary college during the financial year which has just expired, and Sir Rivers Thompson did not deem it right in the present state of the finances to ask the Government of India for a grant-in-aid. Nothing could therefore be done last year, nor can any of the three schemes recommended by the Committee be adopted within the coming year, with the sum of Rs. 25,000 which is alone available, if the school is to be opened in Calcutta or its neighbourhood, where the rent of suitable house accommodation and of ground is so high as to be prohibitive.

8. It has, however, been ascertained that the barracks and cantonment grounds at Bhagulpore, which are no longer required for troops, can be obtained free of cost from the Military and Public Works Departments for the purpose of opening a school there. These barracks, for the dismantlement of which orders were about to issue, seem to be admirably suited for the purposes of a veterinary school. The soldiers' lines can be utilised to provide quarters for the students. There is suitable house accommodation for the Superintendent, and there will be no difficulty in providing sheds for the cattle. Thus the initial outlay for land and buildings contemplated by the Committee can be saved. Moreover Bhagulpore has other advantages over Calcutta as the home of a veterinary school. It is more healthy and it is more central, being situated between Behar and Chota Nagpore on the one side and Bengal on the other, and a school at Bhagulpore is therefore more likely to attract students from all parts of the Province, and they will be exposed to fewer temptations there than in Calcutta or its neighbourhood. For these reasons I would propose that the school be opened at Bhagulpore and not in Calcutta.

<i>Establishment.</i>			
Teaching staff	Monthly. Rs.	Annual. Rs.	
1 Superintendent and Professor ...	900		
1 Assistant Superintendent ...	225		
1 Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology ...	80		
1 Lecturer on Materia Medica ...	80		
Total ...	1,285	15,420	
<i>Working Establishment.</i>			
1 Hospital overseer ...	40		
10 Coolies at Rs. 8 each ...	80		
1 Compounder ...	5		
1 Writer ...	25		
4 Sweepers at Rs. 7 each ...	28		
3 Malis at Rs. 10, Rs. 8, and Rs. 7 ...	25		
1 Bhicchi ...	7		
1 Bearer at Rs. 8, and 1 farash at Rs. 7 ...	15		
4 Punkah-pullers at Rs. 4 each ...	16		
Total ...	241	2,892	
<i>Stipends.</i>			
30 Students at Rs. 5 each ...	300	3,600	
Total ...		21,912	
Deduct eight months' wages for punkah-wallahs ...		128	
Total ...		21,784	
Add for keeping 100 cattle at Rs. 6 a month ...		7,200	
Add for contingencies at Rs. 20 a month ...		240	
Total ...		29,224	

9. Assuming that this proposal is accepted, the annual cost of the requisite establishment, feed of cattle, stipends of students, and contingent expenses on the scale (c) proposed by the Committee would, as shown in the margin be Rs. 29,224. To this must be added the sum necessary to provide fittings and furnishings, estimated by the Committee at Rs 4,000, thus making in all Rs. 33,224. The amount provided in the sanctioned budget is, however, only Rs. 25,000, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 8,224. In order to get over this difficulty, I have, in consultation with Dr. MacLeod, the President of the Committee, revised the scale of establishment and of working expenses so as to bring the total cost down to Rs. 25,000. Thus curtailed, Dr. MacLeod and myself would recommend some such scale as the following, the details of which might be modified in consultation with the Superintendent when he is appointed, it being understood that the total cost of the institution to Government shall in no case exceed the sum of Rs. 25,000 per annum:—

<i>Establishment.</i>			
Teaching Staff.	Monthly. Rs.	Annual. Rs.	
1 Superintendent and Professor on Rs. 300 per month over his staff pay ...	900		
1 Assistant Superintendent ...	250		
1 Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology ...	50		
1 „ on Materia Medica ...	50		
Total ...	1,250	15,000	
<i>Working Establishment.</i>			
1 Hospital Overseer ...	30		
6 Coolies at Rs. 5 each ...	30		
1 Compounder ...	5		
1 Writer ...	25		
4 Sweepers at Rs. 5 each ...	20		
3 Malis at Rs. 6 ...	18		
1 Bhisti at Rs. 5 ...	5		
1 Bearer at Rs. 6 and farash at Rs. 6 ...	12		
Total ...	145	1,740	
Add for 4 punkha-pullers at Rs. 4 for four months ...		64	
		1,804	
<i>Stipends.</i>			
30 Students at Rs. 5 each ...	150	1,800	
Keeping of 50 cattle at Rs. 6 a month ...	300	3,600	
Contingencies ...	20	240	
Total ...		22,444	
Add for fittings and furnishings ...		2,556	
GRAND TOTAL ...		25,000	

10. As to the course of instruction, the subjects to be taught, the number and qualification of students, I would follow generally the recommendations of the Committee with certain modifications, some of which are rendered necessary by the curtailment in the proposed expenditure, and others, it is hoped, will add to the efficiency and usefulness of the school. Among these modifications, one is that I would combine elementary instruction in agriculture, theoretical and practical, and in surveying, with veterinary education. This instruction I would have imparted through the agency of the Assistant Superintendent of the School, who should be a Cirencester graduate. I would also utilise the services of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in making tours in the interior, especially during the recess, wherever severe epidemic may break out, and also in ascertaining what can be done towards introducing new and better breeds of cattle in Government estates, or what existing breeds might be crossed with advantage.

11. Private landowners have often been blamed for having hitherto failed to make any attempt to improve the breed of cattle in Bengal, or to stay the deterioration of existing breeds. But it would seem that it is hardly open to Government or its officers to reproach others for *laches* of this kind, when Government has itself done so little in the vast areas under its own immediate control and management. There prevails, I have been assured in the course of my tours, a strong and general feeling among zemindars, European planters, and other classes, that it is necessary to do something towards the improvement of the breed of cattle in Bengal and Behar. Nobody who has observed the rapid appropriation of village pastures for cultivation, in Behar especially, in recent years, the destruction of old mango groves without plantation of young trees; the miserable condition of the emaciated cattle seen languidly nibbling stunted tufts of grass in the parched lands of that part of the country, during certain months of the year, will be disposed to deny that it is very desirable to do something, if we only knew what to do. The question is, however, one of extreme difficulty. In districts like Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, Sarun and Patna, with a population almost entirely agricultural, of nearly 900 to the square mile, hard pressed for the means of subsistence, and with great consequent competition for land, it is almost impossible to check the appropriation of village pastures for cultivation, or the destruction of groves for the provision of timber and fuel. The result is that there is not at present sufficient supply of food for cattle, and the supply of fodder is yearly becoming less and less. The question of adding to the supply of food, which is closely connected with the question of preventing mortality, and is a necessary antecedent to the question of improving the quality of existing stocks, is, however, one of so much difficulty that it cannot be dealt with here, and can scarcely be regarded at best without a feeling of despair. This much may however be said that if anything is to be done in the direction of improving the cattle of these provinces, the first thing necessary is to acquire information as to what breeds can be usefully introduced or crossed with existing breeds. This information is not at present available in Bengal, nor, as far as I know, is there any person in these provinces who is competent to give such advice on the question as might be safely acted upon. An expert such as the Superintendent of the proposed veterinary school should be, would soon be able to give valuable and trustworthy advice to Government on these questions, and there would not, I conceive, be very great difficulty in acting on such advice, in khas mehals at least, if Government could only feel assured of its soundness. One very obvious way of improving the breed of cattle without any large outlay would be by the distribution of good and suitable bulls on Government estates. When Government as landlord has set an example of improved management of this kind on its own estates, private landlords may be induced to follow its example, and in time it may be that local unions may be persuaded to co-operate in putting a stop to the present practice of allowing weak and diseased sires to roam at large about the country, spreading disease wherever they go, and propagating the puny animals now seen in Bengal. Before, however, anything is done in the way of discouraging the existing practices, it is first necessary that we should be in a position to recommend something better by way of substitute, and be prepared

to supply suitable bulls, which might be kept in public pounds as public property at the expense of local bodies.

12. With this end in view, it is therefore essential, *firstly*, to know exactly what breeds to recommend; *secondly*, to set a practical example by distributing animals of these breeds on our own estates; and *thirdly*, to be prepared to help private landowners or local bodies with information as to where they can purchase better animals should they desire to do so. If any such action in this direction, as is referred to by the Government of India in their circular No. 122C, dated 5th October 1885, is to be taken, a convenient depôt where bulls might be temporarily kept for distribution could, without difficulty be procured near Bhagulpore, and the aid and advice of an expert like the Superintendent of the Veterinary School, with some knowledge of the cattle breeds of India, would be indispensable.

13. *Subjects of Instruction.*—The second modification which I would suggest in the scheme proposed by the Committee is in the subjects which are to form the course of instruction. To the subjects mentioned in the course prescribed by the Committee in paragraph 11 of their report, abstracted in the margin, I would add agriculture and surveying. The Com-

<p>A—1st Session—(a) Anatomy and dissection. (b) Materia Medica and compounding. (c) Hospital attendance.</p> <p>B—2nd Session—(a) Anatomy and dissection. (b) Materia Medica and compounding. (c) Pathology. (d) Hospital attendance.</p> <p>C—3rd Session—(a) Surgical anatomy and operations. (b) Compounding. (c) Pathology. (d) Hospital attendance (shoeing and drenching, &c.)</p>	<p>suggest in the scheme proposed by the Committee is in the subjects which are to form the course of instruction. To the subjects mentioned in the course prescribed by the Committee in paragraph 11 of their report, abstracted in the margin, I would add agriculture and surveying. The Com-</p>
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mittee, it will be observed, recommend that the school should be conducted under the management of a Superintendent, who is to be a qualified veterinary surgeon of some standing with a knowledge of the country and language. An army veterinary surgeon was, in their opinion, preferable for many reasons to a man specially brought out from England. The Superintendent should further, in my opinion, have some practical knowledge of the various breeds of cattle in India, and be able to advise and assist Government in the manner described in the preceding paragraph, in any attempts which it may find possible to make for the improvement of the breeds of cattle in Bengal. An officer who is apparently possessed of these attainments can be had in Lieutenant Steel of the Madras Veterinary Department, who has applied for the appointment, and has been strongly recommended by Mr. Hallen.

14. The Committee also recommended that the Superintendent should be aided by an Assistant Superintendent of the class of Assistant Surgeon or Assistant Apothecary. It appears to me that one of the Cirencester graduates, who have returned from England, would, for many reasons, be preferable to a medical officer as Assistant Superintendent. The Cirencester graduates have already undergone a course of veterinary instruction at Cirencester, and it is very desirable that they should acquire practical experience in the actual treatment of the cattle-diseases of India so that, they may be able later on to superintend veterinary institutions themselves, if necessary; and also that they may be able to turn their theoretical knowledge to use in Government or other estates in the districts to which they may from time to time be attached. Moreover, by appointing one of the Cirencester graduates to the post of Assistant Superintendent of the veterinary school, we should be in a position, without any extra expenditure, to combine lessons in agriculture and surveying with veterinary instruction, and thus to fit the students when they leave the college, for employment not alone in the capacity of cow doctors, but also as overseers in Government and Wards' estates, for the efficient management of which some such agency is required.

15. The grounds attached to the Bhagulpore barracks are very well suited for the purpose of combining veterinary with agricultural instruction. They consist of a plateau about one hundred and fifty acres in extent, which at present is entirely under grass. A small portion of this area might be converted into an experimental farm, another portion might be utilised for the growth of fodder crops, and the remainder might be kept for pasture. One of the Cirencester graduates being appointed as Assistant Superintendent might, in addition to the duties described in paragraph 11B of the Committee's report, instruct the students in agriculture, and also superintend the working of the experimental farm.

All this will, it is to be remembered, involve no additional outlay, as the land belongs to Government, and the Assistant Superintendent will have to be employed whether he teach agriculture or not.

16. An incidental advantage of this arrangement would be that the students might be trained up to become useful overseers and tehsildars of rent, as well as being cow doctors in Government and Wards' estates, and might at first be guaranteed employment as such, in case they failed to obtain work as private practitioners, or to get employment under zemindars. When the extent of Government and Wards' estates, covering as it does in these provinces an area three times that of all Wales, is borne in mind, it will be seen that there need be no difficulty in providing employment in this way for a large number of passed students on the moderate salaries, ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 which the Committee proposed in paragraph 20 of their report.

17. *Qualification of students.*—As to the examination and qualifications of students, the Committee (paragraph 14 of their report) expressed the opinion that ability to read and write Bengali should be an indispensable condition of entrance to the school. I would substitute Hindustani for Bengali partly with a view to throwing the institution open to natives of Chota Nagpore and Behar, where the need of veterinary aid is even greater than in Bengal, and partly because it would be impossible, I fear, to secure as Superintendent a Veterinary Surgeon with ability to lecture in Bengali. Moreover, it is much easier for Bengalis to acquire (if indeed they are not ordinarily possessed of) a knowledge of Hindustani sufficient to enable them to understand lectures delivered in that language than it would be for Beharis to learn and understand Bengali.

18. *Number of students.*—The Committee proposed to provide stipends of Rs. 5 a month for 60 students. In view, however, of the difficulty in providing the necessary funds for 60 stipends, it will be sufficient, at first at all events, to provide 30 stipends of that amount. Other students will probably come at their own expense, and some may, I hope, be sent at the expense of zemindars or local bodies.

The reports of Commissioners of Divisions show that private individuals and local bodies have already promised to provide employment for some 15 passed students on their leaving the college; and even were this not so, there ought, as already remarked, to be no difficulty in providing them employment for many years to come in Wards' and Government estates.

19. To summarise, my proposals in modification of those made by the Committee are—

- (1) That the school be opened at Bhagulpore.
- (2) That the scale of establishment, stipends, and expenditure generally be that given in paragraph 9, subject to modification in details, and to a maximum limit of expenditure of Rs. 25,000 per annum.
- (3) That instruction on agriculture and surveying be added to the course of instruction suggested by the Committee, and that attention be also given to the question of breeding and improvement of cattle.
- (4) That the number of stipends be reduced from 60, as recommended by the Committee, to 30.
- (5) That the holders of these stipends be at first guaranteed employment on completion of their college course, primarily under such private landholder and local bodies as may be willing to employ them, and failing that under Government estates under its management.

To all these proposals Dr. MacLeod assents.

20. In conclusion, I may be permitted to say that whether we look to the admitted necessity for taking measures for the prevention and cure of cattle-disease, to the equally urgent need for doing something towards the improvement of existing breeds, or to the necessity for training up some kind of intelligent agency for the collection of rents and carrying on the details of management in Government and Wards' estates, the

conclusion suggested is the same, namely, that it is essential that an institution like that now proposed should be opened in these Provinces. Looking to the duty of Government as landlord on the estates under its own management alone, apart from its duty as sovereign, and bearing in mind that these estates extend over an area of more than twelve million acres, it seems to be a reproach to the administration that there is absolutely no sort of trained agency in these Provinces capable of giving intelligent advice or taking intelligent action for the prevention or cure of cattle-disease, for the improvement of the existing wretched breed of cattle, or for executing efficiently any other works of improvement which an intelligent and prudent landlord charged with the management of so vast an estate would certainly undertake in his own interest.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th June 1886.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, June 5 '86	0.32	Weather—much warmer again. Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice 16 to 20½ seers per rupee.
	Culna	1.41	
	Cutwa	1.21	
	Ranigunge	0.71	
	2 Bankoora, „ 5 „	2.55	
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 5 „	0.25	
	Rampur Haut	0.71	
HOOGHLY DIV.	4 Midnapore, „ 5 „	1.31	Weather—getting hotter every day. Cultivation of land and sowings of rice in active progress everywhere. Public health good.
	5 Hooghly, „ 5 „	0.33	
	Serampore	0.65	
	Jehanabad	0.17	
	Howrah, „ 7 „	Nil	
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergha, June 8 '86	Return not recd	Weather—very hot. Sowing of jute and early paddy has commenced. Public health generally good.
	7 Nudda, „ 5 „	0.11	
	Kooshtea	5.37	Weather—very sultry and unsettled. <i>Aus</i> rice good. <i>Amun</i> rice cultivation still in progress. Health good.
	Meherpur	3.28	
	Canadanga	6.36	Weather—sultry with slight rain. <i>Aus</i> rice above ground. Ploughing continues. Prospects good. Public health good.
	Ranaghat	2.08	
	8 Khoolna, „ 5 „	0.39	Weather—very hot. Sowings of <i>aus</i> and <i>amun</i> crops still going on. Young paddy plants thriving. Prospects appear to be good. Health good.
	9 Jessore, „ 5 „	1.20	
	Jhemdah	1.88	Weather—sultry. Sowing of rice crop still in rapid progress. All prospects good. Public health fair. Price of rice stationary.
	Magura	6.31	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	Narail	0.03	Weather—favourable. Less rain this week. Cultivation of <i>aus</i> , jute, and sugarcane going on well. Rice selling from 18 to 24 seers per rupee.
	Bongong	1.16	
	10 Moorshedabad, „ 5 „	1.73	Weather—cloudy and close. Prospects of standing crops (maddy, jute, <i>til</i> , and indigo) generally good. More rain wanted for sowings on high lands. Health fair.
	Lalbagh	1.35	
	Kandi	0.52	Weather hot and rainy. Prospects of early paddy and jute continue favourable. Land is being prepared for <i>amun</i> crop. <i>Chenna</i> harvested. <i>Kaun</i> is ripe at places. Cholera reported from thanas Ulipore and Sundergunge, and cattle-disease from Nogeswari. Public health otherwise good.
	Jungipore	1.00	
	11 Dinagepore, June 3 '86	4.32	Weather—very close at times. Clouds daily. <i>Aus</i> and jute seedlings doing well. Prospects favourable. Cholera abating.
	12 Rajshahy, „ 5 „	2.36	
	Nattora	0.75	Weather very muggy. Prospects of crops excellent. Health better generally.
	Nowong	3.15	
DACC DIVISION.	13 Rungpore „ 5 „	7.10	Weather—fine and hot. Crops all good. A few more fatal cases of cholera have occurred.
	Kurigram	7.48	
	Gaibanda	4.86	Occasional storms of rain varied with hot muggy weather. Prospects of all crops favourable. Jute well reported of from all places except Titallya. Sugarcane progressing well. Public health good.
	Nilphamari	4.66	
	14 Bogra, „ 5 „	2.09	Weather—hot. <i>Amun</i> paddy being sown in low lands. Recent rain has done much good to crops. Prospects good. Public health good.
	Sherpur	2.20	
	Nowkhilla	5.09	Weather—hot and cloudy. Crops all doing well. Public health good.
	15 Pubna, „ 5 „	0.65	
	Serajgunge	3.19	Weather—seasonable. Rains apparently set in. Cultivation of <i>amun</i> crop has begun. General health indifferent.
	16 Darjeeling, „ 5 „	1.85	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	17 Julpigoree, „ 5 „	2.62	Weather—cloudy with frequent showers. Prospects of crops good. Public health fair.
	18 Dacca, June 5 '86	1.88	
	Manickgunge	1.52	Prospects of crops somewhat damaged. <i>Pania aus</i> being reaped. Cattle-disease continues. Public health good. Prices rising.
	Munshgunge	3.29	
	Narsingunge	3.43	Rain and south wind and heavy sky since 30th May; temperature fallen some seven degrees at noon. Sowing of <i>aus</i> nearly finished. Sowings of <i>amun</i> going on. Prospects of rice, betelnut, and cocoanut crops good. A good deal of fever, but health good for the season. Old cases of cholera continue.
	19 Furreedpore, „ 5 „	1.03	
	Madaripore	1.13	Weather—cool. <i>Aus</i> and <i>amun</i> plants thriving. Hill <i>til</i> promises well. Sugarcane plants healthy. Cholera abated.
	Goalundo	1.02	
	20 Backergunge, „ 3 „	1.25	Weather—rainy and sunny throughout week. Sowing in <i>jooms</i> continues. <i>Aus</i> paddy doing well. Fever prevalent.
	21 Mymensingh, „ 4 „	1.85	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	Jamalpur	3.13	Weather—cloudy and occasionally rainy. Prospects of <i>satya</i> paddy good. <i>Joom</i> crops still being sown, and sugarcane being transplanted. Public health good.
	Kishoregunge	2.93	
	Attea	2.33	
	Netrokona	3.40	
	22 Chittagong, June 8 '86	25.54	
	23 Noakholly, „ 4 „	3.43	
Fenny	1.41		
CHITTAGONG DIV.	24 Tipperah, „ 3 „	2.32	
	Brahmunberiah	1.72	
	Chandpur	1.60	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 1 „	1.61	
Hill Tipperah, „ 2 „	2.73		

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PAINA DIV.	26 Patna, June 5 '86	Nil	Weather—very hot with changeable winds. <i>Cheena</i> is being cut. Sugarcane looks promising. Public health generally good. A few cases of cholera reported from Barh sub-division.
	27 Gaya, „ 5 „	0.61	Weather—hot and oppressive, but west winds have now returned. <i>Ketari</i> and <i>bauga</i> coming on well. <i>Cheena</i> being harvested. Cattle disease reported from one village, fever from several, and small-pox from one or two. Public health generally good. Prices continue moderate.
	28 Shahabad, „ 5 „	6.03	Weather—very hot and occasionally cloudy. Prospects of sugarcane and indigo favourable. Public health fair.
	Buxar „ „	0.10	
	Sasaram „ „	0.20	
	Bhabhua „ 5 „	0.50	
	29 Darbhanga, „ 5 „	1.15	Weather—hot with occasional gathering of clouds. Prospects of early paddy, <i>moong</i> and <i>cheena</i> promising. Lands being ploughed for <i>bhadoi</i> sowings. Prices continue stationary. Public health generally good.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 5 „	1.72	Weather—close and hot. A storm with rain occurred at the beginning of the week. <i>Bhadoi</i> sowings have commenced. Public health fair.
Hajipore „ „	Nil		
31 Saran, „ 5 „	1.60		
32 Champaran, „ 5 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Crops on ground look well. <i>Bhadoi</i> sowings commenced. Public health good.	
BHAGALPUR DIV.	33 Monghyr June 5 '86	2.25	Weather—hot. Rain has done much good to indigo and other crops on ground. Lands being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> sowings. Prices stationary. Some cases of small-pox and fever reported.
	Begusserai „ „	0.29	Weather—hot and sultry. Lands are being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> crops. Sowings of early paddy seedlings going on. Public health good, but sporadic cases of small-pox continue to be reported from Begosera. Prices stationary.
	Jamui „ „	0.09	
	34 Bhagalpore, „ 5 „	0.93	Rainfall capricious. Five inches more at Supaul than at Mudhepura. Weather sultry and west wind has returned. Cultivation very forward; <i>bhadoi</i> sowings in progress. Heavy rain in north damaged them a little. Public health good.
	35 Purneah „ 5 „	1.60	Weather—hot; rains unusually defective. Crops doing well. More rain wanted.
	Kissengunge „ „	0.18	Weather—very hot. <i>Bhadoi</i> paddy coming on well. More rain wanted for ploughing and sowing winter rice. Common rice selling at 21 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	Airareah „ „	1.52	
	36 Maldah „ 5 „	2.33	
	Chanchal „ „	2.26	
	Shibgunge „ „	0.33	Weather—very hot, with westerly winds. Sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> crops commenced. Lands being prepared everywhere. General health good.
	Gazole „ „	1.95	
	37 Sonthal Pergna, „ 5 „	1.20	
Deoghur „ „	0.46		
Godda „ „	2.88		
Jamtara „ „	0.05		
Pakour „ „	0.94		
1.01			
ORISSA			
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack June 4 '86	4.73	Weather—hot and cloudy. Rice being sown. Cotton being plucked. Heavy rain of last week beneficial to ploughing and sowing of rice crops. Price of rice almost unchanged. Public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera reported from the interior.
	39 Pooree, „ 3 „	0.73	Weather—occasionally cloudy. Ploughing and manuring of lands for ensuing <i>sarad</i> crops going on. <i>Sarad</i> sowing has commenced. Cotton being gathered. Relief works going on in the Chilka tracts. Common rice sells at an average of 19 seers 12 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub-division and 17 seers 11 chittacks in the Khoorda sub-division. Cases of cholera reported from the Mofussil.
	Khoorda „ „	2.75	
40 Balasore, „ 4 „	0.56	Weather—very hot. Ploughing going on actively. With the exception of a few sporadic cases of cholera and fever, public health generally good.	
NOTA NAGPORE.			
North-West Frontier Agency.			
1	Hazaribanga, June 4 '86	0.60	Weather—unsettled and stormy. Ploughing and sowing proceeding all over the district. Sugarcane doing well. General health good.
4	Chardugga, „ 5 „	0.54	Weather—seasonable, warm. More or less rain daily in the interior of the sunder station, and at head-quarters of the sub-division. Cultivation progressing. Prices stationary. Public health good.
41	Simbham, „ 4 „	2.56	Weather—cloudy and cool; storms during week. Rain general all over the district. Ploughing and sowing actively proceeding. <i>Dhan</i> sprouting. Health good.
4	Mahabud, „ 5 „	1.58	Weather—unsettled. Heavy rain during early part of week. Ploughing of rice lands in progress, also for maize. A few cases of cholera reported.
Govindore „ „	0.21		

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.;
The 8th June 1886.P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—

NAMES OF WAREHOUSES.	1st week of June 1886.	1st week of July 1886.	1st week of August 1886.	1st week of Sept. 1886.	1st week of Oct. 1886.	1st week of Nov. 1886.	1st week of Dec. 1886.	1st week of Jan. 1887.	1st week of Feb. 1887.	1st week of Mar. 1887.	1st week of April 1887.	1st week of May 1887.	1st week of June 1887.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balinghata	7,19,500	5,10,000	4,56,000	3,99,000	3,82,000	2,53,500	3,85,500	3,92,000	5,93,000	10,51,000	10,74,000	9,87,000	12,50,000
Coiledanga	79,700	77,000	58,000	54,500	52,200	38,500	54,900	48,000	50,000	61,800	68,500	65,600	61,800
Gilipore, Golabaree, Coomer- zooy, Hakkhola, and Gulpy Ghats	8,19,700	8,10,600	6,67,700	6,35,400	6,07,800	6,35,200	6,65,500	6,95,300	4,50,000	6,06,900	5,32,300	5,31,900	5,21,800
Pathurishatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,000	3,000	4,000	3,200	2,500	3,000	4,000	5,000	4,500	4,000	7,000	6,000	5,400
Ilygrunge, Chittah, Kidderpore and Moonsikrunge.	85,500	1,07,500	1,07,500	1,05,200	93,600	1,00,500	65,800	1,32,050	1,10,000	1,38,900	1,44,900	1,35,500	1,46,400
21 Minor Basars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabatty, Nowabpore, Khuddrewar, and Chander- nagore.	12,982	10,799	12,218	4,303	9,170	10,061	8,577	8,105	8,454	7,518	11,401	12,048	14,703
Total ...	22,60,332	20,08,969	17,76,115	17,11,063	16,04,170	14,26,761	15,74,177	14,81,035	17,38,984	22,46,819	23,28,191	22,27,848	25,02,109
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	460 (on 3rd June 85.)	990 (on 3rd July 85.)	1,478 (on 3rd August 85.)	1,810 (on 4th Sept. 1885.)	7,092 (on 4th Oct. 85.)	7,208 (on 3rd Nov. 85.)	6,820 (on 4th Dec. 1885.)	15,108 (on 4th Jan. 1886.)	21,225 (on 4th Feb. 1886.)	7,401 (on 3rd Mar. 86.)	16,824 (on 3rd April 86.)	11,759 (on 3rd May 86.)	5,980 (on 3rd June 86.)
On boats nu- merous re- turned ...	24,931 (1st to 3rd June 85.)	32,692 (1st to 3rd July 85.)	40,861 (1st to 3rd August 85.)	16,891 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1885.)	21,243 (1st to 3rd Oct. 85.)	22,752 (1st to 3rd Nov. 85.)	31,820 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1885.)	32,507 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1886.)	84,023 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1886.)	59,687 (1st to 3rd Mar. 86.)	20,690 (1st to 3rd April 86.)	23,151 (1st to 3rd May 86.)	18,035 (1st to 3rd June 1886.)
By Canal returns	30,606 (1st to 3rd June 85.)	21,177 (1st to 3rd July 85.)	25,469 (1st to 3rd August 85.)	40,861 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1885.)	38,502 (1st to 3rd Oct. 85.)	19,692 (1st to 3rd Nov. 85.)	11,298 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1885.)	1,11,427 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1886.)	1,55,846 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1886.)	1,09,322 (1st to 3rd Mar. 86.)	38,779 (1st to 3rd April 86.)	16,825 (1st to 3rd May 86.)	19,117 (1st to 3rd June 86.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	22,65,338	20,61,025	18,46,076	17,81,255	16,71,577	14,77,733	16,24,215	16,60,547	19,71,040	24,83,228	23,99,774	22,73,399	25,45,941
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	12 lakhs.	10 lakhs.	8 lakhs.	7½ lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	4½ lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	6 lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	15½ lakhs.	15½ lakhs.	12½ lakhs.	14½ lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th June 1886.P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1	Burdwan	16	0	17	8	17	0	37	8	...	...	15	0	16	0	13	5	18	12
2	Bankoora	18	8	18	8	16	0	24	0	21	0	18	0	19	8	19	8	14	8
3	Beerbhoom	15	0	19	8	17	4	...	...	...	...	10	0	15	8	12	0	19	8
4	Midnapore	18	0	18	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	14	0	22	0
5	Hooghly	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	9	0	14	0
	Howrah	16	0	16	0	16	12	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	11	4	15	0
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	16	0	16	0	16	0	21	6	21	8	19	0	8	4	8	8	7	8
6	24-Pergunnahs	13	4	13	4	16	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
7	Nuddea	17	4	17	4	17	4	26	0	26	0	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	16	0	13	0	17	0
9	Jessore	13	4	13	4	14	8	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	4	12	13	16	12
10	Moorshedabad	20	0	20	0	17	12	...	...	...	...	13	4	13	8	10	8	17	0
11	Dinagore	15	8	16	0	16	0	17	8	17	0	...	17	0	16	12	12	12	20
12	Rajahmudy	17 to 21	0 to 21	17 to 21	4 to 0	17 to 18	4 to 12	32	0	35	10	26	4	16	4	16	0	12	0
13	Rungpore	20	0	17	12	20	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	14	4	10	0	20	0
14	Bogra	18	0	17	4	16	8	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	0	9	0	22	8
15	Pubna	22	8	21	12	19	8	...	...	...	...	7	14	8	0	8	4	16	6
16	Darjeeling	11	0	9	0	11	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
17	Jalpigoree	13	4	13	4	13	0	20	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	13	0	12	0
Eastern Districts.																			
19	Dacca	16	0	15	8	21	0	25	0	26	0	32	0	13	0	14	0	14	0
10	Furzedpore	24	0	24	0	16	0	25	0	25	0	30	0	16	0	16	0	13	0
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	0	12	0	16	0
21	Mymensingh	13	4	13	4	13	4	...	...	...	...	13	0	14	8	13	0	21	0

A In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culina 14 seers, Cutwa 18½ seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.

B In Bishenpore retail price of salt 18 seers per rupee.

C In Rampore retail price of salt 18½ seers per rupee.

D In Contai and Tamluk retail prices of salt 11 seers, per rupee.

E In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13½ seers.

E1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12½ seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulphat) 12½ seers, and Barrackpore and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

F In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koochit 12½ seers, Ranaght 12½ seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 13 seers.

G In Bagirhat and Sathkhira retail prices of salt 11 seers, per rupee.

H In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10½ seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

I In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Latbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 11½ seers.

Districts of Bengal during the Fortnight ending the 31st May 1886.

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.	
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.										
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
BENGAL.																						
Western Districts.																						
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
...	...	...	...	20 12	20 8	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 8	13 5	2 15	9 2	15 0	2 15	0	2 15	0		Burdwan.
32 0	31 0	28 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	280 0	380 0	240 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	3 2	0 3	2 0	3 0	0	3 0	0		Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4	0 3	2 6	3 2	4				Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	155 0	155 0	155 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	3 0	0 3	0 0	3 1	0				Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 9	2 14	0 2	14 0	2 14	0	2 14	0		Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	0 3	0 0	3 0	0	3 0	0		Howrah.
Central Districts.																						
20 6	20 0	13 4	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	90 0	13 4	13 4	13 4	2 12	0 2	12 0	2 12	0	2 12	0		Calcutta.
20 0	17 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	90 0	100 0	100 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	3 0	0 3	0 0	3 0	0	3 0	0		24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 10	3 0	0 3	0 0	3 0	0	3 0	0		Nuddas.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4	0 3	4 0	3 2	0				Khoolna.
...	...	...	...	21 0	26 8	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	12 0	11 12	.....		3 2	0 3	2 0				Jessore.
...	...	...	...	19 0	19 6	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	11 0	.....		.....		3 5	0			Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	160 0	120 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	3 4	0 3	2 0	.....					Dinapore.
...	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	3 0	0 3	0 0	3 2	8				Rajahahye.
...	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	110 0	...	11 8	13 0	.....		2 13	0 3	0 0				Buxpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	3 4	0 3	4 0	3 4	0				Bogra.
...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	3 3	6 3	2 0	3 1	6				Pubna.
16 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	128 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	0 4	0 0	4 8	0				Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	128 0	12 0	13 0	12 4	3 4	0 3	4 0	3 4	0				Jalpigore.
Eastern Districts.																						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	13 5	3 2	0 3	2 0	3 0	0				Dacca.
...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 12	12 12	12 0	3 2	0 3	2 0	.....					Furzedore.
...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	3 4	0 3	2 0	3 0	0				Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 8	3 3	0 3	3 0	3 2	0				Mymensingh.

J In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

K In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kumtium 12 seers. Nilphamari 13 seers.

L In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

M Retail price of salt in Alipore sub-division (at Fallacotta) 10 seers per rupee.

N In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonshigunge 10½ seers, and Naraingunge 12½ seers.

O In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goswami 12 seers and Madaripore 12½ seers.

P In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Petrozore 11 seers, Bhola 10½ seers.

Q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10½ seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts.—Concluded.																			
22	Chittagong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah ...	12 4	13 5	14 3	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 14	16 12	18 0	15 3	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	12 4	12 0	11 6	13 5	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
26	Patna ...	21 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	26 0	...			
27	Gya ...	19 0	18 8	17 8	30 0	30 0	23 8	8 0	8 8	10 0	15 8	16 0	12 8	23 0	21 0	...			
28	Shahabad ...	19 0	19 8	20 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
29	Darbhanga ...	19 0	8 8	17 0	28 0	28 8	22 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
30	Muzaffarpore ...	20 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
31	Saran ...	18 0	18 8	20 8	28 0	27 8	26 0	7 8	7 4	8 8	19 0	18 8	16 0	...	...	...
32	Clumparun ...	21 0	20 0	16 8	32 0	32 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	22 0	23 2	21 0	27 12	36 12	25 3	13 1	13 0	10 8	15 12	16 4	13 9	24 2	24 2	...			
34	Bhagulpore ...	21 3	18 5	19 9	30 5	30 5	25 4	15 2	15 2	11 6	17 10	17 10	13 14	...	...	...
35	Purneah ...	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...
36	Maldah ...	21 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergs. ...	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	14 8	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
38	Cuttack ...	19 11	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	17 1*	17 1	17 1	...	...	...
39	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	11 7	15 12	14 7	19 11	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
41	Hazareebagh† ...	17 0	17 0	14 4	24 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 8	13 8	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	19 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...
43	Siagbhoom ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom ...	17 0	18 0	14 8	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	29 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...

* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 18 seers 6 chittack to 21 seers per rupee.

R In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 1½ seers per rupee.

S In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12½ seers, and Chandpore 19 seers.

T In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Johannabad 12 seers, Aurungabad 11½ seers and Nowada 10 seers.

U In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tuxar 12 seers, Bhabuah 11 seers and Sasseram 11½ seers.

V In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers, and Tarpore 11½ seers.

W In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Rajepore 12½ seers.

X In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewau 11½ seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

Y In Bettiah retail price of salt 1½ seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal during the Fortnight ending the 31st May 1886—(Concluded.)

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS						DISTRICTS.						
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR CAJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.															
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.													
Eastern Districts.—Concluded.																											
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	R	11 0	13 0	3 4	3 8	3 0	0	0	0	3 8	3 8	0	...	...	...	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	3 8	3 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	8 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	S	12 0	12 8	3 3	3 3	3 0	3 2	0	0	3 3	3 3	0	...	...	...	Tippurah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	0	4 8	0	4 8	4 8	0	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	0	3 4	0	3 4	3 4	0	...	...	...	Hill Tippurah.	
BEHAR.																											
28 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	3 1	3 1	3 1	6 3	0	0	0	3 1	3 1	6 3	0	0	0	0	Patna.	
...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	T	11 0	11 0	3 5	3 5	3 5	0	3 5	0	3 5	3 5	0	...	...	...	0	Gya.
...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	U	12 8	12 8	13 0	3 2	3 2	3 2	0	3 1	0	3 1	3 1	0	...	...	...	Shahabad.
25 0	25 0	20 15	20 0	20 0	...	160 0	160 0	178 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	0	3 0	0	0	3 4	3 4	0	...	...	...	0	Durbhanga.
27 8	27 8	22 0	22 8	22 8	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	3 5	3 5	3 5	0	3 4	0	0	3 5	3 5	0	...	...	...	0	Muzafferpore.
26 0	26 0	26 0	27 4	27 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	3 1	3 1	3 1	6 3	4 0	0	0	3 1	3 1	6 3	4 0	0	0	0	Sarun.	
28 0	28 0	...	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 0	3 2	3 4	3 4	0	3 4	0	0	3 2	3 4	0	...	...	...	0	Chumparan.
21 0	27 0	23 1	21 0	21 0	...	126 0	126 0	126 0	13 2	13 2	13 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	6 2	14 6	0	0	2 14	2 14	6 2	14 6	0	0	0	Monghyr.	
25 4	25 4	22 11	20 3	18 15	...	176 12	151 8	151 8	12 10	12 10	12 10	3 1	2 15	6 3	0	0	0	0	3 1	2 15	6 3	0	0	0	0	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	128 0	130 0	160 0	10 0	...	10 0	3 9	3 9	3 9	0	3 1	0	0	3 9	3 9	0	...	...	...	0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	180 0	180 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	3 6	3 4	3 4	0	3 4	0	0	3 6	3 4	0	...	...	...	0	Malda.
28 0	30 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 4	10 0	3 7	3 7	3 7	0	3 15	0	0	3 7	3 7	0	...	...	...	0	Sonhal Pergna.
ORISSA.																											
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	0	2 11	0	0	2 12	2 12	0	...	...	...	0	Cuttack.
...	18 6	17 1	...	80 0	80 0	85 0	14 7	14 7	16 0	1 10	2 10	2 10	0	2 6	0	0	1 10	2 10	0	0	Poores.
...	4 0	12 0	...	130 0	160 0	120 0	Z4	9 8	9 8	10 0	3 14	3 14	3 11	0	0	3 14	3 14	3 11	0	0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency																											
21 0	24 0	16 8	20 0	18 0	...	24 0	240 0	320 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	3 7	3 3	3 8	0	3 8	0	0	3 7	3 3	3 8	0	0	Hazaribagh.
18 0	20 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	4 2	3 14	3 14	0	3 10	0	0	4 2	3 14	3 14	0	0	Lohardugga.
...	21 0	21 0	...	360 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	0	4 0	0	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	0	0	Singbhum.
...	16 0	18 0	...	24 0	240 0	240 0	11 10	11 10	10 10	3 6	3 4	3 4	0	3 8	0	0	3 6	3 4	3 4	0	0	Manbhum.

- Z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
 Z1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bauka 12 seers, and Musainpura and Soopole 10 seers.
 Z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunga 10 seers and Arrar-ah (at Rangunge) 12 seers.
 Z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Pakour 12 seers, Daughri and Jaintara 13 seers, Rajwahel and Godda 11 seers.
 Z4 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
 Z5 At Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
 Z6 At Daitoungunge retail price of salt 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
 Z7 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number	MARKETS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 6 6	2 6 0	2 6 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 15 0	4 6 3	4 7 6	5 8 0	2 3 6	2 6 3	...
2	Serajgunge ..	1 13 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	3 2 0
3	Dacca ..	2 7 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	2 7 0	2 3 0	2 8 0
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 10 0
5	Chittagong ...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 9 0
6	Patna ..	1 13 0	1 14 6	1 13 0	1 5 3	1 5 3	1 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
7	Balasore ...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
9	Cuttack ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 9 0

CALCUTTA,

The 31st May 1886.

undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal during the fortnight ending the 31st May 1886.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADATAY OR SURAGA. (<i>Cicer Arietinum</i> .)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays</i>)			ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PRA. (<i>Cajanus indicus</i> .)			FIREWOOD.			SALT			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 12 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 12 6	1 14 0	2 12 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	...	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 6 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Calcutta.
2 2 0	1 13 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 3 3	3 0 0	Serajgunge.
2 6 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	Dacca.
2 6 0	2 7 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	2 6 0	1 15 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	Narsingunge.
3 4 0	2 8 0	2 9 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	Chittagong.
1 5 0	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	2 1 0	1 6 6	1 6 0	1 6 0	...	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 9	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 0 0	Patna.
2 8 0	(kalai) 2 9 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 14 0	...	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	2 11 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	Poorce.
2 0 0	(kalai) 2 0 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of February 1886.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Drain- ed.	Un- drained.	His- path.	Other kinds.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	15,52,736	1,33,802	4,215	61,316	2,247	2,91,800	1,118,437	40,923	14,657	...	1,924	143	8,142	31,392	1,158	8,019
" river steamers ...	1,027	...	...	10	...	2,89,753	...	...	3, 50	12,504	6,441	103	...	...	...	...
" rail { East Indian Ry. ...	1,89,081	1,884	1,75,275	1,33,632	9,073	...	64,549	18,414	1,43,849	842	1,06,491	929	1,257	2,155	...	...
" Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	1,89,234	1,486	22	21,056	83	3,99,340	707,770	10,662	3,040	891	2,959	455	5,3	41,002	4,740	11,661
" road ...	70,255	8,945	71	25,270	...	61,876	86,520	1,117	...	...	652	...	11,979	22,447	...	8,118
" sea ...	47,805	18,861	...	223	...	14,094	6,790	...	...	106	19,269	35	15,110	34	...	462
Grand Total of Imports in February ...	20,50,038	1,64,956	1,79,616	2,39,810	12,303	10,45,927	1,992,973	80,119	1,65,342	14,443	1,38,137	1,059	37,651	95,940	5,895	20,016
" 1885 ...	16,44,391	2,02,941	1,43,030	1,91,390	40,102	8,59,050	1,430,287	1,21,042	1,34,075	15,702	1,18,231	2,044	54,533	91,210	1,384	27,978

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of February 1886.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				European.	Indian.				
BENGAL.													
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Durdwan	3,10,904	660	444	1,554	28,653	104,144	Hazaribagh	89,856	...	...	345	3,470	4,090
Beechbloom	1,56,168	...	76	430	9,485	61,390	Manbhoon	85,420	...	24	1,242	3,045	8,435
Midnapore	1,32,433	7	2,800	...	20,636	11,561	Total of Chota Nagpore						
Hoojity	95,157	3,293	420	75	1,225	23,757	Grand Total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.						
Eastern Bengal State Railway	1,96,686	12,046	698	...	10,461	96,845	85,25,058						
Nuidera	3,34,068	900	1,267	19	20,968	55,008	48,286						
Khulna	49,012	...	82	...	6,050	...	14,315						
Jessore	1,25,148	...	329	...	16,787	6,044	7,172						
Moorshedabad	67,320	1, 20	33	30	5,135	11,125	5,43,347						
Dumapote	1,10,730	...	179	...	7,182	17,375	1,156,059						
Banshaye	2,56,404	...	252	...	12,197	4,965	...						
Bungpore	4,06,441	...	307	...	11,890	8,135	...						
Bogra	2,25,792	...	114	...	4,569	48,145	...						
Purnia	2,65,024	...	232	...	34,085	5,705	...						
Dumching	50,184	8,800	92	...	1,436	1,400	...						
Jugjoree	2,12,016	770	373	...	10,223	3,115	...						
Dacca	6,45,767	...	413	211	3,754	3,209	...						
Farrukhore	3,47,680	...	483	82	27,885	1,015	...						
Backergunge	1,01,000	100	16	...	21,000	700	...						
Mymensingh	87,410	...	101	...	14,255	...	...				
Tipperah	1,04,780	...	196	...	4,000	174,300	...						
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...				
Noakhilly	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal	43,23,229	27,936	8,871	2,410	3,14,645	640,949	...						
BEHAR.													
Patna	5,11,032	1,870	211	201	62,742	78,305	...						
Patna	1,65,888	110	41	237	15,002	25,885	...						
Shahabad	4,30,066	16,950	11	94	16,463	33,400	...						
Muzaffarpore	1,50,068	...	6	31	2,970	910	...						
Darbhanga	8,04,436	...	50	839	31,914	31,150	...						
Baran	28,358	...	24	271	24	149	...						
Champuram	6,23,880	1,650	5	21	11,892	6,405	...						
Monabur	1,54,140	...	25	245	10,800	8,655	...						
Bhagalpur	3,29,684	...	6	300	11,008	3,670	...						
Purnea	3,31,452	...	91	471	12,154	7,135	...						
Malah	...	...	...	...	6,591	2,500	...						
Central Pergunnahs	3,28,248	770	114	617	16,021	59,780	...						
Total of Behar	38,48,076	20,350	506	3,082	2,16,576	287,445	...						
ORISSA.													
Cuttack	4,400	...	11	...	...	1,859	...						
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	...						
Balsore	1,74,177	...	4,814	73	5,689	208,250	...						
Total of Orissa	1,73,577	...	4,825	73	5,689	214,800	...						
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpore													
Grand Total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.													
OTHER PROVINCES													
Assam	5,83,527	...	629	...	25,923	175	...						
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	24,54,408	1,100	3,443	667	14,419	472,900	...						
Punjab	12,60,548	1,560	1,961	...	...	207,865	...						
Central Provinces	37,512	1,210	255	7	...	72,765	...						
Rajputana States	31,320	770	107	...	...	11,410	...						
Bombay	7,130	4,270	...	...	...	1,925,290	...						
Madras	72,554	...	2,136	...	...	479,473	...						
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	161,741	...						
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	57,999	...						
British Burmah	1,85,095	480	892	75	...	2,400,850	...						
Other places	17,905	14,159	24	10	...	6,225,340	...						
Grand Total of Exports in Feb. 1885													
The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of February 1886 was as follows:—													
IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA													
	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.							
From Foreign Ports—													
United Kingdom	94,14,742	...	13,502	...	3,20,979	...							
Other Foreign ports	62,300	...	175	...	1,21,400	...							
Total of Foreign Trade	94,77,748	...	13,737	...	6,42,348	...							
From Indian Ports—													
Bombay	17,040	74,399	...	7,959	47,797	4,000							
Madras	6,300	8,124	...	...	...	...			
Other Ports in Madras	4,300	2,970	...	389	...	...					
British Burmah	5,300	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Indian ports	...	...	4	...	...	1,700							
Pondicherry	2,375	...	...	...	...	...		
Total of Interport Trade	38,114	84,361	4	8,248	47,797	5,700							
Grand Total of Imports in Feb. 1885													

* As per tariff declaration value.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of February 1886.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.		
By country boats ...	2,57,519	4,300	3,382	...	2,50,107	145,934
" river steamers ...	5,95,290	...	1,040	...	10,845	...
" rail { East Indian Railway ...	89,80,512	...	5,984	7,450	2,50,326	1,242,255
" Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	31,72,068	...	8,520	101	57,237	1,45,778
" road ...	2,10,507	...	813	81	4,511	26,820
" sea ...	5,08,205	...	1,163	840	5,680	11,704,464
Grand Total of Exports in February ...	1,31,84,737	71,824	22,911	8,613	5,57,728	13,208,688
" 1885 ...	1,32,34,835	63,320	22,907	8,000	5,98,074	8,513,881

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 31st May 1886.

P. NOLAN,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 4th June 1886—*contd.*

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall since 1st of May.	Average total rainfall from 1st of May.	Total rainfall since 18th May 1886.	Average rainfall from 18th May 1886 to date.
			Saturday, 29th May.	Sunday, 30th May.	Monday, 31st May.	Tuesday, 1st June.	Wednesday, 2nd June.	Thursday, 3rd June.	Friday, 4th June.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
NORTH BHAR.	Saran	Gopalgunge ...	0.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.53	3.28	2.08	2.84	0.81
		Sewan ...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.01	2.78	1.93	1.57	1.22
SOUTH BHAR.	Shahabad	Chuprah ...	1.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.38	3.50	1.24	1.75	0.73
		Buxar ...	0.25	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	2	0.29	0.85	0.40	0.57	0.41
		Dohree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0.30	?	0.30	?
		Bhuboonah ...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	1	0.50	2.36	1.14	1.06	0.51
		Sasseram ...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	1	0.20	0.76	1.15	0.76	0.65
		Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1.22	1.46	0.52	0.81
		Mohania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	?	Nil	?
	Gya	Aurungabad ...	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.07	1.28	1.40	1.28	1.07
		Gya ...	...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	1	0.01	2.14	1.61	2.14	1.54
		Nowadah ...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.30	3.01	2.13	3.02	1.52
		Jehanabad ...	0.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.56	1.42	1.58	1.04	1.40
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2.24	?	0.68	?
		Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	1	1.00	1.10	?	1.40	?
		Sherghati ...	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.50	0.50	?	0.50	?
		Rajauli ...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.00	5.30	?	5.30	?
		Pakri Barawan ...	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.20	2.20	?	1.30	?
	Patna	Patna ...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.30	1.53	1.80	0.78	1.27
		Dinapore ...	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.70	1.65	1.36	0.98	0.90
		Behar ...	1.18	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	2	1.22	1.42	2.44	1.29	1.60
		Barh ...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	1	0.10	2.10	2.23	1.70	1.36
	Munshyr	Begowari ...	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	...	1	0.09	1.40	2.23	1.34	1.41
		Munshyr ...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	1	0.20	3.44	2.19	2.78	1.38
		Jamui ...	...	...	...	0.07	...	...	...	1	0.07	2.75	2.22	1.33	1.45
		Gopri ...	...	...	...	0.46	...	...	...	1	0.46	1.07	?	1.07	?
	South Bhagulpore.	Sheikpura ...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.00	3.04	?	3.04	?
		Bhagulpore ...	...	1.11	...	0.16	...	0.40	...	3	1.67	3.23	2.53	2.44	1.58
		Banka ...	1.81	...	...	0.34	...	...	...	2	2.15	0.20	2.55	5.24	1.74
		Kolgong ...	...	...	...	...	0.78	0.12	...	2	0.90	3.56	?	2.26	?
	Mouthal Pergunahs.	Rajmahal ...	0.25	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	1	0.05	5.87	4.51	3.29	2.38
		Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	5.58	2.91	1.20	1.72
		Passour ...	...	...	0.58	...	0.05	...	...	2	0.63	7.00	4.64	6.24	3.21
		Nya Dooinka ...	0.35	0.03	...	...	0.43	...	...	3	0.71	4.21	3.47	1.86	2.38
		Deognur ...	2.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.82	5.05	3.21	3.06	2.06
		Jamunara ...	...	...	...	0.91	...	...	...	1	0.91	5.17	3.93	3.65	2.46
		Simra ...	...	...	...	0.24	...	...	...	1	0.24	5.00	?	4.10	?
		Namhat ...	1.00	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	2	1.03	6.11	?	5.81	?
CRUTIA NAG-ICM.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (Girdi) ...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	1	0.12	2.72	2.84	2.70	2.02
		Hazaribagh ...	0.16	0.18	...	0.26	...	...	...	3	0.60	3.98	2.67	3.91	1.95
		Semtagurah ...	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.1	2.73	3.30	2.63	1.65
		Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2.40	2.66	1.52	1.52
		Jhoomrah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2.40	2.84	2.10	0.35
		Barhi ...	0.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.78	2.04	?	2.01	?
		Chitra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2.15	?	1.92	?
		Karaydeha ...	...	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	1	0.11	2.06	?	2.00	?
		Kamghur ...	0.10	...	...	0.71	...	...	...	2	0.81	2.26	?	2.15	?
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga ...	0.06	...	...	0.37	0.02	...	...	3	0.45	5.41	?	5.27	?
		Kanchi ...	0.32	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.52	4.40	2.88	2.64	1.72
		Palamow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2.14	1.35	2.10	0.94
		Silli ...	0.10	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.30	0.47	?	0.37	?
		Balumat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	...	?	Nil	?
		Hosainabad ...	...	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	1	0.25	0.50	?	0.47	?
		Garewah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	?	...	?
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	0.21	...	...	1.05	0.05	...	...	3	2.21	7.33	3.05	7.29	2.27
		Chakradhar-pore ...	...	...	0.43	0.25	0.32	0.27	0.03	5	1.24	4.63	?	4.25	?
		Chatilla ...	...	0.71	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.71	1.73	?	3.54	?
		Buharagura ...	...	0.80	0.11	...	...	...	...	1	0.91	5.36	?	2.42	?
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	1.50	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	2	1.58	4.20	3.86	3.60	2.38
		Gobindapore ...	...	...	...	0.21	...	...	...	1	0.21	1.68	2.50	1.53	1.86
		Raghunath-pore ...	0.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.78	5.51	?	4.80	?
		Barrabhoom ...	1.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.19	2.00	?	2.26	?
		Jhalda ...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.35	?	?	?	?
		Chas ...	0.12	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.28	4.40	?	3.19	?

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are within, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 8th June 1886.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE 1886.

At the close of the week ending May 28th a feeble moist wind current was blowing over Bengal, which was giving rather general and in many cases heavy rain. It was stated in the report for that week that this current could not be considered to represent the commencement of the rains in Bengal, and that such was the case has proved to be true. Rain continued to fall over the greater part of the Province for the first two days of the week, but the rainfall was generally of more or less local character, and it was very irregular in its distribution, though in many cases it was heavy. During this period winds decreased in velocity in Bengal and became very light, though strong winds continued to blow in the centre and south of the Bay, showing that another advance of monsoon winds was taking place up the Bay. On Monday, the 31st of May, it became evident that a slight barometric depression had formed in front of the advancing monsoon winds, and on this day the depression was probably off the Akyab coast, and it was giving heavy rain to that station. On Tuesday, the 1st of June, the feeble depression was reaching South Bengal, the centre being between Saugor Island and Chittagong, but the fall of the barometer accompanying it was small, only amounting to about a tenth of an inch. The depression was still giving heavy rain to the stations on the east coast, and Akyab this day reported the excessive amount of 5.69 inches. The depression was accompanied by the usual cyclonic circulation of winds, but at all stations the wind force was small. On Wednesday, the 2nd instant, the feeble depression was still over the head of the Bay, though it had advanced slowly in a northerly direction, and its centre was not far from Burrisal. On Thursday, the 4th, it had again advanced slowly, and it began rapidly to fill up, though it still seemed to exist in a feeble form in Central Bengal, but with its advance an extraordinarily heavy rainfall occurred over parts of South-East Bengal. The rainfall appears to have been heaviest at Chittagong, and at this station from 4 P.M. of the 3rd to 10 A.M. of the 4th, or during only 18 hours, no less than 14.69 inches of rain were recorded. Other stations also received rather heavy rain, but up to the present this is the largest fall recorded. On the following day, Friday, the 5th, the depression had quite filled up and disappeared, though the rather strong monsoon winds which followed in the rear of the depression continued to give heavy rainfall, and thus on the morning of this day at Chittagong a further fall of 5.04 inches of rain was recorded. The winds which accompanied this feeble storm were particularly light, though as stated before in its rear a rather strong monsoon followed, but this did not advance very far inland, and in fact it died away to a great extent shortly after the disappearance of the depression. It is always difficult to say the exact date when the rains break in any part of Bengal on account usually of their gradual incidence, but this burst of rain may probably be taken to represent the first advance of the monsoon over the southern part of South-East Bengal.

Pressure.—During the week has been decidedly below the normal, and the variations from day to day have, to a great extent in the latter half of the week, been dependent on the movement of the depression just described. Compared with the normal, the pressure for the week over the whole province has been 0.048" in defect. For the previous week pressure was 0.062" in excess, so there has therefore been a general and rather rapid diminution of pressure during the week under review.

Temperature.—Has, for the greater part of the week, and at the majority of stations, been below the normal, and the mean temperature for the whole week for the whole province shows a defect of 1.6°. In the previous week the defect equalled 1.7°, so there has been no practical change in this respect. Again, as in the previous week, the defects are largest in Chutia Nagpur and Orissa, where they are 3.5° and 2.6° respectively.

Rain.—Has fallen in all districts during the week, and though in many parts rather local, the general fall has been fully equal to the normal, while at some of the stations in South-East Bengal, as mentioned previously, the rainfall has been exceptionally heavy. The rainfall has been largest in East Bengal, where it averages 3.40 inches, the normal fall for the period being 2.84 inches. This district has therefore received a fall considerably in excess. North Bengal has recorded an average fall of 2.90 inches against the normal 2.51 inches, and has therefore also received an excess fall. North Behar reports 1.31 inches against the normal 0.63 inch, and in this district therefore the fall has been more than twice as large as usual. South-West Bengal has received 1.09 inches, which is only about two-thirds the normal fall of 1.48 inches. Orissa has received 1.30 inches, the normal fall being 1.13 inches, and has thus received practically a normal fall. Finally in South Behar the actual fall has been 0.68 inch, the normal being 0.52 inch, and Chutia Nagpur has received 0.59 inch against 0.75 inch, and both of these districts have therefore received falls about equal to the normal.

As stated previously, some particularly heavy falls of rain have occurred during the week, the heaviest falls generally being reported on the 3rd and 4th. Thus, in addition to those previously recorded on the 3rd instant, Rungamati (Chittagong Hills) reported 6.02 inches, Harishpur (Noakhally district) 6.1 inches, Joydebpur (Dacca district) 4.68 inches, and Cox's Bazar 4.13 inches, and on the 4th instant Noakhally reported 4.44 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 4th of June 1886 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st May.		Since 15th May.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	102°9	75°8	93°4	70°4	86°4	-1°4	1°30	1°13	+0°17	10	18	+0°1	5°58	4°30	3°50	3°56
South-West Bengal ..	104°0	74°6	91°4	80°0	87°2	-0°2	1°09	1°43	-0°34	2°0	2°3	-0°3	8°08	6°00	1°10	3°52
East Bengal	92°8	71°4	86°8	78°7	81°7	-1°3	3°40	2°84	+0°56	4°5	3°3	+1°2	12°83	11°61	7°46	6°63
North Bengal	97°4	70°6	89°1	76°1	82°8	-	2°00	2°51	+0°39	3°3	2°6	+0°7	10°16	10°22	7°48	6°46
North Bihar	104°5	68°8*	95°4*	77°5*	86°5*	-0°7*	1°31	0°63	+0°68	1°4	1°0	+0°4	4°60	3°21	3°20	1°77
South Bihar	106°6	73°0	97°6	70°3	84°5	-2°6	0°68	0°52	+0°16	1°3	1°0	+0°3	3°02	2°34	2°32	1°50
Central Nepal	98°5†	71°7†	93°5†	74°5†	84°0†	-3°5†	0°59	0°75	-0°16	1°0	1°6	-0°6	3°10	2°88	2°84	1°65

* Purneah not included.

† Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

The 9th June 1886.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of May 1886.

	inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.699		
The average pressure of May from 24 years' registers ...	29.656		
The highest pressure in the month	29.848	21st	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month	29.511	31st	16h.
The range of pressure	0.337		
Hours.			
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	292.9		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	408.3		
°			
The mean temperature of the month	84.8		
The average temperature of May from 24 years' registers ...	86.1		
The highest temperature in the month	100.5	11th	
The lowest temperature in the month	68.4	13th	
The range of temperature during the month	32.1		
The mean daily range of temperature	16.7		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	22.3	8th	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month	77		
The average humidity of May from 24 years' registers ...	73		
Inches			
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.904		
The average vapour tension of May from 9 years' registers ...	0.933		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	4.06		
The average cloud proportion of May from 9 years' registers ...	4.53		
Inches.			
The total rainfall of the month	7.93		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	7.60		
The average fall of May from 48 years' registers	5.10		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	4.53	12th	
Days			
The number of rainy days in the month	13		
The average number of rainy days in May from 24 years' registers	13		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	152.2		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	58.7		
The greatest sun temperature	158.5	22nd	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	65.4	26th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	72.4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	4.5		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	9.0	9th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day	140.9		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	390.0	5th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	23.0	3rd 2 to 3 p.m.	
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—			

N. 25, NE. 17, E. 66, SE. 144, S. 262, SW. 166, W. 14, NW. 5, Calm 55.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of former years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0°.5 higher; and, finally, the thermometer, which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

A. PEDLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 7th June 1886.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
30th May to 5th June 1886.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 29° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%.			Inches.	
May	30th	154.3	9.8	29.626	86.7	92.2	12.5	79.7	80.8	0.073	78.4	77	S and SSE	123	Not measurable.	Chiefly cloudy, d, t.
"	31st	150.2	8.6	29.580	86.9	92.7	13.9	79.8	80.7	0.067	78.2	77	SE by S and SSE	90	Nil	Chiefly cloudy.
June	1st	156.5	2.9	29.500	86.3	92.9	12.9	80.0	80.9	0.083	78.7	79	ESE, ENE and WSW	77	"	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	2nd	140.0	Nil	29.428	86.6	93.5	13.8	79.7	80.9	0.078	78.5	78	NW and SSW	93	0.01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t.
"	3rd	152.0	7.0	29.516	88.8	99.2	20.2	79.0	81.5	0.081	78.7	73	SW by S and WSW	120	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, t, o.
"	4th	158.5	7.2	29.496	90.6	93.7	17.1	82.6	82.6	1.008	79.5	72	SW, WSW and SSW	178		Partially cloudy.
"	5th	158.8	3.5	29.544	87.6	98.2	15.6	82.6	80.1	0.027	76.9	71	SW and SSE	161	"	Chiefly cloudy

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	Inches	29.537
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	"	29.582
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	Hours.	39.0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	"	93.7
		°	
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	"	87.6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	"	86.6
The extreme variation of temperature	...	"	20.7
The maximum temperature	...	"	99.7
		Miles.	
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	"	13
		lbs.	
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	"	2
		%.	
The mean relative humidity	...	"	75
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	"	76
		Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 30th May to 5th June 1886	...	"	0.01
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	"	1.58
The total fall from 1st January to 5th June 1886	...	"	11.57
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	"	10.77

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, d drizzling rain, t thunder, ☉ solar corona.

A. PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of May 1886.

			☉	Date.
The mean temperature during the month	...	...	84.0	
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	102.0	10th
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	68.9	13th
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	33.1	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	17.9	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	23.2	10th
			%	
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	76	
			Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	...	8.92	
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	8.18	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	4.52	12th.
			Days	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	13 days.	

A. PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA ;
Calcutta, the 7th June 1886.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 30th May to 5th June 1886.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1886		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	30th	85.9	94.6	14.3	80.3	80.8	.984	78.7	80	Nil.
"	31st	86.6	95.5	15.2	80.3	81.1	.989	78.9	78	"
June	1st	84.4	95.0	14.6	80.1	80.8	1.004	79.4	85	"
"	2nd	85.1	93.6	13.6	80.0	81.6	1.030	80.1	85	"
"	3rd	88.5	100.0	20.0	80.0	81.4	.967	78.2	73	"
"	4th	90.9	100.0	16.3	83.7	81.1	.927	76.9	64	"
"	5th	88.3	99.0	15.4	83.6	82.3	1.024	79.9	76	"

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	87.1
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	20.0
The maximum temperature	...	...	100.0
			%
The mean relative humidity	...	...	77
			In.
The total fall of rain from 30th May to 5th June 1886	...	...	Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10n, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA ;
Calcutta, the 7th June 1886.

A. PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDUM.

The returns of the principal Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 22nd May 1886 disclose the following results :—

1. That births and deaths were recorded in these Municipalities at the rates respectively of 15·2 and 20·3 per 1,000 of population as opposed to 16·4 and 22·3 per 1,000 in the preceding week ending 15th May, indicating a reduction in the registration of both events.
2. That these events were returned in the highest proportions from the following Municipalities :—

Births.				Deaths.			
			Ratio per mille.				Ratio per mille.
Beauleah	...	...	42·0	Beauleah	...	...	57·8
Serampore	...	...	31·4	Comillah	...	...	38·6
Bhagulpore	...	...	29·0	Puri	...	...	33·6
				Gya	...	...	32·9
				Bhagulpore	...	...	32·6
				Serampore	...	...	31·4

3. That in comparison with the results of the preceding week there was a diminution of mortality from bowel-complaints, but no noticeable differences in the casualty rates from the rest of the diseases : *vide* figures given below :—

						Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
						22nd May 1886.	15th May 1886.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	1·9
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	·03	·1
Fever	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	9·5
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	4·1
Injury	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·4
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·3

4. That the highest death-rates from cholera, fever and the maladies classed under the head of “ Other causes ” were returned from the following Municipalities, the rest of the diseases not proving noticeably fatal anywhere :—

Cholera.			Fever.			Other causes.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Beauleah	...	31·5	Comillah	...	27·0	Kishnaghur	...	15·1
Puri	...	12·6	Beauleah	...	26·3	Puri	...	14·7
Suburbs of Calcutta	...	2·7	Purneah	...	20·7	Bhagulpore	...	14·5
Dacca	...	2·6	Serampore	...	17·7			

5. That the death-rates under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* stand as noted below :—

According to Sex.			According to Class.			According to Age.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	...	20·6	Christians	...	17·4	Under 1 year	...	161·2
Females	...	20·0	Hindus	...	21·3	1 and under 5 years	...	34·6
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	117		Mahomedans	...	18·3	5 " 10 "	...	8·3
			Other classes	...	36·4	10 " 15 "	...	10·0
						15 " 20 "	...	18·3
						20 " 30 "	...	12·5
						30 " 40 "	...	10·2
						40 " 50 "	...	14·3
						50 " 60 "	...	24·6
						60 years and upwards	...	47·2

The 7th June 1886.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the Principal Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 22nd May 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12										
DISTRICTS.		POPULATION.		BIRTHS.		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—															
NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.		POPULATION.		NUMBER OF —		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.													
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DEATHS FROM—													
								Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other causes.	All causes.
								Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the preceding week.											
										Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.											

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken, as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives remains as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans, above alluded to, cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

**R. LIUDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.**

The 7th June 1886.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of the Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 5th of June 1886.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.					Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
						Mds.	Rs.
263	Rice and paddy	...	...	...	...	68,760	1,218
16	Jute.	...	...	...	...	12,575	213
187	Firewood	...	...	...	...	86,650	1,257
754	Other articles	...	...	...	...	2,51,910	3,610
1,220	Total					4,19,895	6,298

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1886 on 1,515 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	241,143	2,48,026 3 0*	80,48,280 0	7,41,505 2 0	22,198 12 0	10,14,725 0 0	65,663½	138,623½	204,286½
Or per mile of railway	.....	163 11 5	.....	491 6 9	14 10 5	669 12 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	4,888,419	56,70,088 3 3	5,07,77,900 30	1,39,26,019 14 0	4,24,024 4 0	2,00,20,612 6 0	1,364,331½	2,356,864½	3,710,716½
Total for 21 weeks	5,129,562	59,18,094 5 3	5,98,20,280 30	1,40,70,535 0 0	4,46,718 0 9	2,10,35,337 6 6	1,419,005½	2,495,007½	3,915,003
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	202,388	1,93,684 13 3	20,43,507 10	7,56,293 11 0	32,896 14 10	9,82,875 7 1	64,776	134,875	199,651
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	128 5 0	.....	501 0 4	21 12 8	651 2 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,928,171½	59,30,414 11 11	5,81,39,613 20	1,45,39,794 11 11	4,78,924 1 10	2,00,49,133 9 8	1,438,369	2,531,659	3,980,024

* The increase in coaching traffic is partly due to marriage ceremonies and partly to the running of extra and special trains.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,509½	9,43,475	651	1,515	10,14,725	670	1,509½	89,64,370	5,939	1,515	86,24,132	5,692	.....	3,40,234

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1886 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	13,493	6,303 5 0	53,502 30	3,390 5 0	35 8 0	9,729 2 0	1,395	909	2,304
Or per mile of railway	235	110 3 2	935 20	59 4 4	0 9 11	170 1 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	273,626	1,47,954 1 0	11,05,452 0	78,291 2 0	1,095 0 3	2,27,340 3 3	58,199	17,044	52,343
Total for 21 weeks	287,119	1,54,257 6 0	11,59,354 30	81,681 7 0	1,130 8 3	2,37,069 5 3	59,594	18,043	54,637
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,836	3,848 14 10	62,892 30	4,719 13 0	81 0 0	8,049 11 10	1,606	788	2,394
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	154	67 4 7	1,099 20	82 8 3	1 6 8	161 3 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	263,692	1,41,597 0 0	12,80,037 10	90,053 12 0	1,439 15 0	2,33,050 11 0	34,859	19,901	54,560

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	8,650	151	57½	9,729	170	57½	86,257	1,508	57½	1,03,295	1,800	17,038	.....

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1886 on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	3,417	582 13 0	16,919 0	626 15 0	75 8 0	1,575 4 0	225 1	265	490 1
Or per mile of railway ..	..	48 9 1	..	58 1 3	6 4 8	112 15 0	..	..	..
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ..	56,063	9,383 7 6	6,72,156 0	12,355 13 0	769 2 3	22,508 6 9	4,713	4,901	9,614
Total for 21 weeks ..	58,180	9,966 4 6	6,88,175 0	13,982 12 0	844 10 3	23,863 10 9	4,911 1	5,166	10,077 1
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	2,227	367 5 6	25,219 2 0	912 6 0	91 1 3	1,400 12 9	121	273	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	..	30 9 10	..	78 8 6	7 9 5	116 11 9	..	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	51,371 1	8,861 0 7	4,59,777 10	13,629 2 0	1,507 13 0	23,933 5 7	3,194	4,229	7,423

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	1,101	117	12	1,353	113	12	11,726	977	12	11,545	962	.....	181

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1886 on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	1,916	3,484 15 0	81,069 10	4,199 11 0	65 0 0	7,749 10 0	634	1,312 1	1,979 1
Or per mile of railway ..	..	46 9 5	..	56 0 5	0 13 11	104 7 9	..	..	..
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ..	114,037	91,187 13 0	15,53,655 10	70,397 14 0	2,171 6 6	1,63,757 2 0	22,544 1	22,329 1	44,873 1
Total for 21 weeks ..	115,953	94,672 12 0	15,55,354 20	74,588 9 6	2,233 6 6	1,74,197 12 0	23,180 1	23,671 1	46,851 1
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	4,161 1	3,842 6 0	79,925 10	2,985 4 0	98 12 9	6,926 6 9	1,180	1,409	2,589
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	..	51 9 2	..	40 1 2	1 5 3	92 13 7	..	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	121,069 1	1,02,450 11 3	18,63,475 30	84,389 9 3	2,594 3 0	1,89,734 7 6	22,910	23,106	46,016

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	6,926	93	74½	7,741	103	74½	61,610	827	74½	64,837	867	3,197	..

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th May 1886 on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,891	4,973 9 0	7,717 10	290 1 0	9 8 0	5,273 2 0	919	49	968
Or per mile of railway	...	223 8 6	...	13 0 7	0 6 10	236 15 11	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	408,729	1,10,705 2 0	2,23,827 0	7,800 5 0	125 7 5	1,19,630 14 5	19,419	3,125	22,544
Total for 21 weeks	428,620	1,15,678 11 0	2,31,544 10	8,090 6 0	134 15 5	1,23,004 0 5	20,338	3,174	23,512
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,651	4,375 7 4	63,551 30	1,074 14 0	4 2 6	5,454 7 10	1,053	67	1,120
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	198 14 2	...	48 13 9	0 3 0	247 15 11	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	489,758	1,21,591 12 2	4,31,551 0	9,314 14 0	141 4 9	1,31,047 14 11	22,919	6,721	29,640

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22	5,454	248	22½	5,273	237	22	51,236	2,329	22½	51,765	2,326	519	...

CAWNPORE-KALPI RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1886 on 42 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,793	1,118 0 6	18,989 10	2,384 11 3	26 0 0	3,529 11 9	325	203	528
Or per mile of railway	...	26 9 11	...	56 12 5	0 9 11	84 0 3	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	16,589	7,588 13 3	1,18,051 20	13,324 7 0	53 0 0	20,966 4 3	2,089	2,279	4,368
Total for 8 weeks	19,382	8,706 13 9	1,32,040 30	15,709 8 3	79 0 0	24,495 0 0	2,414	2,482	4,896

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
42	...	...	42	3,529	84	...	...	...	42	24,495	583	...	...

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd May 1886 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,014	2,771 0 0	2,465 0	381 0 0	75 0 0	3,224 0 0	950	1,722	5,672
Or per mile of railway ..	105	32 0 0	28 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	38 0 0	11	29	41
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	180,080	52,295 0 0	1,55,217 0	28,018 0 0	4,809 0 0	85,182 0 0*	16,619	31,647	47,667
Total for 21 weeks ...	189,094	55,066 0 0	1,87,622 0	28,399 0 0	4,945 0 0	88,410 0 0	16,960	33,369	50,329
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,529	825 15 2	1,18,284 0	1,159 1 0	12 14 0	1,797 14 2	272	1,255	1,527
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	451	62 9 0	11,528 0	115 14 6	1 4 7	179 12 7	27	124	153
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	104,262	14,830 6 8	24,10,072 0	25,642 5 10	444 11 0	40,925 7 6	5,516	24,559	30,075

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 17th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 23RD MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 22ND MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	1,793	180	86	3,228	38	10	15,272	191	86	33,114	48*	17,842	.....

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 17th April 1886.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 29th May 1886 on 246 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	MDs. S.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 246 miles open ...	87,094	12,618 9 10	1,77,393 30	17,434 15 3	3,415 8 10	33,469 1 11	5,895	5,163	11,058
Or per mile of railway ...	151	51 5 0	721 0	70 14 0	2 8 0	124 11 0*	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	712,119	2,46,755 6 2	26,50,881 10	2,62,393 0 9	57,514 7 2	5,66,662 14 1	94,871	101,396	196,267
Total for 21 weeks ...	740,514	2,59,374 0 0	28,08,374 0	2,79,828 0 0	60,930 0 0	6,00,152 0 0	104,760	106,559	207,326
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 236 miles open ...	26,297	8,540 7 3	1,32,638 20	13,623 13 0	3,064 5 2	25,448 9 5	3,671	5,818	9,489
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	116	37 12 0	587 0	61 3 0	0 15 0	99 14 0*	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	620,493	2,31,891 8 9	23,04,930 20	2,67,701 11 9	72,272 8 0	5,71,305 12 6	92,816	106,136	198,952

* Steam-boat earnings excluded in calculating "Total earnings" per mile of railway.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhoot State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS* FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
236	25,449	113	246	33,469	136	236	2,60,219	1,107	246	2,70,253	1,099	20,014	.....

* The totals in these columns should be corrected by audited figures as far as possible.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 29th May 1886 on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,570	180 0 0	5,84 0	176 0 0	14 0 0	1,470 0 0	509	251	763
Or per mile of railway	94	35 15 0	214 0	17 8 0	0 8 0	53 15 0	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	52,251	20,019 0 0	1,67,141 0	12,630 0 0	419 0 0	33,468 0 0	70,395	5,262	15,587
Total for 21 weeks ...	54,821	21,399 0 0	1,72,985 0	13,106 0 0	433 0 0	34,938 0 0	10,834	5,513	16,350
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,933	807 6 8	4,94 10	463 5 0	20 6 0	1,305 2 2	509	254	763
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	71	29 10 0	180 0	17 3 0	1 1 0	47 11 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	65,504	22,576 7 8	75,651 30	7,232 13 0	745 4 0	30,551 0 2	10,907	5,443	16,350

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhati State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS* FROM 1st APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS* FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27½	1,395	48	27½	1,470	54	27½	11,941	48	27½	14,582	528	2,441	..

* The totals in these columns should be corrected by marked figures as far as possible.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th May 1886 on 23½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	87,892	39,400 0 0	4,61,527 0	40,321 0 0	6,385 0 0	86,165 0 0	10,690	9,988	20,678
Or per mile of railway	376	169 0 0	1,972 0	172 0 0	...	341 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	1,890,842	7,77,317 0 0	79,46,758 0	9,03,228 0 0	1,13,929 0 0	19,14,474 0 0*	217,578	192,912	410,490
Total for 21 weeks ...	1,978,734	8,16,717 0 0	84,08,285 0	9,63,519 0 0	1,20,314 0 0	19,99,580 0 0	228,208	202,500	431,168
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited)	81,370	30,810 0 0	4,41,956 0	34,759 0 0	5,027 0 0	70,596 0 0	11,233	7,740	18,982
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	349	132 0 0	1,897 0	149 0 0	...	281 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,114,639	9,59,240 0 0	67,40,318 0	8,37,968 0 0	4,15,717 0 0	22,42,965 0 0	248,748	189,315	437,163

* Audited up to week ending 10th April.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23½	70,596	303	23½	86,106	369	23½	7,23,002	3,103	23½	6,99,408*	2,989	.....	23,504

* Audited up to week ending 10th April.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1886 on 126 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	MDR. S.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,053	8,341 0 0	20,506 0	1,087 0 0	22 0 0	10,050 0 0	3,586	1,024	5,110
Or per mile of railway	188	66 0 0	165 0	14 0 0	.....	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	481,514	1,70,460 0 0	7,32,087 0	43,863 0 0	529 0 0	2,14,842 0 0*	74,579	32,090	107,269
Total for 21 weeks	505,167	1,78,801 0 0	7,52,793 0	45,510 0 0	551 0 0	2,24,892 0 0	75,165	31,314	112,479
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited)	22,274	7,322 0 0	23,611 0	1,318 0 0	25 0 0	8,605 0 0	4,360	1,018	5,378
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	177	58 0 0	187 0	10 0 0	...	68 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	501,025	1,86,695 0 0	5,50,139 0	36,139 0 0	746 0 0	2,23,580 0 0	89,380	22,743	112,123

* Audited up to week ending 3rd April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.				RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.				TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.				TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.				Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.			
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
126	8,065	69	126	10,050	80	126	80,205	685	126	86,328	685		63				

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for week *ending 29th May 1886	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	9,847 0 0
Decrease	...	...	...	10,358 0 0
Receipts from 1st January to 29th May 1886	...	...	...	511 0 0
Ditto from 1st January to 30th May 1885	...	...	...	1,79,828 0 0
Increase	...	...	...	1,61,688 0 0
				18,140 0 0
Miles open week ending 29th May 1886	...	...	...	Miles.
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	50 ¹ / ₂
				50 ³ / ₄
Receipts per mile open week ending 29th May 1886	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	194 0 6
Decrease *	...	...	...	204 1 9
				10 1 3

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Darjeeling, the 6th June 1886.

W. STEVENSON, Secretary.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2115A.

GENERAL.—The 8th June 1886.—The orders of the 7th May last, granting furlough for six months to Baboo Jogendra Nath Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, on deputation as Sub-Manager of the Jellamutha and Majnamutha estates, in Midnapore, and appointing Baboo Hari Naryan Banerjee to act for him, are cancelled.

The 9th June 1886.—Baboo Hem Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 24th November 1885.

Baboo Nunda Krishna Bose, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

The 10th June 1886.—An extension of three weeks' extraordinary leave without pay was granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Moulvie Syed Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kooshtea, Nuddca.

The order of the 26th May 1886, transferring Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, to Rungpore, is cancelled.

Baboo Nilkanto Sircar, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to be a probationer under the Statutory Civil Service Rules, and will remain posted to the district of Furreedpore.

Moulvie Ramizuddin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmumberiah, Tipperah, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is transferred to Sasseram, in the district of Shahabad.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, on leave, is transferred to Sewan in Sarun.

Syed Agha Sultan Tafazul Hossain, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is transferred to Sewan in Sarun, *vice* Mr. S. N. Banerjee, on leave.

Mr. W. O. Taylor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their commissions in the "Behar Light Horse"—

Mr. F. M. Halliday, Captain and Pay-Master.

„ E. G. Williams, Captain.

„ A. Ogilvie, Lieutenant.

Baboo Soshee Bhooshun Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muddehpoorah, Bhagulpore, is appointed to have charge of the Banka sub-division of that district.

Baboo Komul Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is transferred to Bhagulpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Muddehpoorah sub-division of that district.

The 11th June 1886.—Mr. F. W. Duke, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is posted to the Subder station of that district.

Baboo Chundy Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, on leave, is transferred to Rungpore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows is appointed to be Honorary Surgeon to the Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, resigned.

Lieutenant C. C. Smith, "Behar Light Horse," is allowed leave for eight months, on private affairs, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 12th June 1886.—Kumar Gopendra Krishna, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Baraset sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Kumar Gopendra Krishna, or until further orders.

Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Naraingunge, Dacca, is transferred to Moorshedabad, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

The 14th June 1886.—Mr. L. R. Forbes, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for six months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. S. S. Jones is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah.

POLICE.—*The 9th June 1886.*—Baboo Jadub Chunder Deb, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for six months and fifteen days, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 9th December 1885.

The 12th June 1886.—Mr. G. B. Havelock, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, is allowed leave for six months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. H. P. Livesay, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. B. Goad, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.—*The 7th June 1886.*—Baboo Piyari Mohun Sen, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balasore, acted in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, from the 21st February to the 21st March 1886, *vice* Baboo Saroda Prosad Gangooly, on deputation.

Baboo Piyari Mohun Sen is appointed to act in class IV, with effect from 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Bidyadhur Das.

Baboo Debendro Nath Bose, Lecturer, Krishnaghur College, acted in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service from the 22nd to the 30th March 1886, *vice* Baboo Saroda Prosad Gangooly, on deputation.

Baboo Debendro Nath Bose is appointed to act in class IV, with effect from the 31st March 1886, *vice* Baboo Krishna Chandra Roy, on deputation.

Baboo Ram Prakash Lall, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 31st March 1886, *vice* Baboo Saroda Prosad Gangooly, on deputation.

Baboo Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpore Division, acted in class II of the Subordinate Educational Service from the 16th March to the 21st March 1886, *vice* Baboo Mathura Nath Chatterjee, on leave.

Baboo Bireswar Chakravarti is appointed to act in class II, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Radha Nath Roy.

Baboo Nilmoni Mookerjee, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, is appointed to act in class II of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Mathura Nath Chatterjee, on leave.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Gangooly, Head Master, Gya Zillah School, acted in class III of the Subordinate Educational Service from the 16th March to the 21st March 1886, *vice* Baboo Bireswar Chakravarti.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Gangooly is appointed to act in class III, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Nilmoni Mookerjee.

Baboo Radha Nath Roy, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, is appointed to act in class I of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Mr. S. Ager, on deputation.

Baboo Bidyadhur Das, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, is appointed to act in class III of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Bireswar Chakravarti.

Baboo Nilmoni Gangooly, Head Master, Berhampore Collegiate School, is promoted, *sub. pro tem.*, to class II of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Deno Nath Sen, on deputation.

Baboo Nilmoni Chakravarti, Second Master, Hare School, Calcutta, is appointed to act in class II of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Hara Gobinda Sen, on deputation.

Baboo Shama Churn Das, Temporary Head Master, Midnapore College, is promoted, *sub. pro tem.*, to class III of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Nilmoni Gangooly.

Baboo Barada Prosad Ghose, Officiating Lecturer, Government Engineering College, Howrah, is appointed to act in class III of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Nilmoni Chakravarti.

Baboo Ram Chandra Chatterjee, Head Master, Rungpore Normal School, is promoted, *sub. pro tem.*, to class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Shama Churn Das.

The 10th June 1886.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Bogra:—

Baboo Umbica Churn Bose, District Engineer, *vice* Dr. W. Wilson, retired.

„ Beni Madhub Chaki, Pleader, *vice* Baboo Rasbeharee Saha, transferred.

Baboo Ram Anugrah Narayan Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is appointed temporarily to be Secretary to the District School Committee of that district, *vice* Mr. F. H. Harding, on deputation.

Mr. William Dutt, Head Master, Chittagong College, is appointed to be Secretary to the District School Committee of that district, *vice* Baboo Deno Nath Dey, transferred.

PORT TRUST.—*The 12th June 1886.*—Mr. James Henderson is appointed, under the provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, to act as a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. B. H. Turner, or until further orders.

OPIMUM.—*The 9th June 1886.*—Mr. A. Elliot, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Hajepore, is appointed to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tehta, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. J. D. Savi, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tehta, is appointed to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Hajepore, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The 12th June 1886.—Mr. E. H. Allum is appointed to act as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Young, or until further orders.

JAILS.—*The 12th June 1886.*—Mr. C. H. O. Sevenoaks, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Midnapore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th instant.

Mr. M. S. Emerson, Assistant Superintendent of Jails, Alipore, on leave, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. O. Sevenoaks, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 7th June 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Taraprosunno Roy, Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, is appointed to be a Chemical Examiner to Government under section 14, Act X of 1886.

Assistant Surgeon Taraprosunno Roy will continue to hold the appointment of Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta.

The 8th June 1886.—Surgeon D. Basu, Civil Surgeon, Furrædpore, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major G. C. Roy, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The following orders are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 200.—*The 3rd June 1886*—Privilege leave of absence for three months, under section 74, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. V. W. Bertelsen, District Superintendent of Police, Dhubri, with effect from the 3rd July 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 202.—Privilege leave of absence for three months, under section 74, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. R. T. Greer, c.s., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, with effect from the 4th July 1886.

No. 203.—Mr. A. W. Davis, c.s., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. R. T. Greer, c.s.

No. 205.—*The 4th June 1886*.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the Chief Commissioner directs the publication, for general information, of the results of the half-yearly examination of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and others, held on the 3rd May 1886, and following days :—

NAME.	COMPULSORY SUBJECTS IN WHICH REQUIRED TO PASS.		SUBJECTS IN WHICH PASSED.		COMPULSORY SUBJECTS IN WHICH STILL REQUIRED TO PASS.	
	Higher standard.	Lower standard.	Higher standard.	Lower standard.	Higher standard.	Lower standard.
<i>Civil Officers.</i>						
Mr. P. C. Lyon, c.s. ...	General law without books. Assamese. Accounts.	Assamese ...	Assamese Accounts.	Assamese ...	General law without books.	
„ W. H. Cossins, c.s.	.....	General law without books. Accounts. Bengali.	.....	General law without books. Accounts. Bengali.	Assamese General law without books. General law with books. Accounts. Bengali.	Assamese.
„ „ „	„ „	„ „	„ „	„ „	„ „	„ „
<i>Police Officers.</i>						
Mr. L. St. J. Brodick	Assamese	.....	Assamese.	„ „	„ „	„ „

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offy Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The Report of the Central Examination Committee having been received, the result of the Half-yearly Departmental Examination of Assistant Magistrates and others held in May 1886 is published for general information—

I.—HIGHER STANDARD.

(1). The following officer has passed completely :—

Police Officer.

1. Mr. E. C. S. Baker.

(2). The following officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects mentioned opposite their names :—

(a). *Civil Officers.*

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1. Mr. J. H. Bernard | ... | ... | ... | Law. |
| 2. „ F. C. Harrison | ... | ... | ... | Hindustani. |
| 3. „ E. H. C. Walsh | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 4. Baboo Shib Chunder Nag | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |

(b). *Police Officer.*

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1. Mr. G. H. P. Livesay | ... | ... | ... | Hindustani. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|

(3). The following officers have passed partially and are still liable to examination in the remaining subjects mentioned in column 4 opposite their names:—

No. (1)	Names. (2)	Now passed in. (3)	Still liable to examination in. (4)
<i>(a.) Civil Officers.</i>			
1	Mr F. W. Duke ...	Bengali ...	Law and Hindustani.
2	Baboo Jogo Mohun Bhutta- charjee.	Bengali and Accounts...	Law, and Hindustani at option.
3	„ Bhupati Chuckerburty ...	Law, Bengali and Accounts.	Hindustani at option.
4	„ Ram Sadan Bhutta- charjee.	Accounts ...	Law and Bengali, and Hindustani at option.
5	Baboo Toolsi Das Mookerjee	Bengali and Accounts ...	Law, and Hindustani at option by the Higher Standard and Law by the Lower Standard.
6	„ Krishna Kali Mookerjee	Ditto ...	Law, and Hindustani at option.
7	„ Gungadhur Ghose ...	Bengali ...	Law and Accounts, and Hin- dustani at option by the Higher Standard and Law by the Lower Standard.
8	„ Nagandra Nath Ghose...	Bengali and Accounts ...	Law, and Hindustani at option.
9	„ Jagat Chunder Bose ...	Ditto ...	Law, and Hindustani at option.
10	Mr. H. H. Heard ...	Law ...	Hindustani at option.
11	Baboo Abinash Chunder Moo- kerjee.	Bengali ...	Law and Accounts, and Hindustani at option.
12	„ Toolsi Churn Pal ...	Bengali and Accounts...	Law, and Hindustani at option.
13	„ Prokash Chunder Roy...	Hindustani and Accounts	Law, and Bengali at option by the Higher Standard and Law by the Lower Standard.
14	Mr. A. L. McGavin ...	Ditto ...	Law, and Bengali at option.
15	Baboo Mohanund Gupto ...	Ooriya ...	Hindustani at option.

(b.) Police Officers.

1	Mr. O. C. Plowden ...	Bengali ...	Hindustani
2	„ R. Castle ...	Do. ...	Law and Hindustani by the Higher Standard and Law by the Lower Standard.
3	„ C. H. Parish ...	Do. ...	Law.
4	„ E. H. D'Ovly ...	Do. ...	Do.
5	„ S. N. Walker ...	Law and Bengali ...	Hindustani.

II.—LOWER STANDARD.

(1) The following officers have passed completely :—

(a.) Civil Officers.

1. Baboo Kunja Behary Chatterjee.
2. „ Abinash Chunder Sen.
3. Mr. F. S. Hamilton.
4. „ H. E. Ransom.
5. „ C. Cuthbertson.

(b.) Police Officers.

1. Mr. E. C. Ryland.
2. „ S. V. Taylor.

(2). The following officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, have now passed in the remaining subjects mentioned opposite their names :—

(a). *Civil Officers.*

1.	Baboo Jogo Mohun Bhattacharjee	...	...	Law.
2.	„ Basanta Krishna Bose	...	...	Do.
3.	„ Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee	...	...	Do. and Bengali.
4.	„ Nagendra Nath Ghose	...	...	Law.
5.	„ Abinash Chunder Mookerjee	...	...	Do.
6.	„ Toolsi Churn Pal	...	...	Do.
7.	„ Satis Chunder Bose	...	...	Do.
8.	Mr. A. L. McGavin	...	...	Do.

(3). The following officers have passed partially and are still liable to examination in the remaining subjects mentioned in column 4 opposite their names :—

No. (1)	Names. (2)	Now passed in. (3)	Still liable to examination in. (4)
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(a). *Civil Officers.*

1	Baboo Surendra Nath Ghose	...	Bengali	...	Law and Accounts.
2	Moulvi Mohomed Abdurrauf	...	Bengali and Accounts	...	Law.
3	Baboo Poorna Chunder Bysack	...	Ditto	ditto	Do.
4	Moulvi Abdus Salam	...	Law	...	Bengali and Accounts.
5	Baboo Priya Nath Mookerjee	...	Bengali and Accounts	...	Law.
6	„ Baroda Churn Mitter	...	Ditto	ditto	Do.
7	„ Umesh Chunder Sen	...	Ditto	ditto	Do.
8	„ Chunder Sekhur Ker	...	Ditto	ditto	Do.
9	Mr. C. C. Mead	...	Accounts	...	Bengali.
10	Baboo Nobo Coomar Chuckerbutty	...	Ditto	...	Law and Hindustani
11	Baboo Gogan Chunder Das	...	Bengali and Ooriya	...	Law and Accounts.

(b). *Police Officers.*

1	Mr. J. Cowie	...	Law	...	Hindustani.
2	„ F. L. Halliday	...	Do.	...	Ditto.
3	„ H. B. St. Leger	...	Do.	...	Bengali.

III.—*Medical Officers.*

Dr. R. S. Ashe has passed in Bengali by the Lower Standard.

Apothecary T. Lyons has passed in Ooriya by the colloquial test.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th June 1886.—The following rule, in addition to the rules published under Government notification, dated the 27th March 1883, regarding salt on which duty has not been paid, conveyed from Chittagong to Naraingunge, having been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor is published for general information.

Rule 17.—Instead of landing the salt in bond on arrival at Naraingunge, the owner, after inspection of the seals by the salt darogah (as provided in Rule 3), and in the event of the seals being found intact, may, within 24 hours from the time of arrival of the cargo, pay the duty on the whole amount of salt, less one per cent. for wastage, in any vessel as shown in the pass, after which the Collector of Customs shall allow him to break bulk without bonding or further weighment.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1886.—The following officers are appointed to be Deputy Collectors of Income-tax ; and in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 40 of the Income-tax Act II of 1886, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vest them with the powers of a Collector under the Act in the districts specified against their names :—

District.	Name of Deputy Collector.
Bhagulpore	Baboo Uma Churn Bose.
Maldah	„ Shib Churn Nag.
Singbhum	Mr. R. H. Renny.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th June 1886.—Baboo Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Deputy Collector of Income-tax, in the district of Lohardugga, vice Baboo Atal Behary Moitra, transferred; and under section 40 of Act II of 1886 is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th June 1886.—The declaration dated the 25th October 1884, made under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, for the acquisition of a piece of land for a Volunteer Rifle Range in village Tiljala, Dihi Punchannogram, district 24-Pergunnahs, and published at page 1089 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th October 1884, is hereby cancelled.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th June 1886.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for the list of toll-stations in the Reserved and Protected Forests of the Sunderbuns Division published in the notification dated the 12th September 1880, at page 832, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, at which persons trading in timber or forest produce, or desirous of purchasing and removing forest produce from the said forests, may have their boats measured and the measurements registered:—

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Mud Point. | 12. Halderkhali. |
| 2. Shikarpur. | 13. Boorigoalmi. |
| 3. Nalkora. | 14. Cobaduk. |
| 4. Meeragunj. | 15. Cassee Abad. |
| 5. Basrai. | 16. Baniakhali. |
| 6. Samukputha. | 17. Dhakee. |
| 7. Bamanghatia. | 18. Bhitabhanga. |
| 8. Mutlah. | 19. Khoolna. |
| 9. Rampura. | 20. Arnamongla. |
| 10. Sahibkhali. | 21. Chaudpie. |
| 11. Bussuntpur. | 22. Phoolhatta. |

23. Hultcoa.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th June 1886.—Under the provisions of section 75 (c) of the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prohibit the felling of any of the trees named below in the unleased portions of the Khas Mehals situated in the Regulation District of Chittagong without the previous permission of the Collector, or of such officer as he may authorize to issue permits on his behalf, on the payment of rates approved by the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division—

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. Jarool .. | ... | <i>Lagerstromia Regina,</i> |
| 2. Telsur .. | ... | <i>Drinycarpus Racemosus,</i> |
| 3. Toon, chikado or shuruzbed .. | ... | <i>Cedrela Toona,</i> |
| 4. Garjan .. | ... | <i>Dipterocarpus Turbinatus,</i> |
| 5. Chaplash .. | ... | <i>Artocarpus Chaplasha,</i> |
| 6. Chikrasi .. | ... | <i>Chikrassia Tabularis,</i> |
| 7. Nagesar .. | ... | <i>Mesua Ferrea,</i> |
| 8. Kande .. | ... | <i>Calophyllum Polyanthum,</i> |
| 9. Semul .. | ... | <i>Bombax Malabaricum,</i> |
| 10. Tali .. | ... | <i>Dichopsis Polyantha,</i> |
| 11. Pitraj .. | ... | <i>Amoora Rohituka,</i> |

and all trees planted by Government within the said Khas Mehals.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 37).

INDIA—WEST COAST.

PORT OF KARWAR OR SADASHIVGAD.

(1) - *Breaking adrift of the Kārwar Rock Buoy.*

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Kārwar, that the *red cask* buoy, temporarily marking the Kārwar rock (Gudsar Sunv), lying to the W. N. W. of Elephant Island, Kārwar or Sadashivgad Harbour, has broken adrift.

(2) *Breaking adrift of the Oyster Rock Buoy.*

Also, that the buoy marking the rocky patch to the eastward of the Oyster Rock Light-house has broken adrift.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 8th June 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 38.)

INDIA—EAST COAST.

BAY OF BENGAL—MADRAS COAST.

PORT OF COCANADA OR CORINGA (KORANGI.)

Hope Island—Permanent light exhibited.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 19 of the 26th March 1886, issued from this Department, on the intended change of the light on Coringa (Korangi), or Hope Island, southside of Cocanada Harbour, the Port Officer, Madras, has given further notice that, in place of the kerosine-lamp, the new permanent light was exhibited on the 22nd May 1886.

The light shows a *fixed white* light through an arc of 180°, or between the bearings of N. 20° E. and S. 20° W.; it is elevated 83 feet above high-water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is *dioptric*, or by lenses of the *fourth* order.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 39.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

INDIA—EAST COAST.

COROMANDEL COAST.

Floating Wreck South-East of Negapatam Roadstead.

THE Port Officer, Madras, reports that the native brig *Guny Amut* was abandoned in latitude 10° 23' N., longitude 81° 06' E. on the 23rd May 1886.

NOTE.—This floating wreck is drifting fast to the N. W. and vessels coasting up or down the Bay should keep a careful look-out, as it is possible that there may be other derelicts.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 40.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

MALABAR COAST.

NARRAKEL ROADSTEAD.

Position of Sunken Wreck.

MR. G. MACKERNESS, Commanding the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Kilwa*, whilst on his voyage from Calcutta to Bombay, *via* Coast ports, discovered the British barque *Sir Henry Havelock*, which had been burnt on the 1st June 1886, sunk, in a position dangerous to shipping, in the Narrakel roadstead.

The wreck lies in about 5 fathoms, portions of the spars showing just above water sufficient to mark the spot, and he gives the following bearings:—

Narrakel flag-staff	...	...	...	E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.
Cochin light-house	...	...	...	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
The Cruz Milagre rap	...	...	...	S. E. by E.

The bearings are magnetic.

A buoy painted green has been placed two cables to westward of the wreck.

The Master-Attendant, Narrakel, directs vessels approaching the anchorage at night to bring the light to bear about E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. in 6 to 7 fathoms, and run in on that bearing and anchor in $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms of water.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No 35.)

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

COAST OF TENASSERIM.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

(1) *Shoals in Fells' Passage.*

THE Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India has reported that a *rock*, with a depth of only 6 feet at low-water, spring tides, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of the South point of Cantor's Island.

The *rock* or *islet* marked on the latest corrected charts, two miles E. by N. of Bound island, does not exist.

The *Medina Patches* with a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, lie one mile E. by S. of Bound island, and join the $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 fathoms marked to the South Eastward.

Directions.—By keeping the whole of Passage Island open West of Fell's Island, a vessel will pass over the tail of the bank in 3 fathoms at low-water, smooth bottom. The least water in Fell's Passage is 9 feet at low-water between Payee Kyun and the Small islet. The rise of tide at neaps is 12 feet above this.

(2) *Reef South-Eastward of Tavoy Island.*

Also, that information has been received of the existence of a *rocky patch* lying to the South-East of Tavoy Island:—

This reef (*Bowers Reef*) is half a cable in extent, and dries at low-water; it lies $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. of Canister Bank (Eastward of Tavoy Island), and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. of Long Island.

The bearings are magnetic—Variation 3° Easterly in 1886.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 31st May 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 36.)

ARABIA—EAST COAST.

PERSIAN GULF.

(1) *Non-existence of Oribe Shoal.*

THE British Admiralty have given notice, with reference to the reported existence by the master of the British barque *Oribe* in 1878, of a sunken danger lying in latitude $27^{\circ} 27' N.$, longitude $50^{\circ} 39' E.$ —about midway between Rás-al-Mutaf and Rennie shoal—in the fairway of the Persian Gulf, that, consequent on the unsuccessful search made by H.M.S. *Arab* in 1879 and H.M.S. *Reindeer* in January 1886 the *Oribe* shoal has been expunged from the Admiralty Charts.

(2) *Non-existence of reported shoal North-West of Larak Island.*

Also, that, consequent on an unsuccessful search having been made by H.M.S. *Reindeer* in January 1886 for the shoal on which the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Oriental* was stated to have grounded in 1884, and reported as lying on the North-West side of Larak Island, at the distance of about one mile from the shore, this shoal has been expunged from the Admiralty Charts.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 4th June 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 28.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KATHIAWAR.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

Particulars of Khúnbandar (Chilkari) Light.

THE following information has been received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty concerning the Khúnbandar (now named Chilkari) light, Western side of the head of Gulf of Cambay:—

The light, *fixed white*, is visible between the bearings of about $E. \frac{1}{2} N.$, through *West*, and about $S. by E. \frac{3}{4} E.$; it is elevated 45 feet above the level of high-water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles.

The light-house situated about one mile Southward of Chilkari Creek, and half a mile inland from the shore, is a *wooden* structure, *conical* in shape, with *two* small sheds at its base; the whole painted *black*.

Approximate present position on Admiralty Charts—latitude $22^{\circ} 10' 15'' N.$; longitude $72^{\circ} 20' 35'' E.$

Note.—From the falling away of the foreshore, the position of this light has of late years been several times altered.

The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No 29.)

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

GULF OF MARTABAN.

RANGOON RIVER.

Reported changes in the beacons and dangers of the river.

INFORMATION has been received from the Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India that the *Chokey Lumps*, in the Rangoon river, are joined to Chokey Point by small lumps of 12 and 14 feet at low-water, ordinary spring tides; the passage West of Chokey Lumps retain the depth shown on the charts of the Rangoon river surveyed in 1884.

Also, that the *South Beacon* is now opposite the Bassein Creek, 7 cables South of its old position, and is close to the high-water line.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 30.)

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST.

FALSE POINT HARBOUR.

Removal of Wreck in Harbour.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 16, of the 15th March 1886. it is notified hereby that the cargo-boat which sunk in mid-channel has been entirely destroyed by explosives; and the *green* buoy which hitherto marked the wreck has been removed.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 31.)

AFRICA—NORTH-EAST COAST.

GULF OF ADEN—SOUTH COAST.

PORT BERBERAH.

Intended alteration in Light.

INFORMATION has been received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty that it is no longer intended to maintain the light-house, which is situated on the mainland all the port of Berberah, but that a well-found ordinary light, elevated 20 feet above the level

of the sea, would be exhibited in lieu of the former light (a *fixed white dioptric* light of the *fourth* order).

Note.—Further particulars concerning this light will be published in due course.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 32).

INDIA—SOUTH COAST.

TRAVANCORE TERRITORY.

CADIAPATAM OR MUTTUM POINT.

Reported correct position of the Crocodile Rock.

THE Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India has reported that the Crocodile Rock, lying off Cadiapatam or Muttum Point, and about 16 miles West of Cape Comorin (on which the British barque *Natal* struck on the 14th March 1886 on her passage from Point deGalle to Cochin) lies about *half* a mile S. W. by S. of the position formerly assigned to it. From the rock the Cadiapatam or Muttum light-house bears N. 39° E., distant 3·6 miles.

Note.—Mariners should navigate this part of the coast with extreme caution.

The bearings are magnetic.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 33.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KATHIAWAR.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

Exhibition of the Harbour Light at Whittlebandar.

INFORMATION has been received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty that a harbour light is now shown from a pole at Whittlebandar, Western side of the head of Gulf of Cambay.

The light is a *fixed white* light, elevated 20 feet above the level of high-water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 2 miles.

Approximate position on Admiralty Charts—latitude 22° 11' 20" N.; longitude 72° 19' 30" E.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 26th May 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 34.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

GULF OF MARTABAN.

SOUTH PREPARIS CHANNEL.

Reported Extension of Rock off Preparis Group.

THE Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India has reported that the southernmost danger off the Preparis Group, South Channel, marked on the charts as an *Islet*, is a mere rock, about 15 yards long and 6 feet above high-water, and is very dangerous in thick weather.

Note.—Vessels navigating in this locality are accordingly cautioned.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIRRE, *Captain, I.M.,*

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 28th May 1886.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2116A.

The 2nd June 1886.—Mr. W. Collingwood is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Municipal Bench at Jamalpore, in the district of Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 7th June 1886.—In the exercise of the power vested in him by section 4 of Regulation III of 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor vests Baboo Chunder Narain Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge within the Sudder sub-division of that district.

The 9th June 1886.—In modification of the order, dated the 19th January 1886, it is notified that Baboo Kedareshwar Roy, Second Subordinate Judge, Backergunge, was on leave for three months, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and section 141, chapter X of the same Code, from the 4th February to the 3rd May 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr. C. Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The order of the 28th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd instant, appointing Baboo Lalit Kumar Bose, Second Munsif of Goalundo, Furreedpore, to be Munsif of South Raojan, in the district of Chittagong, is cancelled.

Mr. P. N. Bauerjee, First Munsif of Krishnaghur, Nuddea, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at South Raojan.

In supersession of the order of the 28th ultimo, Baboo Kali Churn Ghosal, Second Munsif of Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghosal is also appointed to be a Rent-suit Munsif, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Satkhira Munsifi.

In supersession of the order of the 28th ultimo, Baboo Chundi Churn Sein, First Munsif of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Nuddea, to be ordinarily stationed at Krishnaghur.

Mr. S. Street, Sub-Engineer in charge of the Agenon sub-division, is vested with the powers of a Canal Officer, in the district of Saahabad, under Act III (B.C.) of 1876.

Messrs. G. F. Bayts and E. N. Grace are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Assensole Bench, in the district of Burdwan, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 10th June 1886.—Baboo Nilkanto Sircar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Furreedpore, will continue to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Ranaghat Bench, in the district of Nuddea, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Baboo Sarat Chunder Dey Chaudhury. | Baboo Bholanath Chatterjee.
Baboo Ram Chundra Ghosh.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr. H. H. Bathe and Mr. R. T. Browne of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates for the Assensole Bench, in the district of Burdwan.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Dina Nath Bose and Baboo Becharam Ghose of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Ranaghat Bench in the district of Nuddea.

The 14th June 1886.—Mr. A. C. Sen, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, on special duty, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 10th June 1886.*—Baboo Upendro Chandra Ghosh, Munsif of Kotalpur, in the district of Bankoora, is allowed leave for one month, under section 73, rule I, chapter V of the Civil leave Code, with effect from the 18th instant, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 14th June 1886.—Baboo Gopal Krishna Ghosh, Munsif of Jajpur, in the district of Cuttack, is allowed leave for forty-two days, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him on the 24th February 1886

ERRATUM.—*The 3rd June 1886.*—In the notification, dated the 17th May 1886, published at page 602, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, for “Baboo Surja Kanth Acharjya Chaudhury” read “Rajah Surja Kanth Acharjya Chaudhury.”

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th June 1886.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrars of the places mentioned against their names, with effect from the 20th instant, from which date the Sub-divisional Officers will cease to be in charge of the Sub-Registry Offices at those stations—

Baboo Gopal Lal	... Arrareah, in Purneah ...	On probation for six months
Munshi Dilawar Hossein	... Kissengunge, in Purneah	On probation for six months.
Baboo Durga Kanta Sen. Rural Sub-Registrar of Shazadpore.	} Serajgunge, in Pubna.	
Baboo Boidya Nath Bose	... Banka, in Bhagulpore	} On probation for six months.
„ Kartic Parsad Chowdry	... Madhapura, ditto	
Bahadoor Ali Khan	... Barh, in Patna	On probation for six months.

Moulvi Mohammad Khalid is appointed, on probation for six months, to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Shazadpore, in the district of Pubna.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 8th June 1886.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the establishment of a police outpost in the village of Gidha, pergunnah Bisara Chakla Nai, zillah Mozufferpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 roods 25 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the cultivated land of Dhonpal Roy; west by the cultivated land of Dhonpal Roy and bamboo clumps of Banwari Roy; south by Rewa ghât road; and east by cultivated lands of Jugrup Roy and Sunder Roy, is required within the aforesaid village of Gidha.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 8th June 1886.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the establishment of a police outpost in the village of Janarh, pergunnah Tilak Chour, zillah Mozufferpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 roods 19 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north by village road; east by tanks; south by Musai's cultivated land and Molunoya Asthon; and west by cultivated lands of Musai and Nand Kumar, is required within the aforesaid village of Janarh.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL.

The 14th June 1886.

No. 232.—*Notification.*—The services of Mr. E. LeLievre, Executive Engineer, first grade, Rajshahye Division, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division for employment as Divisional Superintendent of District Works, vice Mr. Owen, transferred to State Railways.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 15th June 1886.

No. 233.—*Notification.*—The following notification of the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information:—

No. 385, dated 11th June 1886.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave—

Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E., Chief Engineer, third class. Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department. (*p. a.*) for one year and 181 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1869, embarking on or after 1st July 1886.

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R.F.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 14th June 1886.

No. 230.—*Leave.*—Mr. A. Hayes, Executive Engineer, third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of two months' leave on sick certificate.

IRRIGATION.

The 14th June 1886.

No. 231.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Bajpura bungalow in the village of Bajpura, pergunnah Joyour, zillah Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 roods 30 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north and east by the thani lands of Bhajani Jena; on the south by the homestead land of Bhagbut Padhan; and on the west by the royati land of Soodri Prusti, is required within the aforesaid village of Bajpura.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. M. McNEILE, Col., R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Sheriff's Office, the 9th June 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1886 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 12th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

GEORGE YULE, Sheriff.

শরিফ অফিস সন ১৮৮৬ সাল তারিখ ৯ই জুন।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে শবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়াম ফোর্টের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের 'কৌশলদারী' বিচার সম্পত্তা জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৬ সালের ১২ই জুলাই সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেলিমারান্দর কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার কোর্টের আগমন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৬ সালের চতুর্থ জুলাইয়ে সম্মান্য বসিবক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কাজদারী মিছিল করিবক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

জর্জ ইউল

শরিফ।

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SENIOR SCHOLARS.

1886.

Name of scholar.	College from which he comes.	College where the scholarship is made tenable.	Course elected.
FIRST GRADE—(10).			
Upendralal Mozumdar	Presidency College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Munindranath Bhattacharyya	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Rakhalmohan Bandyopadhyay	Sanskrit College	Ditto	Literature Course.
Jogendrakumar Ghosh	Dacca College	Ditto	Ditto.
Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay	Krishnagar College	Krishnagar College	Science Course.
Narendra Kumar Mitra	Presidency College	Presidency College	Ditto.
Hirendranath Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
Ambicaprased Sen	Dacca College	Dacca College	Science Course.
Harachandra Bandyopadhyay, (No. 1).	Presidency College	Presidency College	Ditto.
Sureschandra Bal	Dacca College	Dacca College	Literature Course.
SECOND GRADE—(39).			
<i>Hooghly and Burdwan Districts.</i>			
Gopibhushan Sen	Hooghly College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Syamadas Mukhyapadhyay	Ditto	Hooghly College	Ditto.
Akshaykumar Pandit	Ditto	.....	Ditto.
Niharanchandra Bandyopadhyay	Ditto	Metropolitan Institution	Literature Course.
Nandalal Bhattacharyya	Ditto	Hooghly College	Science Course.
Surendranath Bhattacharyya	Burdwan Raj College	Metropolitan Institution	Literature Course.
Surondranath Dutt	Ditto	Medical College	.....
<i>Midnapore District.</i>			
Narigopal Singha	Midnapore College	Free Church Institution	Literature Course.
<i>Town of Calcutta.</i>			
Pramathanath Datta	Presidency College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Dabendranath Mallik	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College	Ditto.
Haripada Bhattacharyya	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution	Literature Course.
Jogindranath Mukhopadhyay	Free Church Institution	Free Church Institution	Ditto.
Syamal Laha	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bankubihari Datta	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution	Ditto.
Mohitchandra Sen	Ditto	Presidency College	Science Course.
Phakirchandra Chattopadhyay	General Assembly's Institution.	General Assembly's Institution	Ditto.
Mahendranath Ray	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College	Ditto.
<i>Presidency Division outside Calcutta.</i>			
Panchanan Baksi	Krishnagar College	Presidency College	Literature Course.
Harischandra Pal	London Missionary Society's College, Bhowanipore.	General Assembly's Institution	Science Course.
Indukumar Ray	Krishnagar College	Krishnagar College	Ditto.
<i>Moorshedabad District.</i>			
Brajendrakumar Basu	Berhampore College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Amritasekar Mukhopadhyay	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
<i>Rajshahye Division.</i>			
Kunjamolian Chakrabarti	Rajshahye College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Tarakeswar Chakrabarti	Ditto	Rajshahye College	Ditto.
Girischandra Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
<i>Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.</i>			
Herambakisor Gangopadhyay	Dacca College	Dacca College	Science Course.
Chintaharan De	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Srischandra Chakrabarti	Ditto	Presidency College	Literature Course.
Saradacharan Chaudhuri	Chittagong College	General Assembly's Institution	Science Course.
Akshaykumar Sen	Dacca College	Dacca College	Ditto.
Rajanikanta Chakrabarti	Chittagong College	General Assembly's Institution	Literature Course.
<i>Patna and Bhagalpore Divisions.</i>			
Abinashchandra Das	Patna College	Patna College	Science Course.
Gopalji	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
Saratchandra Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Science Course.
Sivanath Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
Atulchandra Mukhopadhyay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shumsuzzoha	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
<i>Orissa Division.</i>			
Harischandra Datta	Ravenshaw Coll ^o Go. Cuttack.	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Science Course.
Srigopal Bhattacharyya	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP FOR FEMALES.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss Jane Bahunau	Doveton College	Doveton College	Literature Course.
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DARJEHLING,
The 5th June 1886.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

BEHAR CIRCLE.

Results of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Examination of 1886.

A—PATNA DIVISION.

[N. B.—These scholarships are tenable in the Higher Class English Schools of the Behar Circle only.]

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
I.—PATNA DISTRICT.			
Baldeo Sahai	Barh Aided M. E. School	Vernacular certificate	2
Harbans Sahai	Ditto	Ditto	2
Monji Lal	Ditto	Ditto	2
Ragho Prasad	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Tilakdhari Sinha	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Mohamad Waris	Fatuah Aided M. E. School	Ditto	2
Abdus Shukar	Lodikatra Aided M. E. School	Ditto	3
Abid Hussain	Ditto	Ditto	3
Bidesi Lal	Ditto	Ditto	2
Jogmohan Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Mohamad Sadruddin	Ditto	Ditto	2
Mohamad Shafuiddin	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Syed Habibul Hussain	Ditto	Ditto	2
Ajodhya Prasad	Patna Government M. E. School	Minor scholarship	2
Bunwari Lal	Ditto	Ditto	2
Nandipat	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Sheonandan Sahai	Ditto	Ditto	2
Sita Ram	Ditto	Ditto	2
Govind Prasad	Ditto	Ditto	3
Jawahir Lal	Babuagunj Private M. V. S.	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jatru Mahaton	Hilsa Model School	Ditto	2
Jhari Lal	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Mothura Prasad	Ditto	Ditto	2
Budhan Rajjak	Islampur Model School	Ditto	3
Budhoo Ram	Ditto	Ditto	3
Nurul Kishore Lal	Ditto	Ditto	2
Jagat Pati Sinha	Lai Model School	Ditto	2
Raghunandan Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	2
Supan Ali	Ditto	Ditto	3
Raja Ram Pando	Munair Model School	Ditto	3
Ram Sarun	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ahmadullah	Private	Vernacular certificate	1
Ganesh Mahton	Do.	Ditto	3
Manir Ahmad	Do.	Ditto	3
Madho Prasad	Do.	Ditto	3
Abdul Halim	Do.	Ditto	2
Sunkor Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Barat Ali	Do.	Ditto	2
Bhagawati Prasad	Do.	Ditto	3
Makurram Hussain	Do.	Ditto	3
Syed Zain-ul-Abad	Do.	Ditto	1
Mohamad Abdul Hadi	Do.	Ditto	2
Mir Kadir	Do.	Ditto	1
Mahamad Abu Sayeed	Do.	Ditto	1
Gajadhar Prasad	Do.	Ditto	3
Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahamad	Guru	Ditto	2
Raghubar Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
II.—GYA DISTRICT.			
Mahabir Duleo	Aurangabad Aided M. E. School.	Minor certificate	2
Jadubani Lal	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Ramdeo Misra	Ditto	Ditto	2
Harbans Lal	Ditto	Ditto	2
Kishen Ram	Ditto	Ditto	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
II.—GYA DISTRICT—concluded.			
Ram Anugrah Sinha ...	Gya Cheap Aided M. E. School.	Vernacular certificate	3
Ram Prosad Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Prokash Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Tara Mahton ...	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Darshan Tewary ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Ganga Bishun ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Oudh Behari Misra ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	1
Bechan Singh ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Jasodanand ...	Nawadah Aided M. E. School	Ditto	3
Churaman Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Chamman „ ...	Rafignuj Aided M. E. School...	Ditto	2
Abdul Latif ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Mathura Prasad ...	Daudnagar Model School	Ditto	1
Bahawani Thakur ...	Ditto	Ditto	1
Ram Sarun ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Permashwar Deyal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sheo Barat Pathak ...	Deo Model School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Karu Mian ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rameshwar Ram ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Chaturbhuj ...	Dharant Model School	Ditto	3
Dhani Shah ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Radha Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Rup Narayan Sinha ...	Goh Aided M. V. School	Ditto	3
Ramman Ram ...	Hasnah Model School	Ditto	2
Nauratan Pande ...	Jamhor Aided M. V. School	Ditto	3
Mohadeo Ram ...	Nabinagar Model School	Ditto	3
Kesho Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Hira Lal ...	Obra Aided M. V. School	Ditto	3
Mohadeo Panday ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Joy Prokash Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Kali Charan ...	Tehta Model School	Ditto	3
Bishun Singh ...	Tikari Model School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Maktab Roy ...	Private	Vernacular certificate	3
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT.			
Jagmohan Rama ...	Akhteyarpur Aided M. E. School.	Vernacular certificate	2
Askrit Rama ...	Arrah National M. E.	Ditto	2
Gopi Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rambhajan Prosad ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Krishna ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Mohadeo Pande ...	Buxar Aided M. E. School	Minor certificate	2
Nand Kishore ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Ram Prokash Pande ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Jadu Nandan Lal ...	Daloopur Aided M. E. School...	Ditto	2
Rajpati Lal ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Sital Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Gobind Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2
Hara Lal ...	Dehri Workshop School	Vernacular scholarship	1
Jugal Kishore Lal ...	Jagadispur M. E.	Vernacular certificate	2
Itam Khelawan ...	Kari, Aided M. E. School	Ditto	2
Suraj Narayan ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Bhisham Lal ...	Kolodehri Aided M. E. School	Vernacular scholarship	2
Haripat Prosad ...	Ditto	Minor certificate	2
Ram Saran Lal ...	Kolodehri Aided M. E.	Ditto	2
Shyam Sunder Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular Scholarship	2
Ramanter Ojha ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	3
Baboo Ram Sinha ...	Basauli Model School	Ditto	3
Bansdhari Lal ...	Ditto	Vernacular scholarship	2
Gya Ojha ...	Ditto	Vernacular certificate	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT— concluded.			
Joy Karan Dube ...	Basauli Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Prithipal Lal ...	Gehuan Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Chundra Roy ...	Jitoura P. M. V. School ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Ramlagan Lal ...	Koath Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Beni Prosad ...	Kulharya " ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Kedar Ram ...	Matukpur Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Jung Bahadur Lal ...	Narayanpur ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Briksha Lal ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Joygobind Lal ...	Nasrigunj ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Parmanund ...	Tilathu Model School ...	Ditto ...	3
Abdul Huq ...	Chief guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Aziz Ahmad ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	2
Deonarayan ...	Private guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Rambarai Tewari ...	Chief guru ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Prokash Pande ...	Third Master, Kulharya M. S. ...	Ditto ...	3
IV.—SARUN DISTRICT.			
Gopalji ...	Amnour Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Mohabir Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Siva Prokash Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Beehu Lal ...	Sewan Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Keshab Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Brahmdeo Sinha ...	Chuprah Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Durga Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Josoda Nund ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Lakshmi Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	1
Mahadev Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Ramlagan Prasad ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	1
Rampratap Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	1
Rudra Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramdhari Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Abhiram Singh ...	Dighwara Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ganeshi Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramdeni Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	1
Ramkaran Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Ram Saroop Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Sita Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	1
Brahmdeo Sinha ...	Hariharpur Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ganga Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Nundgopal Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Mohamad Usman ...	Harpur Model School ...	Ditto ...	1
Shivanandan Prosad ...	Kateya ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Jugal Kishore ...	Do. ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Binda Prosad ...	Manjhi Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Hareshwar Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ramkhelawan Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ramlakhan Pande ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Udit Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Ramphal Roy ...	Mirgunj Raj M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Bal Kishore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Juthi Lal ...	Pursa Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramdhan Tewary ...	Apher Model School ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Mathura Prosad ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	3
Pandev Narayan ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Suraj Protap ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Narsingha Narayan ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
V.—CHUMPARUN DISTRICT.			
Ram Narayan Sahai ...	Barharwa Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Luchmi Narayan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Darichan Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
V.—CHUMPARUM DISTRICT— concluded.			
Haribans Narayan ...	Barharwa Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Dolgovind Shakul ...	Bettiah Raj School ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Raghunandan Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Minor scholarship ...	1
Sahadeo Lal ...	Ditto ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Harihar Prosad ...	Bettiah Municipal M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Jokeen ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Shib Saroop ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Jiwan ...	Mehsi Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	1
Shiva Gopal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Harnarayan Kumar ...	Motihari Normal School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramtahal Ram ...	Songrampur Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Rajdeo Lal ...	Turcoulia Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	1
Mohabir Prosad ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Debi Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1
Jagdutt Tewary ...	Guru of Sirowna ...	Ditto ...	3
VI.—MOZUFFERPORE DISTRICT.			
Ramdhari Mahton ...	Hajeeपुर Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate ...	1
Darbari Kunar ...	Jointpur Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	3
Raj Kumar Misra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Raghunath Sahai ...	Jandaha M. E. P. ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Pansi Lal ...	Sheohar Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Tirath Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Brahmdeo Narayan ...	Sitamarhee Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Shivaraj Nandan ...	Ditto ...	Minor scholarship ...	2
Deoki Nandan ...	Society's Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	3
Nizamuddin ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Abdul Majid ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Dund Bahadur ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Keshwar Singh ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Kailas Behari ...	Bakhra Model M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Nathuni Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Ram Prosad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Badri Narayan ...	Dharam Somaj Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Gopi Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Ram Bahadur Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Uman Doyal Singh ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Brahmdeo Singh ...	Tipri Raj M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Jagdeo Singh ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Bajrangi Sinha ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	3
Binda Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Bindeswari Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Beer Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Dwarka Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1
Gulzar Sahai ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Krishna Gopal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Maenul-haq ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1
Ram Auter Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Bhagwan Das ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Dindoyal Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
VII.—DURBHUNGA DISTRICT.			
Golam Yahia ...	Durbhunga Town M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Mohamad Mobin ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship ...	2
Raj Kumar Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	3
Basdeo Narayan ...	Madhubani Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Fakir Chand ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate ...	2
Hefazuddin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Nurul Nabi ...	Ditto ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Raghunandan Singh ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular cer ...	2

PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
VII.—DURBHUNGA DISTRICT—concluded.			
Ram Bhajju Sah ...	Tajpur Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Murat Lal ...	Tajpur Mohamedan Academy ...	Ditto ...	3
Chakradhar Singh ...	Chief guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Shubraji Shah ...	Bilaspur Raj M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Baldeo Mahtori ...	Jalleh M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ramji Thakur ...	Do. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Ram Nath Sah ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Gita Shahu ...	Kamtoul M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Sri Chand Sahu ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ajunath Jha ...	Kishunpur M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Balabhadra Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Nand Kishore Jha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Kuldip Choudhuri ...	Makarrumpur M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Koilas Jha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Mahip Singh ...	Simri Raj M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Brij Mohan Khawas ...	Ujjan M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Bhajan Jha ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohan Lal Khawas ...	Do. ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Sital Shahu ...	Do. ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Abdul Kadir ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	3
Badri Nath ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Golam Mahiuddin ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Jadubans Sahai ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Ahmad Abdul Rashid ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Mohamad Fazal Karim ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Hussain ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Anugrah Tewary ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Jamaluddin ...	Guru ..	Ditto ...	3
Suknandan Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

I.—BHAGULPORE DISTRICT.			
Gulam Ahmad ...	Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Nogendra Nath Gosain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Tarini Prosad Mukherjee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Kailu Gopo ...	Colgong Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Lal Choudhuri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Singhewar Prosad Sarkhali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Hassan ...	Madhepura Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Nandkishore Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Abdul Huq ...	Supole Aided M. E. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Amir Ali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Harbans Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Kaladhar Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Syed Ahul Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Minor scholarship ...	2
Syed Ali Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Chhattar Dhari Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Qudrat Rohim ...	Bhagulpore Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Ulfat Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Chunni Lal Ganguli ...	Mansurgunj Bengali Boys' M. V. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Satish Chundra Mazumdar ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Keshwar Roy ...	Pachgachya Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Suraj Narsin Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohamad Ahsan-ul-haq ...	Purani Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Mohamad Makdum Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Arjun Jha ...	Shahpur Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jamuna Prosad Singh, I ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Dwarka Singh ...	Sultangunj Model School ...	Ditto ...	2
Chhattardhari Mahton ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
I.—BHAGULPORE DISTRICT—concluded.			
Kartik Choudhury ...	Sultangunj Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Raghu Nath Misra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Biswa Nath Jha ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Hari Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Jhumak Misra ...	Teacher ...	Ditto ...	3
Punchbandan Jha ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Uchit Sahu ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
II.—MONGHYR DISTRICT.			
Digamber Sahai ...	Jamui Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Jharkhandi Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Deoki Lal ...	Shaikhpura Aided M. E. School	Ditto ..	2
Lalji Lal ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Shah Qudrat Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Mohamad Ishaq ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Balbir Prosad ...	Beguserai Aided M. E. School	Minor certificate ...	2
Shamsher Bahadur ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Jib Lal Singh ...	Basdeopur Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Dahao Lal ...	Kharagpur Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Narsing Narayan ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Kokil Ram ...	Muzaffergunj Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Shaikh Bikkoo ...	Chowarah Model School ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Abdur Rashid ...	Baro Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Gopi Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Khoda Buksh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Rahamat Ali ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Bumhideo Narayan ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Chandi Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Jai Nath Sahai ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
III.—PURNEAH DISTRICT.			
Muni Lal ...	Kasbah Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Anund Gopal Singh ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	2
Jaglu Shah ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	2
IV.—SONTAL PERGUNNAHS.			
Dharanidhar Mitra ...	Amjora Aided M. E. ...	Minor scholarship ...	2
Khudi Ram Ghose ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Ashutosh Chakrabarty ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Baldeo Sahai ...	Godda Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	2
Kuldip Sahai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Matuki Sahu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Rash Behari Bishnu ...	Nanihat Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	3
Amrita Lal Mandal ...	Rajmehal Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Girindra Nath Roy ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Sashi Bhusan Singh ...	Private ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Sita Ram Joti ...	Afzalpur Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Bajrangi Lal Fatehdar ...	Danre Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Luchmi Prosad Fatehdar ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Padarath Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Beni Madhob Das ...	Goalkhore School ...	Ditto ...	2
Indra Narayan Mandal ...	Jamtara Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Ram Ranjan Chakrabarty ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Raja Bhita Kumar Manjhi ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
V.—MALDAH DISTRICT.			
Hardayal Singh ...	Harish Chundrapur Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Gopal Govind Sanyal ...	Kansat Aided M. E. ...	Minor certificate ...	2
Khetra Nath Ghosal ...	Kansat Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Tarak Nath Sanyal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION—*concluded.*

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
MALDAH DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>			
Lalit Mohan Chatterjee ...	Kansat Aided M. E. School ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Krishna Kinkar Chowdhury	Alumpur Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Madhu Sudan Das ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Ramani Kanta Chondar ...	Kaligram Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Adhar Chundra Karmakar	Kasimpur Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Sahabu Biswas ...	Mahadipur Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Harish Chundra Sahu ...	Moharajpur Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	3
Beni Madhob Das ...	Maldah Model School ...	Ditto ...	1
Makund Lal Saha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Sashi Bhusan Banerjee ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Trailakyanath Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Madafar Nadaf ...	Milki Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Jagadishwar Misra ...	Nanghararia Aided M. V. ...	Ditto ...	2
Kishori Mohan Saha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Punchanun Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Sashi Bhusan Mazumdar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Baman Das Mukherjee ...	Nawabgunj Aided M. E. ...	Ditto ...	2
Rajendra Nath Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Kamala Kanta Saha ...	Pukhuria Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Sashi Bhusan Mukherjee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Shaikh Ertezza Hussain ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular scholarship	2
Anadi Charan Thokedar ...	Rampur Kusidah Aided M. V. ...	Vernacular certificate	2
Gobind Chundra Das ...	Sarbari Aided M. E. ...	Vernacular scholarship	1
Hrisai Kesh Chatterjee ...	Ditto ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Rajani Kanta Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Sachchitanund Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Sateyendra Nath Chakraborty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhawani Nath Bhaumik ...	Sivagunj Model School ...	Vernacular certificate	3
Mohendra Nath Nath ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Tribhanga Murari Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3

BANKIPORE,
The 25th May 1886.

JOHN VANSOMEREN POPE, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle.

BEHAR CIRCLE.

Results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination, 1886.

A—PATNA DIVISION.

N.B.—These scholarships are tenable in the Middle Schools of the Behar Circle only.]

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
I.—PATNA DISTRICT.			
Sadagar Singh	... Bargaon U. P. School	... Certificate	3
Bishnu Dutt Dube	... Bihta U. P. School	... Ditto	2
Ram Prit	... Ditto	... Ditto	3
Ajudhya Prosad	... Harseni U. P. School	... Ditto	2
Ganga Bishnu	... Ditto	... Ditto	2
Isra Nand Pattiak	... Jamunitola U. P. School	... Ditto	2
Nand Gopal Sinha	... Ditto	... Ditto	2
Rajpati Sinha	... Ditto	... Ditto	2
Lachman Mahton	... Mosallapur U. P. School	... Ditto	3
Punit Shahu	... Ditto	... Ditto	3
Sobrai Mahton	... Ditto	... Ditto	3
Chamari Lal	... Subjibagh U. P. School	... Ditto	2
Amrit Singh	... Guru	... Ditto	2
Bhugwan Lal	... Do.	... Ditto	2
Ram Bheeros Lal	... Do.	... Ditto	2
Badhi Lal	... Do.	... Ditto	3
Budh Prokash Lal	... Do.	... Ditto	2
II.—GYA DISTRICT.			
Madhuri Singh	... Aroura U. P. School	... Scholarship	2
Ram Padarath Ram	... Ditto	... Certificate	2
Kishun Chand Pande	... Akberpur U. P. School	... Scholarship	2
Channan Ram	... Ditto	... Certificate	2
Chamar Ram	... Belagunj U. P. School	... Ditto	2
Kanhai Lal	... Ditto	... Scholarship	2
Sakul Chand Ram	... Barhua U. P. School	... Certificate	2
Mohan Ram	... Dhamal U. P. School	... Ditto	3
Gopi Lal	... Gobindpur U. P. School	... Ditto	3
Aklu Mahton	... Ditto	... Ditto	2
Jang Bahadur Singh	... Hussainpur U. P. School	... Ditto	2
Nand Kumar Singh	... Januawan U. P. School	... Ditto	2
Chundra Gope Singh	... Ditto	... Ditto	2
Lalit Ram	... Ketaki U. P. School	... Scholarship	2
Manta Baksh	... Ditto	... Certificate	2
Bhowani Prosad	... Kach U. P. School	... Ditto	3
Barhandeo Narayan Singh	... Karap U. P. School	... Ditto	2
Tribeni Lal	... Moharajgunj U. P. School	... Scholarship	2
Permashwar Ram	... Ditto	... Certificate	2
Mohan Singh	... Nurhat U. P. School	... Ditto	3
Harihar Nath Sinha	... Panthu U. P. School	... Scholarship	2
Jagar Nath Sinha	... Ditto	... Certificate	2
Bansi Lal	... Rah U. P. School	... Ditto	3
Durga Prasad	... Shahpur U. P. School	... Scholarship	1
Mathura Ram	... Ditto	... Certificate	2
Laloo Mahto	... Shakurabad U. P. School	... Ditto	2
Akloo Ram	... Worsligunj U. P. School	... Scholarship	2
Protap Narayan Singh	... Ur-Bishunpur U. P. School	... Ditto	2
Bhikari Lal	... Guru	... Certificate	3
Harihar Lal	... Do.	... Ditto	3
Sita Ram Dube	... Do.	... Ditto	3
Tufani Lal	... Do.	... Ditto	1
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT.			
Raj Behari Lal	... Amaon U. P. School	... Certificate	3
Chabillah	... Bhaluhipur U. P. School	... Ditto	3
Sita Ram	... Buxar U. P. School	... Ditto	3

A.—PATNA DIVISION—*continued.*

NAME	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed
III.—SHAHABAD DISTRICT—<i>concluded.</i>			
Nanku Pande	Imadpur U. P. School	Certificate	3
Deo Prosad	Jalpura U. P. School	Ditto	2
Hira Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Kripal Singh	Kaemnagar U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Lalji Ram	Kuron Serai U. P. School	Certificate	3
Langtu Ram	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Rambaran Misra	Ditto	Certificate	3
Baldeo Sahai	Mahdah U. P. School	Ditto	3
Ram Saroop Lal	Mahilah U. P. School	Ditto	2
Narayan Dutt Misra	Misirtola U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Saran Ram	Ditto	Certificate	1
Ramphal	Pakri U. P. School	Ditto	2
Bishundoyal Lal	Chief Guru	Ditto	3
Chandu Ram	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ganga Ram	Private Guru	Ditto	2
Ramlochan Upadhyaya	Chief Guru	Ditto	2
Ramlochan Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Saroop Lal	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sita Ram	Ditto	Ditto	3
IV.—SARUN DISTRICT.			
Chuni Lal	Ami U. P. School	Certificate	2
Durga Prosad	Ditto	Ditto	2
Roop Lal	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Gya Singh	Atouli U. P. School	Certificate	2
Ram Lakhan Singh	Ditto	Ditto	2
Mahendra Singh	Arowa U. P. School	Ditto	3
Ramdhari Singh	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Sadhu Saran	Bishunpura U. P. School	Certificate	3
Harihar Tewary	Bareja U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Lochan	Ditto	Certificate	2
Ram Rekha Sonar	Ditto	Ditto	2
Shiva Pande	Ditto	Ditto	2
Raghubans Sahai	Baghwar U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Udit Narayan	Ditto	Certificate	2
Yusuf	Balbhadrapur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Baldevabehar	Bhahea U. P. School	Ditto	1
Ramjhalloo Singh	Bhaldi U. P. School	Ditto	2
Satya Narayan Singh	Ditto	Ditto	3
Phulbas Prosad	Chakea U. P. School	Ditto	2
Abas Ali	Kumna U. P. School	Ditto	2
Ram Narayan	Marhowra U. P. School	Ditto	3
Ajayab Singh	Mohamed Ali Chak U. P. School	Ditto	3
Andh Behari	Mircha U. P. School	Ditto	1
Jagpat Lal	Ditto	Ditto	1
Ramkhelawan Singh	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Ramkhelawan Shakul	Ditto	Certificate	2
Chaturbhuj Nath	Nayagaon U. P. School	Ditto	2
Durga Singh	Phulwaria U. P. School	Ditto	2
Phul Chand	Ditto	Ditto	3
Ram Dutt	Repura U. P. School	Certificate	2
Ramji Lal	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Rabbu Ali	Ditto	Certificate	2
Ambica Pande	Rampur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Jang Bahadur	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Uttam Singh	Saria U. P. School	Certificate	2
Baldeva Tewary	Sonepur U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Jirva Nandan Pande	Sawari U. P. School	Certificate	3
Devaki Prosad	Sahulee U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Bhabhuti Lal	Guru	Certificate	3
Dipa Sinha	Do.	Ditto	2
Ram Raj Pande	Do.	Ditto	1
Rang Bahadur	Do.	Ditto	2
Shiradhar Prosad	Do.	Ditto	3

A.—PATNA DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
V.—CHUMPARUN DISTRICT.			
Keshwar Prosad ...	Bahadurpur U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Ram Lakhan Lal ...	Baharwa ...	Certificate ...	3
Juidhar Ram ...	Bettiah ...	Scholarship ...	2
Ramlakhan Ram ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	3
Nijamat ...	Motihari Municipal ...	Ditto ...	2
Makhan Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Brij Behari Tewary ...	Nagdaha Municipal ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Surat Ram ...	Nanoura ...	Ditto ...	3
Daodhari Lal ...	Guru of Motihari Normal School ...	Ditto ...	2
Amrit Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Rama Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Banamali Pande ...	Guru Tunia ...	Ditto ...	2
Sham Sunder Lal ...	Guru of Manlania ...	Ditto ...	3
Brojo Bhushan Ojha ...	Do. of Bankatwa ...	Ditto ...	3
Ramlal ...	Do. of Parsawni ...	Ditto ...	3
Anent Tewary ...	Do. of Motihari ...	Ditto ...	3
VI.—MUZUFFERPORE DISTRICT.			
Ramphal Misra ...	Basrah U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Mukh Lal Singh ...	Bhusra U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Ram Auter Singh ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	3
Ram Prosad Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Jagdeo Narayan Singh ...	Chahanta U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Mahi Narayan Singh ...	Jarang U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Janakdhari Mahton ...	Mahua U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Jang Bahadur Singh ...	Mursand U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Raja Sinha ...	Narghi U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	1
Sheo Ram Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ramphal Singh ...	Narwara U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Mahipal Narayan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Rup Sinha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Gouri Sankar ...	Sahebganj U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Aklu Sinha ...	Sain U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Parmeshwar Singh ...	Silatnh U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	1
Sital Prosad Sinha ...	Sukki U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Debi Pande ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Manbhu Bhagat ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
VII.—DURBHUNGA DISTRICT.			
Chitan ...	Arai U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Abdul Rahim ...	Babhangoan ...	Ditto ...	3
Ahmed Ismail, alias Nanha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Kishore Pande ...	Burhi ...	Ditto ...	3
Qyam Uddin ...	Basantpur ...	Ditto ...	2
Mohabir Sahu ...	Baqarganj ...	Ditto ...	3
Bhaji Lal Jha ...	Bhawnipur Raj ...	Ditto ...	2
Nirsin Thakur ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	1
Ram Ruch Singh ...	Khalespur ...	Certificate ...	2
Babne Chowdhury ...	Marojairam ...	Ditto ...	3
Ram Saran Lal ...	Pakharia ...	Ditto ...	3
Biseswar Lal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Dargopal Singh ...	Private ...	Ditto ...	3
Ajudhya Prosad ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Babne Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Dilawar Ali ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Mahat Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Nalak Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2

B.—BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
I.—BHAGULPORE DISTRICT.			
Lashkari Pundit	Aligunj U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Shiva Prosad Sinha	Ditto	Certificate	1
Maharaj Sahu	Amarpur U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Balaram Sahu	Babhangau U. P. School	Certificate	3
Sumrit Sahu	Ditto	Ditto	3
Sarabjit Jha	Banka U. P. School	Ditto	2
Yawar Hussain	Barapura U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Lachmi Singh	Barail U. P. School	Certificate	2
Sorojini Mukherjee	Bhagulpore Girls' School	Ditto	3
Manulal Misra	Bisawni U. P. School	Ditto	2
Anundmohon Jha	Chowki Nyamatpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Biseswar Mandar	Ditto	Ditto	3
Mohadeo Mandar	Ditto	Ditto	3
Janki Ram	Dhaprah U. P. School	Ditto	3
Sashikumar Sen	Jagsar U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Uchit Lal Jha	Kumaitha U. P. School	Certificate	2
Budhu Ali Khan	Nauhatta U. P. School	Ditto	3
Jagdhari Prosad	Pachpararia U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Ram Lal Sahu	Ditto	Certificate	2
Damadur Sinha	Sinyabathan U. P. School	Ditto	3
Mohamad Abid	Tatarpore U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Sarban Lal Dube	Tardeha U. P. School	Certificate	3
Hazari Das	Tintanga U. P. School	Scholarship	1
Bansi Lal	Gura	Certificate	3
Bansi Mandal	Do.	Ditto	3
Biswanath Potdar	Do.	Ditto	3
Ganlal Das	Do.	Ditto	2
Ganpat Nath Choubo	Do.	Ditto	1
Hirdya Nath Jha	Do.	Ditto	2
Jai Ram Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Jawahir Singh	Do.	Ditto	3
Kartik Misra	Do.	Ditto	2
Lakhi Prosad Pando	Do.	Ditto	3
Moti Lal Das	Do.	Ditto	2
Nand Kumar Tewary	Do.	Ditto	2
Pyari Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Raghunath Lal Das	Do.	Ditto	3
Rameshwar Dube	Do.	Ditto	3
Ramgolam Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Sadasukh Misra	Do.	Ditto	3
Srilal Mallik	Do.	Ditto	1
II.—MONGHYR DISTRICT.			
Dodraj Lal	Amari U. P. School	Certificate	2
Ram Saroop Singh	Burha (North) U. P. School	Ditto	3
Gopal Chandra Chakraborty	Jamalpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Munindra Nath Rai	Laldarwaja U. P. School	Ditto	3
Bisnath Sinha	Maheshpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Hazari Lal	Sadipur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Parmeswari Prosad	Beguserai U. P. School	Ditto	2
Lalji Lal	Hanumanagar U. P. School	Ditto	1
Pitamber Dhar	Nurpur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Jagadamb Sahai	Phulwaria U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Bachu Prosad Sinha	Sadanundpu U. P. School	Certificate	2
Dip Narayan Sinha	Ditto	Ditto	3
Baiji Roy	Gura	Ditto	3
Bajrang Sahai	Do.	Ditto	3
Cheddu Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Chhattar Lal	Do.	Ditto	3
Fakir Chand Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Genda Lal	Do.	Ditto	2
Gora Chand	Do.	Ditto	3
Garsahai Lal	Do.	Ditto	3

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—continued.

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
II.—MONGHYR DISTRICT—concl'd.			
Kamaleswar Suhai ...	Guru ...	Certificate ...	3
Mangal Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Mouji Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Palakdhari Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Ramsahai Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Tikami Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Bhati Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Firingi Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Gajadhar Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Jaijai Ram ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Janki Prosad ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Neranti Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
III.—PURNEAH DISTRICT.			
Kunja Behari Sahu ...	Balia U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Ismail ...	Duba U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Masudan Misra ...	Ekamba U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Madanlal Jha ...	Kamalpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Isharat Hussain ...	Madanpur U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Guhi Sardar ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	3
Bahu Nath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Shikamlal ...	Nandanpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Shaikh Gouhar Ali ...	Purangunj U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Sukh Lal ...	Ramgunj U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Methru Das ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	2
Bisarath Ali (son of Azmat Ali) ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohachand Biswas ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Pyari Biswas ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Azhar Ali ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Shaikh Khanter ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Bisarath Ali (son of Pir Buksh.) ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
Babu Lal ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2
Gulam Ali ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	3
IV.—SOUTHAL PERGUNNAHS.			
Biswa Nath Mandal ...	Babupur U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Muchi Ram Mondal ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Kadu Marma ...	Bhageya Mission U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Iswar Dutt Dube ...	Bandeir U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Manbharan Dube ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Durga Charan Das ...	Chandpur U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Jhaitan Biswas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Johardi Biswas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Monohar Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Rasaraaj Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ishan Chundra Dutt ...	Chelkara U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Parmeshwar Dutt ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Dole Govind Bhattacharjee ...	Debjore U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Nimai Chundra Teori ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Ulin Behari Teori ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	2
Sashi Bhusan Bhattacharjee ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Brojo Mohan Jha ...	Derma U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Mohan Jha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3
Jugal Chundra Chakraborty ...	Fattehpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Basunt Kumar Das ...	Geria U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Jotindra Narayan Ghose ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1
Mohindra Narayan Ghose ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	1
Brojo Mohan Dutt ...	Gorainala U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Makund Murari Rakshit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Shaikh Nyamat Mian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—continued.

NAME	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
IV.—SONTHAL PERGANNAS— concl.			
Jatto Hombrom ...	Hiranpur Mission U. P. School	Certificate	3
Lazar Baskoy ...	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Upendra Narayan Das ...	Jikbarhati U. P. School	Certificate	2
Sashi Bhusan Dutt ...	Kalikapur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Protap Chundra Das ...	Koron U. P. School	Ditto	3
Nukari Chundra Mudi ..	Katikunda U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Gobind Das ...	Luchmipur U. P. School	Ditto	1
Idu Khan ...	Ditto	Certificate	2
Bhupati Nath Mukherjee	Moharu U. P. School	Ditto	3
Uma Nath Pande ..	Madhupur U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Gopi Nath Mandal ...	Moharajpur U. P. School	Certificate	1
Mohini Kant Chakraborty	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Rajani Kanta Das	Ditto	Certificate	1
Sashi Bhusan Brahmochary	Ditto	Ditto	1
Shaikh Ismail Momin ...	Ditto	Ditto	1
Nityanund Ghose ...	Palajuri U. P. School	Certificate	2
Rakhal Chundra Das ...	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Ramgopal Sinha ..	Ditto	Certificate	2
Rakhal Chundra Chakra- berty ...	Patharghata U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Doma Saha ...	Sarat U. P. School	Certificate	3
Lal Behari Mirdha ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Asan Ali Khan ...	Sukhjora U. P. School	Ditto	2
Dharanidhar Dutt ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Kirti Chundra Ghorui ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rakhal Chundra Patar ...	Ditto	Scholarship	1
Sarada Prosad Ghosal ...	Guru	Certificate	2
Chundra Badan Lal ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Ilari Manjhi ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Sarthan Manjhi ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Bhagwan Chundra Singh...	Do.	Ditto	1
Padarath Misra ...	Do.	Ditto	3
Damu Manjhi ...	Do.	Ditto	2
Mahund Mian ...	Do.	Ditto	1
Gya Ram Dutt ...	Do.	Ditto	2
V.—MALDAH DISTRICT.			
Jhajut Mandal ...	Anriti U. P. School	Certificate	3
Khadiruddin Biswas ...	Anupnagar U. P. School	Ditto	3
Faiziruddin ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Bonomali Das ...	Bazoratek U. P. School	Ditto	2
Baneswar Kunar ...	Bakra U. P. School	Scholarship	2
Mir Harmat Ali ...	Ditto	Certificate	3
Tukan Subji Faras ...	Ditto	Ditto	2
Rajani Kanta Mistri ...	Baragharia U. P. School	Ditto	2
Sashi Bhusan Saha ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Kalimuddin Mandal ...	Bhandar U. P. School	Ditto	2
Subedar Mandal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Umesh Chundra Sarkar ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Yasuf Biswas ...	Binodipur U. P. School	Ditto	3
Pulin Chundra Das ...	Birampur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Amir Mahalat ...	Chandipur U. P. School	Ditto	2
Ramani Mohan Chatterjee	Ditto	Ditto	1
Rajani Kant Chatterjee ...	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Amiruddin Mandal ...	Chandpur U. P. School	Certificate	3
Kalimuddin Mandal ...	Ditto	Scholarship	2
Kanti Chundra Ghose ...	Ditto	Certificate	3
Karunamoy Das ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Amrita Lal Mohara ...	Jainabadhul U. P. School	Ditto	3
Madhusudan Ghose ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Nanda Lal Mandal ...	Ditto	Ditto	3
Nadiar Chand Saha ...	Kamut (Night) U. P. School	Ditto	2

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—*concluded.*

NAME.	School.	Scholarship.	Division in which passed.
V.—MALDAH DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>			
Rasgovind Mandal ...	Khurlia U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	2
Fazlihaq Chowdhury ...	Madhobpara U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Ghisu Mohan Saha ...	Malatipur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhaja Govind Shaha ...	Paharpur U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Debendra Nath Swarnokar ...	Pukharia U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Durjodhan Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Mobarak Mian ...	Rajarampur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	1
Nurulhaq Mian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Tamizuddin Mian ...	Ditto ...	Scholarship ...	1
Shaikh Moula Baksh ...	Ratanbazar U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Nayan Chundra Sarkar ...	Rohazpur U. P. School ...	Certificate ...	3
Panchanun Panjiara ...	Sahebpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	3
Chundra Mohan Das ...	Samundi U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	2
Krishna Charan Shaha ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Radha Raman Chaki ...	Salimpur U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhagwan Chundra Das ...	Shershahi U. P. School ...	Ditto ...	2
Kumar Chundra Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
Bhabendra Narayan Chowdhury ...	Sirsi U. P. School ...	Scholarship ...	1
Jogindra Narayan Talukdar ...	Ditto ...	Certificate ...	2
Chabilal Gosain ...	Guru ...	Ditto ...	3
Hedat Ulla Khan ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1

BANKIPORE,

The 25th May 1886.

JOHN VAN SOMEREN POPE, M.A.,

Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle.

List of Candidates who have obtained Middle English, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary Scholarships in the Presidency Circle for the year 1886.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Calcutta.</i>			<i>Nuddea—concluded.</i>		
1	Hrisikes Chakravarti	Calcutta Model, English Department.	4	Lalitmohan Pramanik	Harinarayanpur M. E.
2	Surendrakumar Datta	Ditto.	5	Nikunjabihari Ray	Katdaha M. E.
3	Ratanlal Basak	Ditto.			
<i>24-Pergunnahs.</i>			<i>Jessore.</i>		
1	Dasarathi Bhattacharya	Bhatpara M. E.	1	Gopalchandra Ghosh	Itna M. E.
2	Rakbaldas Chakravarti	Gopaluagar M. E.	2	Manilal Patra	Shamkur M. E.
			3	Bhushanchandra Biswas	Ditto.
<i>Nuddea.</i>			<i>Khulna.</i>		
1	Brajagopal Goswami	Amla Sadarpur M. E.	1	Kunjabihari Basu	Khararia M. E.
2	Sivchandra Basu	Katdaha M. E.	2	Durgadas Chaturji	Ghatbhog M. V.
3	Ramtaran Mukhurji	Juniadaha M. E.			
			<i>Murshedabad.</i>		
			1	Tariniprasad Ray	Belia M. E.
			2	Nagendranarayan Basu	Choa M. E.
			3	Chandrabhushan Ra-	Talibpur M. E.

MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Calcutta.</i>			<i>24-Pergunnahs—concluded.</i>		
1	Apurvakrishna Datta*	Calcutta Model, Vernacular Department.	8	Sailaprasad Mukhurji*	Kharda M. V.
2	Nalinibhari Nag Chaudhuri	Ahiritola Bangala Pathshala	9	Mohitmohan Chaturji*	Dakhinesvar M. V.
3	Rampada Chaturji	Calcutta Model, Vernacular Department.			
4	Kumarkrishna Datta	Ahiritola Bangala Pathshala.	<i>Nuddea.</i>		
5	Nanda Lal Chaturji	Calcutta Model, Vernacular Department.	1	Jatindranath Basu	Haripur M. V.
6	Srinibas Das†	Ditto.	2	Jugokishor Pal	Santipur Hindu.
7	Asutosh Gupta†	Bowbazar Vernacular.	3	Kalidas Ghosh	Barua Model.
8	Manindranath Chaturji†	Ditto.			
9	Satishchandra Silt†	Ahiritola Banga Vidyalyaya.	<i>Jessore.</i>		
10	Satishchandra Banurji†	City Institution.	1	Haribilas Banurji	Jessore Zilla.
			2	Jajnesvar Ghosh	Ditto.
			3	Jagannath De	Narail M. V.
			4	Sanatkumar Banurji	Ichapur M. V.
			5	Parbaticharan Mistri	Mathurapur M. V.
<i>24-Pergunnahs.</i>			<i>Khulna.</i>		
1	Nirodchandra Basu	Kansaripara M. V.	1	Pratapchandra Sen Gupta	Khararia M. E.
2	Susthirlal Chakravarti	Taki Government.	2	Nakulesvar Banurji	Madhavketi M. V.
3	Haranchandra Mukhurji	Kidderpore M. V.	3	Rajendrakumar Ray Chau-	Maghia M. V.
4	Hridaynath Banurji	Kharda M. V.			
5	Priyanath Das	Kidderpore M. V.	<i>Murshedabad.</i>		
6	Asutosh Kabase	Dhankuria M. V.	1	Ramanath Mukhurji	Kandi Model.
7	Bankimchandra Mukhurji	Dakhinesvar M. V.	2	Rabiram Pande	Jangipur H. E.
			3	Maheschandra Sarkar	Ditto.
			4	Jagadischandra Ray Chau-	
			5	Gaugopal Mandal	Jemo M. V.
					Panchthupi M. V.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>24-Pergunnahs.</i>			<i>Jessore—concluded.</i>		
1	Haridhan Chaturji	Futigoda U. P.	4	Basantakumar Ray Chau-	
2	Chunilal Ghosh (1st)	Sarberia U. P.			
3	Haranchandra Nandi	Banamalipur U. P.	5	Basantakumar Majumdar	Chokdah U. P.
4	Nagendranath Chaturji	Jaynagar U. P.	6	Nepalchandra Das	Palasberia U. P.
					Belabana U. P.
<i>Nuddea.</i>			<i>Khulna.</i>		
1	Gopalchandra Biswas	Saheb nagar U. P.	1	Gopalchandra Bhattacharya	Mahesvarpasa U. P.
2	Niskalanka Chaturji	Hridaypur U. P.	2	Satishchandra Mitra	Nandanpur U. P.
3	Nagendranath Bhattacharya	Kamalpur Circle.			
4	Mahimchandra Saha	Dharampur Circle.	<i>Murshedabad.</i>		
5	Umeshchandra Chaudhuri	Kalabari U. P.	1	Abhayakali Banurji	Teghari U. P.
			2	Krishnaballav Sen	Jitpur (Mollapara) U. P.
<i>Jessore.</i>			3	Raghabchandra Mukhurji	Amlai U. P.
1	Charuchandra Basu	Ujalpur U. P.	4	Nisaruddin Sheik	Mahula L. U. P.
2	Basantakumar Das	Narendrapur U. P.			
3	Kailaschandra Chakravarti	Rajpat U. P.			

* These candidates have obtained scholarships transferred from other districts.

† These candidates are free-students, that is, they receive no stipends, but are allowed the privilege of free tuition either in the Hindu or in the Hare School.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Hazaribaugh.</i>			<i>Manbhum.</i>		
1	Hariharnath Gupta	... Ichak M. E.	1	Brajatal Bisvas	... Barabazar M. E.
2	Moshaheb Lal	... Ditto.			

MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Hazaribaugh</i>			<i>Singbhum.</i>		
1	Jaynandan Misra	... Hazaribaugh Model.	1	Thakur Prasad	... Chaibassa Zilla.
2	Sital Ram	... Ditto.	2	Navadvipachandra Set	... Haldipukur Model.
3	Haridas Ram	... Hussir Model.	3	Sridhar Ho	... Chitniti Model.
4	Ramnath Sahay	... Burhi.	4	Bagoon Ho	... Chaibassa Zilla.
<i>Lohardugga.</i>			<i>Manbhum.</i>		
1	Dwarka Das	... Tamar Model.	1	Akinchan Banurji	... Purulia M. V.
2	Haribhanjan Ram	... Thakurgaon Model.	2	Prankrishna Chaudhuri	... Ludhurka Model.
3	Narnada Ram	... Gurwa M. V.	3	Ramesvar Chakravarti	... Jhoria M. V.
4	Ghuja Ram	... Ranchi M. V.	4	Jadabchandra Banurji	... Ludhurka Model.
5	Ramnandan Ram	... Palamow Normal School.	5	Janakiprasad Lala	... Jhoria M. V.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Hazaribaugh.</i>			<i>Singbhum.</i>		
1	Kissen Lal	... Mandardi U. P.	1	Sonda Ho	... Purulia U. P.
2	Sona Majhi	... Pachamba Mission Training	2	David Ho	... Chaibassa Zilla.
3	Jharkhandi Lal	... Palganj U. P.	3	Kolay Ho	... Asura U. P.
4	Prayag	... Gola U. P.	4	Sibcharan Ho	... Lota U. P.
<i>Lohardugga.</i>			<i>Manbhum.</i>		
1	Jadu Ghosi	... Sarjandi U. P.	1	Bholanath Das	... Chelama U. P.
2	Asutosh Ray	... Ranchi U. P.	2	Sristidhar Ray	... Baunra U. P.
3	Tilakdhari Ram	... Kanwai U. P.	3	Bankubihari Majumdar	... Sammandpur U. P.
4	Degambar Sing	... Rahe U. P.			

CALCUTTA,

The 16th May 1886.

RADHIKA PRABANNA MUKHERJI,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

List of Candidates who have obtained Middle English, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary Scholarships in the Rajshahye Circle for the year 1886.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Dinapore.</i>			<i>Rajshahye—concluded.</i>		
1	Upendrachandra Bandyopadhyay	... Mahadehpur.	2	Tarakbrahma Mukhopadhyay	... Sarda.
2	Indranarayan Sarkar	... Sujapur.			
<i>Pubna.</i>			<i>Rungpore.</i>		
1	Mahimchandra Kunda	... Bharenga.	1	Jaminikanta Mukhopadhyay	... Nilphamari.
2	Purnachandra Mandal	... Pakuria.	2	Krishnakumar Joardar	... Mahiganja.
3	Kshiradchandra Niyogi	... Serajganj, Baniyapati.	3	Madhusudan Bhaumik	... Gopalpur.
4	Nagendranath Maitra	... Pukhuripar.	4	Dyalchandra Das	... Dinhatta.
<i>Rajshahye.</i>			<i>Darjeeling.</i>		
1	Saradakanta Chattopadhyay	... Bauleah, Loknath.	1	Abdul Hameid	... Darjeeling Zilla School.

MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Bogra.</i>			<i>Pubna—concluded.</i>		
1	Saratchandra Ray	... Bogra Model.	5	Chandrasekhar Saha	... Saydabad.
2	Bholanath Chaudhuri	... Champapur.	6	Biharilal Sarkar	... Sahazadpur.
3	Abdul Hakim Miya	... Dupchanchia.	7	Trailokyanath Dutta	... Talat.
<i>Dinapore.</i>			8	Kailaschandra Sarkar	... Ethal, Basantapur.
1	Mahtabuddin	... Dinapore Model.	9	Gadadhar Das	... Santhia.
2	Dwarkanath Ghosh	... Ditto.	10	Banawali Saha	... Rajapur.
3	Avinaschandra Bandyopadhyay	... Churaman.			
4	Hamirulla Sarkar	... Josao.			
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>			<i>Rajshahye.</i>		
1	Ashutosh Maitra	... Jalpaiguri Zilla.	1	Kisorimohan Maitra	... Bauleah Paras Narayan.
2	Heknatulla	... Zemidarpura.	2	Harendranarayan Kundu	... Haghariya.
<i>Pubna.</i>			3	Nalinikanta Goswami	... Ditto.
1	Nandadulal Saha	... Pubna M. V.	4	Ksraiuddin Sarkar	... Sarda.
2	Mohinimohan Basu	... Sagarkandi.			
3	Maheschandra Kunda	... Dhobadaha.			
4	Jadunath Niyogi	... Saydabad.			
			<i>Rungpore.</i>		
1	Rajendrakumar Basu	... Gaibandha.	1	Rajendrakumar Basu	... Gaibandha.
2	Jogendrachandra Baksi	... Ditto.	2	Jogendrachandra Baksi	... Ditto.
3	Mazaruddin Muhammad	... Mogalhat.	3	Mazaruddin Muhammad	... Mogalhat.
4	Kamakhyaacharan Das	... Chandkhana.	4	Kamakhyaacharan Das	... Chandkhana.
5	Jenotulla Muhammad	... Dinhatta.	5	Jenotulla Muhammad	... Dinhatta.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Bogra.</i>		
1	Gosaidas Saha	... Dhunat.
2	Amanatulla Sarkar	... Nungola.
3	Ainuddin Fakir	... Shekerkhola.

<i>Darjeeling.</i>		
1	Saradaprasad Das	... Hasquar.

<i>Dinagpore.</i>		
1	Rukminikanta Chakravarti	... Kharibari.
2	Dwarkanath Ghosh	... Bhelie.
3	Anadinath Sinha	... Kamrua.

<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>		
1	Hosenulla Mahommed	... Jalpaiguri Model.
2	Mazarulla Nasya	... Dhavalsati.
3	Asivuddin Muhammad	... Guagram.

<i>Pubna.</i>		
1	Kodarnath Nandi	... Pundariya.
2	Srimati Mihir Kumari Mazumdar	... Serajganj Girls.

<i>Pubna—concluded.</i>		
3	Bijoygovinda Talapatra	... Parkhola.
4	Abdul Rahman Sarkar	... Baradhul.
5	Bhagavanachandra Chakravarti	... Ullapara.

<i>Rajshahye.</i>		
1	Jogendranarayan Biswas	... Madnagar.
2	Rahmuddin Sardar	... Saul.
3	Keilaschandra Haldar	... Panchapur.
4	Harischandra Sarkar	... Khujipur.
5	Sasibhushan Sarkar	... Ganaikhara.
6	Ramchand Sarkar	... Hansmari.

<i>Rungpore.</i>		
1	Anangamohan Das	... Lalehandpur.
2	Tamjuddin Muhammad	... Madanmohan.
3	Kasiruddin	... Sovanganja.
4	Rabibechan Saha	... Mustafapur.
5	Rahimuddin Sarkar	... Kanchipara.
6	Saharuddin	... Baraibari.
7	Karimuddin	... Pairabanda.

G. BELLETT,

*Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle.**The 4th June 1886.*

NOTICE.

ANNADA CHARAN GUPTA, of the Dacca College, has passed in the Honours Division the Matriculation Examination of the London University held in 1886.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

*Offg. Director of Public Instruction.**DARJEELING, the 3rd June 1886.*

Educational Prospectus.

THE Calcutta Medical College Session, 1886-87, will commence on the 23rd June next. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on or before that date.

2. Ten (10) free presentations will then be awarded. These are given to students according to their relative position in the University, B.A., B.L. and F.A. Examinations, preference being given to those who have passed the highest examination.

3. No person shall be enrolled as a matriculated student of the College who has not previously passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, or some one of the preliminary Arts Examination of the United Kingdom recognised by the British General Medical Council.

4. All matriculated students of the College are required to pay Rs 15 on entrance, Rs. 30 for the summer session on the 23rd June, and Rs 30 for the winter session on 1st November of each year.

5. Students who have failed to pass their final examination, and who, under the regulations of the University, are required to attend a further course of lectures and of hospital practice before being allowed to present themselves again for examination, will pay for such further course an annual fee of Rs. 45 in two instalments of Rs. 30 and Rs. 15, payable at the beginning of the summer and winter sessions respectively.

6. Any matriculated student of the College may, with the permission of the Principal and the Professors of the subject, attend courses of lectures or departments of hospital practice in addition to the full curriculum for the year, and shall be entitled to certificates of attendance at such extra lectures, if the Professor is satisfied that he or she has really studied the subject. The fees payable in advance for such additional courses are the following:—

	Rs.
For a single course of lectures on each subject	40
For six months' attendance in each department of hospital practice	60

7. Any matriculated student who leaves the College before completing his University course, with the object of continuing his studies at a Medical School in Europe, may receive certificates of attendance at lectures on payment of fees at the rate fixed in the foregoing rule. But in calculating the sum to be so paid, the amount of the fees already paid by him as a regular student, or in the case of a free student, the amount which would have been paid by him had he been a paying student shall be deducted.

8. Any person not being a matriculated student of the College, who may be desirous of attending any course of lectures, or any department of hospital practice, may do so with the permission of the Principal and Professor of the subject, on payment, in advance, of fees at the rates fixed in rule 6.

If such student has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, he may receive certificates of attendance at lectures, provided the Professors are satisfied that he has attended the full course of lectures, and has mastered the subjects taught.

A student who has not passed the Entrance Examination will be entitled to no certificates of any kind.

9. College scholarships, prizes, and certificates of honour are open for competition only to matriculated students of the College, Hospital Apprentice and Female Certificate class.

A gold medal and certificates of honour are awarded to the best students in each subject.

Goodeve and Macnamara silver medals are given to 1st-year student in Anatomy and Chemistry.

10. College scholars, who receive less than Rs. 20 per mensem, are not required to pay Rs. 30 per session.

The holders of the Doorga Charan Laha and all other scholarships will be required to pay fees as a matriculated student. These scholars may pay their fees in advance, or have their scholarship money deducted till the full amount is received.

11. Any student holding a Medical College scholarship will be permitted to draw the stipend of the said scholarship at any recognized Medical School in the United Kingdom provided he furnishes from the head of such school a certificate of good conduct and diligent prosecution of his studies.

12. The class assistants of Pathology, Physiology and Comparative Anatomy can be held only by matriculated students of the College.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Dissections.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Botany. Dissections. Pharmacy—three months.	Comp. Anatomy and Zoology. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry Dissections Physiology. Hospital practice—one year
	1st M.B. or L.M.S. Examination.	
4th year.	5th year.	
Medicine. Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations. Hospital practice—twelve months.	Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Midwifery and six labour cases. Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations. Pathology with demonstrations. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Hygiene. Dentistry. Post-mortem records. Hospital practice—six months. Out-door three " " Eye infirmary three " "	
	Final M.B. or L.M.S. Examination	

13. A lady student who has passed the University F.A. Examination shall be enrolled and pay fees as a matriculated student. She will get a special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem.

14. Lady students who have not passed the F.A., but have passed the University Entrance Examination, or a special preliminary examination in the following subjects, will get their tuition and residence free:—

English.—A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words which will not be counted) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned for defective handwriting.

A practical paper in grammar and composition.

History.—The leading facts of the histories of England and India.

Geography.—General Geography and the Geography of India in particular.

Arithmetic.—The first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions and proportion.

These students will commence their medical studies on 1st of March each year.

15. Eleven (11) scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 a month will be awarded to candidates—*first*, who are selected by Sir Walter deSouza; *second*, according to their position in the University Entrance and preliminary examinations preference being given to those who have passed the Entrance Examination.

16. The following is the curriculum of study for this class :—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
Anatomy. Dissections. Materia Medica. Chemistry. Pharmacy—four months. Four months' medical, and Four months' surgical dispensary.	Practical Chemistry. Materia Medica. Physiology. Dissections with six <i>post-mortem</i> demonstrations. Medicine with three months' clinical and three months' dispensary instruction. Surgery ditto ditto. Dentistry with dental dispensary practice.	Medicine and three months' clinical medicine in hospital. Surgery and three months' clinical surgery in hospital. Midwifery and clinical instruction with attendance on thirty labour cases. Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations as cases occur. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery with three months' in-door instruction. Hygiene. Out-door dispensary practice—three months.

17. These lady students on passing the final Test and Honour Examination of their classes will receive College certificates qualifying them for employment as Licentiates in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

18. Female students who have not passed the Entrance or a special test examination, but who read and write Bengali, can be admitted into the Eden Hospital as pupil dhais.

19. Of these eight will receive Rs. 6 per mensem and the rest will be taught free.

20. After 12 months' tuition and bed-side practice, if found proficient, they will obtain a certificate qualifying them to practise midwifery.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,

Calcutta, the 2nd April 1886

J. M. COATES, M.D.,

Principal, Medical College.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 3822.—The 8th June 1886.—The following lists of Civil Hospital Assistants serving in Bengal, who have passed the English qualification and Professional Examinations held on 15th April 1886, are published for general information :—

Names of Candidates who have passed the Professional Examination held on the 15th of April 1886.

Present grade.	Names.	Attached to.	Date of declaration.	Class to which promoted.	Date of rank.	Date of passing English qualification for the higher pay, according to G. O. No. 145 of 7th October 1885 and 195 of 1873.	REMARKS.
3rd	Sarada Prosad Bose	Officiating, District Jail Hospital, Bhadrupore.	1st Nov. 1875	2nd	15th April 1886		
3rd	Tarun Mohun Bose	Boxar Dispensary	6th Sept. 1876	2nd	Ditto		
3rd	Prosunno Coomar Sen.	Jail and Police Hospital, Medinipur.	15th Nov. 1876	1st	Ditto		
3rd	Gobind Chunder Biswas	Police Hospital, Chy-bassa	27th Dec. 1875	2nd	Ditto		
3rd	Rajendra Nath Ganguly.	Jail Hospital, Kishinagar	27th Aug. 1875	2nd	Ditto		
2nd	Santa Nath Gupta	Chomarkora Dispensary.	26th July 1871	1st	Ditto		
1st	Shoshi Coomar Sen	Sub-division and Dispensary, Fenny.	4th Jan. 1875	2nd	Ditto	15th April 1886	Retired.
1st	Shoshi Bhosun Roy	Supernumerary, Campbell Hospital.	22nd July 1878	2nd	Ditto	1st	Ditto.
2nd	Anand Nath Sen	Police Hospital, Calcutta.	6th April 1878	2nd	Ditto		
2nd	Okhal Chunder Guha	Police Hospital, Jessore.	10th Jan. 1878	2nd	Ditto		

Names of Candidates who have passed the English Qualification Examination for higher pay held on the 15th April 1886.

Names.	Attached to.
Shoshi Coomar Sen ...	Sub-division and Dispensary, Fenny.
Shoshi Bhosun Roy ...	Supernumerary, Campbell Hospital.

Names of Candidates who have passed the English Qualification Examination held on the 15th April 1886.

Names.	Attached to.
Digamber Dey ...	Port Officer's station, False Point.
Ramendro Banerjee ...	Officiating, Orissa Coast Canal, Balasore.
Roma Nath Paul ...	Munsif's establishment, Phulbari.
Hira Lal Mitra ...	Officiating, Reformatory School, Alipore.
Jogendra Nath Saha ...	Officiating, Battashim Dispensary.

No. 3898.—*The 12th June 1886.*—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having passed the prescribed examination are promoted to the higher grade noted opposite their names:—

Present grade.	NAMES.	Grant to which promoted.	With effect from—
2nd	Poornoo Chunder Singh ...	1st	18th December 1885.
3rd	Khirode Kumar Dutta ...	2nd	16th April 1886.
3rd	Mohendra Nath Das ...	2nd	1st May 1886.
3rd	Nagendra Kumar Mallik ...	2nd	Ditto

No. 3910.—*The 12th June 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Behari Lall Pal, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Jessore, held medical charge of the Civil Station of Jessore from 8th March to 19th April 1886, both days inclusive.

A. J. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 14 of Act XI of 1865, that, subject to the orders of the Government, the Judge of Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Munshingunge will hold sittings in the latter court in the month of July next from 19th to 28th, both days inclusive, and the rest of the days of the month in the Small Cause Court at Dacca.

KANIE LALL MOOKERJEE, *Judge, Small Cause Court.*

DACCA SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 10th June 1886.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

BABOO BHUGWAN CHUNDER SEN, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Mymensing Treasury, *vice* Baboo Jogendro Nath Banerjee, Deputy Collector, transferred, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

W. R. LARMINE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. G. W. PLACE is placed in charge of the Lohardugga Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. C. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 652B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 5th July 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	2,350
Ditto at the Ghazepore Factory	...	2,150
Total	...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th July 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th July 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th July 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATE.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory, about chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th August 1886 ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September „ ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd „ „ ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November „ „ ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December „ „ ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	11,750	10,750	22,500

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 1st June 1886.

NOTICE.

STOCK CERTIFICATES.

As it does not appear to be generally known that Government Promissory Notes can be readily converted into Stock Certificates and re-converted into Promissory Notes at the option of the holders, and that Stock Certificate-holders enjoy certain special advantages, the attention of holders of Government Securities is drawn to the following particulars:—

1. Government Promissory Notes can be converted into Stock Certificates and re-converted into Promissory Notes at any time at the option of the holder.

2. The holders of Stock Certificates are not required to present them in person or by agent when the interest becomes due. On application made, interest will be paid to Stock Certificate-holders by warrants on any Government Treasury, which warrants will be sent by post, on the day the interest falls due, to the Stock Certificate-holders direct, or through the Treasury Officer, as they may desire.

3. Stock Certificates are not negotiable by endorsement, and are consequently of no value in the hands of a wrongful holder, and the risks arising from the possession of, or repeated transmission of, negotiable Securities, are thereby avoided.

4. In the event of the loss of a Stock Certificate by theft, fire, &c., a fresh Certificate will issue on satisfactory evidence of loss.

NOTE.—Further particulars can be obtained on reference to the Public Debt Offices, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

E. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Comptroller-General.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Legislative Department, is republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th June 1886.

No. 10.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Syud Ameer Hossein, officiating Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, is republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 8th June 1886.

No. 763.—The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 13th August 1886.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 11th June 1886.

No. 1347.—As it does not appear to be generally known that Government Promissory Notes can be readily converted into Stock Certificates, and reconverted into Promissory Notes, at the option of the holders, and that Stock Certificate-holders enjoy certain special

advantages, the attention of holders of Government Securities is drawn to the following particulars:—

1. Government Promissory Notes can be converted into Stock Certificates and reconverted into Promissory Notes at any time, at the option of the holder.

2. The holders of Stock Certificates are not required to present them in person or by agent when the interest becomes due. On application made, interest will be paid to Stock Certificate-holders by warrants on any Government Treasury, which warrants will be sent by Post, on the day the interest falls due, to the Stock Certificate-holders direct, or through the Treasury Officer, as they may desire.

3. Stock Certificates are not negotiable by endorsement, and are consequently of no value in the hands of a wrongful holder, and the risks arising from the possession of, or repeated transmission of, negotiable Securities are thereby avoided.

4. In the event of the loss of a Stock Certificate by theft, fire, &c., a fresh Certificate will issue on satisfactory evidence of loss.

NOTE.—Further particulars can be obtained on reference to the Public Debt Offices, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

CODES.

The 10th June 1886.

No. 1299.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 200.

Section 143 (a).

Insert the following as an "Exception" under this section:—

"Exception.—Leave may be granted to Tahsildars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by Commissioners of the Divisions in which they are serving."

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 11th June 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers and Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 381.—Colonel P. H. F. Harris, Bengal S. C., to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel G. I. Graham, who has resigned that appointment, with effect from the 24th May 1886.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the powers vested in the Local Government by section 351 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Kotechandpore Municipality, made at a meeting, to confirm the following bye-laws which have been framed by the said Commissioners under section 350 of the said Act, unless good reasons be shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification.

Bye-laws.

FOR REGULATING BURNING-GHATS AND BURIAL-GROUNDS.

1. No person when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burning-ground, shall permit the same, or any part thereof, or the clothes and other articles appertaining thereto, to remain at the ghât without being completely reduced to ashes.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

2. No person shall remove or sell any clothes or other articles appertaining to a corpse which may have been left at any burial-ground or burning-ghât.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

3. No person shall carry a corpse, or part of a corpse, through any highway unless it be covered and concealed from view.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

4. No person, while conveying any corpse, or part of a corpse, shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief, deposit it on or near any public highway.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

GENERAL-BYE-LAWS.

5. No person shall construct or place over or by the side of any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by and with the written permission of the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and the penalty for continued infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 3 daily.

6. No person shall make a shop over any public drain, or in any way occupy any culvert, bridge, or platform which may have been placed over any public drain without the permission of the Commissioners at a meeting.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

7. No person shall perform any office of nature in any public road or place other than such places as may have been appointed by the Commissioners.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

8. No person shall remove from or deposit earth or any other substance in, or make any alteration whatever, in any public drain without the permission of the Commissioners. The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

FOR REGULATING THE DISPOSAL OF OFFENSIVE MATTER, RUBBISH AND DEAD BODIES OF ANIMALS.

9. The Commissioners may, from time to time, order to be closed and appoint places for the deposit of the carcasses of animals. Any person who shall deposit, or cause to be deposited without special permission, the carcass of any animal in any place other than those that may have been appointed by the Commissioners, or in any place which they may have ordered to be closed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

10. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within four hours after its death, or if death occurs at night, within two hours after daylight, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the Vice-Chairman, and in such latter case shall pay the expense of removing the carcasses at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense and such expense recoverable as a debt to the Commissioners.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

FOR REGULATING THE TRAFFIC IN THE STREETS.

11. Every carriage plying between dusk and dawn shall carry two conspicuous lights, and every cart shall carry one conspicuous light except on bright moonlight nights.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under Rule 32 of the rules made under clause (a), section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix the following dates for holding elections of members of Local Boards in the several thanas in the district of Midnapore :—

Sub division.	Thanas.			Date of election.
Sudder ..	Midnapore	...	...	17th July 1886.
	Keshpore	...	...	19th ditto.
	Debra	...	...	20th ditto.
	Sabong	...	...	22nd ditto.
	Dantoon	...	...	22nd ditto.
	Gurbeta	...	...	23rd ditto.
	Salboni	...	...	23rd ditto.
	Binpore	...	...	24th ditto.
	Jhargram	...	...	26th ditto.
	Narayangar	...	...	28th ditto.
Contai ...	Gopiballabpore	...	...	29th ditto.
	Contai	...	...	15th July 1886.
	Potashpore	...	...	ditto.
	Kheagri	...	...	ditto.
	Bhagwanpore	...	...	ditto.
	Egra	...	...	ditto.
Tumlook ...	Roghunathpore	...	...	ditto.
	Panshkura	...	...	2nd August 1886.
	Tumlook	...	...	ditto.
	Maisadal	...	...	3rd ditto.
	Nundigram	...	...	5th ditto.
Ghattal ...	Sutahata	...	...	7th ditto.
	Chunderkona	...	...	24th ditto.
	Ghattal	...	...	26th ditto.
	Daspore	...	...	30th ditto.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th June 1886.—Mr. W. H. Nightingale is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1886.—In supersession of the Government Notification, dated the 19th January last, published at page 14, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the powers vested in the Local Government by section 221 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Commillah Municipality made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend the provisions of Part IX of the said Act to the portions of the Commillah Municipality which lie within the boundaries described below, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month of the publication of this notification within the Municipality—

Commencing on the north, the boundary is a straight line drawn due east and west from the river Goomti to the junction of Captain Bazar Lane with the Goomti embankment; thence along Captain Bazar Lane to its junction with Bhatpara Road; thence (turning south) the Bhatpara Road to its junction with the Cemetery Road; thence (turning east) the Cemetery Road to its junction with Choterah Road; thence (turning south-east) the Choterah Road to its junction with Millet's Road; thence (turning south-west) Millet's Road to its junction with the Daudkandi Road; thence (turning due west) part of the Daudkandi to its junction with Telegraph Office Road; thence (turning south) the Telegraph Office to its junction with Kandirpar Road; thence (turning east) the Kandirpar Road to its junction with the Kandirpar village road that runs south by the east of charitable dispensary; thence (turning south) the Kandirpar village road to the house of Azun Sarjar; thence a line drawn due east through paddy fields to meet the Laksham Road passing by Baboor jungle, grave yard, Hoosen Ali, Abdool and Azim Sardars' houses; thence the Laksham Road to the first bridge on the same road; thence (east) the Circular Road (formerly called Lalmaia's Road) to its junction with the Utter Charta Road; thence (turning east) up to a point of the same road near Lalmeah's house; thence (turning north) to a point of the same road near Itaj Kumar Nundi's house; thence (turning again north) the same road, both sides included, up to its junction with the Telikoona Road; thence (turning east) the Telikoona Road both sides included up to its junction with the Bibeer Bazar Road (formerly called Nilkrishna's Road); thence (turning north) the Bibeer Bazar Road up to the point where the same road turns east; thence the river Goomti up to the point whence the boundary begins.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1886.—In supersession of the Government notification, dated the 19th January last, published at page 14, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the powers vested in the Local Government by section 221 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Commillah Municipality made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor intends to extend the provisions of sections 237 to 248 of the said Act to such parts of the Commillah Municipality as lie within the boundaries described below, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality—

Boundaries.

On the North—The river Goomti.

On the East—A line passing to the west of Ramshurun Singh's house, Jorgunnath Baree, Teeta Ram's tank and Koondoo Beparie's tank.

On the South—The road running from Thomson's bridge to the Chittagong Road.

On the West—A line running southwards from the Goomti and passing to the east of Juffer Mohamed's tank till it meets the road to the north of Dr. Row's house. Also the road passing to the west of Dr. Row's house and to the east of Heera Gajee's baree, and thence a line drawn to the east bank of Dowlut Gajee's tank.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in modification of the notification, dated the 1st May 1886, published at page 118, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix the following dates for holding elections of members of the Serampore Local Board in the several thanahs in that sub-division of the district of Hooghly:—

Name of thanah.	Date of election.		
Kistonagore	28th July 1886.
Harripal	29th ditto.
Singoor including the extra municipal area of Serampore	30th ditto.
Chanditollah	31st ditto.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1886.—Whereas a notification, dated the 15th March last, was published at page 76, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend, in compliance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Pooree Municipality, made at a meeting, the provisions of Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 to the said Municipality, and whereas no objections have been raised to such extension within one month from the date of the publication of the notification within the Municipality, it is hereby notified that, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by section 221 of the above Act, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that Part IX of the Act be extended to the said Municipality from the 1st July 1886.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. D. Norton to be a Commissioner of the Mozufferpore Municipality, *vice* Mr. J. Stewart.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that an election will be held, under section 27, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, on the 30th July 1886, in Ward No. V of the Gya Municipality, for filling the vacancy caused in that Ward by Moulvie Fakiruddin having ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th June 1886.—The following list, showing the number of members of the Local Board of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, to be elected for each of the thanas in the sub-division, is published for general information, in modification of the list published under notification dated the 8th May 1886 at page 127, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem :—

Name of thana.					Number of members to be elected for the thana.
Harripal	...	...	...	...	3
Chanditolla	...	...	...	...	3
Singoore, including the extra municipal area of thana					
Serampore	...	...	...	...	2
Kristouagore	...	...	...	...	2

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th June 1886.—Under section II, Act XXXVI of 1858, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble D. Cruickshank to be a visitor of the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore, *vice* Mr. R. Miller.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DECLARATION.

The 9th June 1886.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Santipore Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the Municipal School compound within the limits of the Santipore Municipality, in the district of Nuddea, pergunnah Wookra, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose three pieces of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 8 cottahs and 1 chittack of standard measurement, is required. The boundaries of the three plots are as follows :—

Plot No 1.—Measuring 14 cottahs and 10 chittacks, is bounded on the north by the Municipal School; on the south by waste land of Bholanath Bhattacharjee; on the west by a lane; and on the east by the high road.

Plot No. 2.—Measuring 12 cottahs and 6 chittacks is bounded on the north by a piece of land belonging to Hary Das Roy; on the south by a lane; on the east by the Municipal School; and on the west by Hary Das Roy's land.

Plot No. 3.—Measuring 1 cottah and 1 chittack, is bounded on the north by a piece of land belonging to Hary Das Roy; on the south by the Municipal School; on the west by plot No. 2; and on the east by the high road.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th June 1886.—Mr. R. M. Blacker, Civil Medical Officer, is appointed to be a member of the Bogra District Road Committee, *vice* Baboo Poorno Chunder Sing, transferred.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

NOTIFICATION No. 229.

The 10th June 1886.

THE following accounts and reports of the Road Committees of the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Maldah, and Sonthal Pergunnahs for the cess year 1884-85, together with the remarks thereon of the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division, are published for general information.

D. B. HORN,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

in the P. W. Dept.

No. 105, dated Monghyr, the 25th January 1886.

From—J. E. B. JEFFERY, Esq., Chairman, District Road Committee, Monghyr,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the administration of Road Cess Act in this district during the past year 1884-85.

* * * * *

Business was transacted in all the meetings held during the year, except one in which there was not a quorum. Mofussil members, as heretofore, were not regular in their attendance. Some of them did not attend any meeting held during the year.

The attendance of the members of the Branch Committees has not been favourably reported on by the Chairman of the Branch Committees. In Jamui only those members who reside at or near the station have attended the meetings. Whereas in the Beguserai sub-division none of the European members have attended any meeting, but as usual they rendered assistance by undertaking the repairs of numerous village roads. Several new members have since been added in the list of members.

The result of collection of the cess was very successful. The actual collections exceeded the receipts anticipated. Nearly whole of the year's demand and a most portion of the previous year's arrears have been realised. Speedy disposal of the certificate cases has rendered the progress of collection satisfactory. The collection amounted to 106 per cent., and the year closed with a small outstanding balance.

All necessary repairs to the existing roads and bridges have been carried out, and the roads maintained in good-order.

The following important new works were in progress during the year :—

- (1) Bridging Malhepore-Gungta road.
- (2) Constructing Munsee-Bucktiarpore road.
- (3) Bridging Bucktiarpore-Bulhee road.
- (4) Constructing Shekhpura-Burbigha road.
- (5) Ditto Khagria-Gogri road.
- (6) Ditto causeway on Anjun river, Jamui-Malhepore road.
- (7) Ditto ditto, Gungta-Malhepore road.
- (8) Ditto Jamui-Batya road.
- (9) Ditto Moraghat road.
- (10) Metalling a portion of Sultangunge-Belhar road.

Among these works Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9, and 10 have been completed, and others partly finished, and the rest are in progress.

Among the new works which were completed during the year under report, Moraghat road is an useful work. This was undertaken as a relief work, but has now been taken on the regular list of roads.

The next important work which calls for special comment is the completion of the Munsee to Bucktiarpore (Nepal road). This road is now near completion. This is the heaviest (contract work) which the Committee have ever undertaken : it will benefit a vast tract of country hitherto deficient in communications, and which was covered with water in the rains.

The other works executed do not require any particular mention, but generally speaking all of them are useful and beneficial works. The construction of the Shekhpura to Burbigha road, which was taken in hand last year, had to be abandoned owing to the zemindars having objected to give up their hand. The road will be maintained as a fair weather road as before. The construction of the two causeways on Anjun river are also noticeable features of the year.

Tree planting has been satisfactorily carried out on the undermentioned roads, which are looked after by the contractors.

Tirhoot road	...	...	...	...	8,034
Tarapore road	...	...	...	...	1,810
Patna road	...	...	...	...	797
Total					10,641

The trees are in fair order. The planting on the Ramgarh road, which was also let out in contract, has been a failure. Another contractor has recently been engaged to take up this work. Departmental planting is also going on on several roads. The following is the number of the trees so maintained :—

Jamui	...	...	...	...	3,404
Shekhpura	...	...	...	...	950
Sudder	...	...	...	...	6,638
Beguserai	...	...	...	...	300
Total					11,292

The accounts are monthly examined and audited by a standing Sub-Committee. The office and the accounts was also examined by the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, and his assistant, and his report was favourable.

General remarks.—The state of communication is generally good. All the roads have been thoroughly maintained and kept passable. Liberal grants were made to the Branch Committees, and considerable improvement has been made in village communications. The following grants were made to the Branch Committees :—

					Rs.
Beguserai	...	...	...	...	9,880
Jamui	...	...	...	...	6,440

The heavy floods last year caused considerable damages in places, and additional estimates have been framed for repairs both to roads and bridges.

Establishment.—The District Engineer and his subordinates have worked well. The working of the Committee's establishments in other departments has also been satisfactory. The annual accounts accompany.

No. 6. - Part I.
MONGHYR DISTRICT ROAD FUND.
Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		Total.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance on the 1st October 1884	...	Refunds ... { Of cesses ... " " other receipts ... }	...	30,531 5 3	21 13 6	21 13 6
Provincial rates ... { Cess on lands ... " " One per cent. road cess ... }	1,48,531 7 4	Provincial rates ... Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	...	...	6,083 13 9	...
Public works ... { Road tolls ... " " Ferry " ... }	...	Administration ... { Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office " " Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control	...	1,48,531 7 4	1,886 5 7 2,463 2 3	...
Miscellaneous ... { Interest ... " " Fees, fines, and forfeitures ... " " Miscellaneous ... }	2,954 13 0 5,734 8 9 238 1 7	Stationery ... Stationery and printing	...	...	200 4 3	...
Grant from Government	2,177 4 4	Public works ... { Original works ... " " Repairs ... " " Establishment ... " " Tools and plant ... " " Salary of Divisional Superintendent ... }	...	8,227 9 4	71,084 11 8 54,928 3 1 19,756 4 4 345 12 6 5,764 8 0	1,61,506 15 11
Advances ...	20,645 8 11	Advances ...	...	2,177 4 4	19,913 0 6 1,315 0 0	21,228 0 0
Debits ...	4,338 0 0	Deposits ...	...	...	...	...
	...	Total Disbursements	...	25,023 3 11	...	1,82,755 13 5
	...	Balance on 30th September 1885	...	...	...	82,084 0 0
	...	GRAND TOTAL	...	2,14,840 14 2	...	2,14,840 14 2

Passed at a meeting of the Road Cess Committee held on the 20th January 1886.

C. R. MARINDIN,
For Chairman, District Road Committee.

G. THOMAS,
T. MISSEN,
Members of the Committee.

C. MURRAY, Major-General,
Vice-Chairman, District Road Committee.

No. 6.—Part II.

MONGHYR DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates	1,40,000	Cess on lands at half anna per rupee...	1,48,581 7 4	1,48,581 7 4
		<i>Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.</i>		
Miscellaneous...	5,500	Talabana fees ...	5,327 4 0	
		Searchling fees ...	114 10 0	
		Fines on overseers, &c. ...	143 10 9	
		Do. on contractors ...	40 0 0	
		Forfeiture of security deposits ...	109 0 0	
	1,500	Interest on arrears of road cess ...	2,254 15 0	5,734 8 9
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		2,254 15 0
	500	Sale proceeds of materials ...	26 4 0	
		Do. grass ...	48 0 0	
		Do. unserviceable tools ...		
		Pay of clerks and mohurirs deposited by parties for giving evidence in civil courts ...	49 7 6	
		Subscription of Raja of Kbyrah for constructing a village road ...	71 8 9	
		Other miscellaneous ...	40 0 0	
			4 2 4	238 1 7
Grant from Government.	1,000	Government contribution for meeting the one-third cost of joint establishment of road and public works cess ...	1,000 0 0	
		Contribution from the 10 per cent. collection of Government estates ...	1,177 4 4	2,177 4 4
		Total revenue ...		1,58,986 5 0
		Advances ...	20,683 3 11	
		Deposits ...	4,358 0 0	25,023 3 11
		Total receipts ...		1,84,009 8 11
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds		Refunds of cesses ...		
		Do. of other receipts ...	21 13 6	21 13 6
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Office of Collection.</i>		
Provincial rates	840	1 Head clerk, at Rs. 70, for 11 months ...	770 0 0	
	420	1 Perganna writer, at Rs. 35, for 11 months ...	385 0 0	
	500	1 Do. ditto, „ 25, for 11 months ...	275 0 0	
	500	1 Mohurir, at Rs. 25, for 11 months ...	275 0 0	
	480	2 Touzi mohurirs, at Rs. 20 each, for 11 months ...	440 0 0	
	240	1 Certificate mohurir, at Rs. 20, for 11 months ...	220 0 0	
	72	1 Peon, at Rs. 6, for 10 months ...	60 0 0	
		1 Do., at Rs. 6, for 31 days of October 1884 ...	6 0 0	
		Deduct fine ...	6 2 0	
	16	Travelling allowance of mohurirs ...	5 14 6	
	5,500	Process fees for serving road cess processes ...	15 15 0	
		<i>Contingent Charges.</i>		
		Wages of punkha-puller, at Rs. 3, for 5 months ...	15 0 0	
		Do. of ditto „ 3, from 16th to 31st March 1885 ...	1 8 9	
		Do. of sweeper, at 10 annas, for 11 months ...	6 11 0	
	200	Cost of country stationery ...	13 13 0	
		Do. of binding registers ...	32 12 0	
		Railway freight for stationery and forms ...	2 4 0	
		Purchase of cloth for "busti" ...	5 0 0	
		Miscellaneous contingencies ...	0 8 0	6,064 12 9
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office.</i>		
Administration	1,260	1 Accountant, at Rs. 105, for 11 months ...	1,155 0 0	
	420	1 Clerk „ 35, ditto ...	385 0 0	
	100	1 Dutttry „ 8, ditto ...	88 0 0	
	72	1 Peon „ 6, ditto ...	66 0 0	
		<i>Contingent Charges.</i>		
		Wages of punkha-puller, at Rs. 3, from 6th to 15th October 1884 ...	0 15 5	
		Do. of ditto „ 3, from 17th to 31st March 1885 ...	1 7 2	
		Do. of ditto „ 3, for 5 months ...	15 0 0	
		Do. of sweeper „ 4 annas, for 11 months ...	2 12 0	
		Municipal tax for the office building ...	35 0 0	
		Ground rent of the office building ...	3 15 0	
	200	Cost of postage stamps ...	28 4 6	
		Do. of receipt stamps ...	11 15 0	
		Do. of binding books and registers ...	3 14 0	
		Skeleton files ...	4 8 0	
		Railway freight for stationery ...	1 8 0	
		Cost of printing bye-laws in Hindi ...	8 12 0	
		Do. of printing annual accounts and reports in the Calcutta Gazette ...	74 9 0	
		Miscellaneous contingencies ...	1 15 0	1,846 5 7
	2,401	Percentage cost of establishment in the offices of Account and Control ...	2,493 2 3	2,493 2 3
		<i>Stationery and Printing.</i>		
Stationery	400	Stationery and printing for Collection office ...	144 11 6	
	200	Do. ditto for Committee's office ...	55 8 9	200 4 3
		Carried over ...		10,070 0 4

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Estimated cost.	Total outlay to the end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	10,670 6
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS.				
Original Works	31,890	11	Constructing Munshce to Bucktearpur road—				
			Excavation ...		44 8 9	10 12 5	
			Concrete ...		663 8 3	174 11 6	
			Brick work in foundation ...		2,170 0 3	557 4 9	
			Ditto in superstructure ...		3,388 3 6	788 11 3	
			Arching ...		288 0 0	...	
			Pointing ...		227 7 8	142 1 0	
			Timberwork ...	55,479	6,462 5 3	5,210 4 6	
			Wrought ironwork ...		5,411 9 1	5,411 9 1	
			Railing ...		679 4 0	679 4 0	
			Earthwork in banks ...		20,650 7 9	14,489 14 3	
			Turfing ...		1,065 13 9	1,479 10 7	
			Contingencies ...		3,114 8 9	2,454 1 6	
			Materials at site ...		501 1 1	501 1 1	
			Total ...		45,567 14 1	31,889 9 11	
	690	12	Bridging Bucktearpur to Bulhi road—				
			Excavation ...		13 5 4	8 11 0	
			Brickwork in foundation ...		1,001 11 6	645 1 11	
			Ditto in superstructure ...		978 0 3	541 6 8	
			Arching ...		307 6 4	268 12 9	
			Metalling ...	11,211	13 0 9	9 7 2	
			Pointing ...		96 3 1	53 0 7	
			Earthwork ...		1,113 9 10	779 2 4	
			Turfing ...		47 3 1	47 3 1	
			Contingencies ...		27 2 8	...	
			Materials at site ...		266 0 0	266 0 0	
			Deduct materials at site charged to work ...		3,021 10 10	2,624 13 6	
			Deduct transfer to Nepal road ...		3,021 10 10	1,994 13 6	
			Net expenditure ...		3,021 10 10	699 5 10	
	325	19	Constructing Burhea diversion road—				
			Excavation ...		7 9 11	...	
			Brick masonry ...		1,024 14 7	...	
			Arching ...		62 12 8	...	
			Pointing ...		59 7 7	...	
			Concrete ...		64 15 11	...	
			Woodwork ...		564 12 4	...	
			Wrought ironwork ...	7,136	489 1 0	...	
			Red painting ...		15 13 2	...	
			Coal-tarring ...		15 5 9	...	
			Earthwork in flanks ...		1,129 13 9	289 10 4	
			Turfing ...		64 14 0	4 0 0	
			Contingencies ...		90 14 0	31 2 0	
			Materials at site ...		30 0 9	...	
			Total ...		3,620 7 5	324 12 4	
	3,017	29	Bridging Mullehpur to Gungta road—				
			Excavation ...		104 9 7	37 9 11	
			Stone concrete ...		296 14 0	53 14 0	
			Rubble stone masonry ...		596 8 5	160 3 4	
			Brick masonry ...		2,885 3 6	1,893 3 11	
			Arching ...		516 0 0	303 9 8	
			Metalling ...	7,233	20 9 7	11 14 5	
			Woodwork ...		368 3 1	308 3 1	
			Wrought ironwork ...		322 6 3	322 6 3	
			Railing ...		52 4 0	52 4 0	
			Contingencies ...		114 15 0	...	
			Earthwork ...		39 5 1	...	
			Pointing ...		176 13 1	112 13 9	
			Deduct materials at site charged to work ...		5,432 11 7	3,256 4 4	
			Net expenditure ...		5,432 11 7	3,016 4 4	
	500	47	Constructing Bollow to Choarah road—				
			Earthwork ...		1,333 5 5	516 3 0	
			Irrigation pipes ...		34 5 9	34 5 0	
			Surveying charge ...	8,110	100 8 0	...	
			Materials at site ...		...	103 5 5	
			Contingencies ...		107 8 5	21 12 2	
			Deduct transfer to Burbigha road ...		1,575 10 10	695 9 7	
			Net expenditure ...		1,575 10 10	246 13 1	
	3,107	53	Constructing Sheikpura to Burbigha road—				
			Earthwork ...		637 5 6	327 14 2	
			Compensation for huts ...		19 0 0	...	
			Fixing pipes ...		60 2 0	56 14 0	
			Pucca brickwork ...	19,927	1,122 0 0	1,122 0 0	
			Surveying charge ...		137 1 9	...	
			Contingencies ...		36 9 7	32 9 7	
			Materials at site ...		1,566 15 6	1,566 15 6	
			Total ...		3,579 2 4	3,106 5 3	
			Carried over ...		.....	39,475 2 2	10,670 6 4

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of roads.	PARTICULARS.	Estimated cost.	Total outlay to the end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	39,475 2 2	10,670 6 4
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original Works—contd.	1,000	13	Constructing Khagria to Gogri road—				
			Earthwork	21,390	925 10 6	925 10 6	
			Turfing		62 4 0	62 4 0	
			Contingencies		12 7 6	12 7 6	
			Total ...		1,000 6 0	1,000 6 0	
	7,394	23	Raising Ganges Ghat to Rasidpur road—				
			Earthwork	60,232	5,550 4 3	5,309 2 10	
			Turfing		474 7 8	474 7 8	
			Dismantling timber bridges ...		421 12 0	421 12 0	
			Excavation		2 12 10	.....
			Brickwork in foundation ...		129 2 4	.....
			Ditto in superstructure ...		174 0 3	.....
			Arching		33 9 7	.....
			Metalling		1 5 7	.....
			Pointing		18 8 3	.....
			Contingencies		151 2 0	144 2 0	
			Ballia bungalow		939 8 4	939 8 4	
			Stone metal		191 13 7	191 13 7	
			Deduct percentage tendered below		8,088 6 8	7,470 14 5	
			Net expenditure ...		77 0 0	77 0 0	
	1,578	9	Constructing a causeway over Anjun river on Jamui to Mullehpur road—				
			Earthwork	1,578	214 10 10	214 10 10	
			Dry rubble stone masonry ...		988 8 3	988 8 3	
			Metalling		140 6 4	140 6 4	
			Contingencies		2 6 0	2 6 0	
			Total ...		1,345 15 5	1,345 15 5	
	900	29	Constructing a causeway over Anjun river, Mullehpore to Gungta road—				
			Earthwork	861	175 0 0	175 0 0	
			Rubble stone masonry ...		40 12 9	40 12 9	
			Dry rubble stone masonry ...		428 13 11	428 13 11	
			Stone ballast		126 9 7	126 9 7	
			Contingencies		2 10 0	2 10 0	
			Total ...		771 14 3	771 14 3	
	1,500	28	Converting certain pipe drains into masonry culverts on the Jamui to Sikandra road—				
			Excavation	1,421	20 6 2	20 6 2	
			Pucca brickwork		778 13 9	778 13 9	
			Arching		112 0 0	112 0 0	
			Metalling		3 2 4	3 2 4	
			Plush pointing		62 14 0	52 14 0	
			Dismantling		11 3 8	11 3 8	
			Materials at site		106 14 10	106 14 10	
			Total ...		1,085 6 9	1,085 6 9	
	364	31	Metalling a portion of Bamgurh road—				
			Stone metal, including consolidation	491	120 2 1	120 2 1	
			Stone solings		217 14 5	217 14 5	
			Contingencies		26 13 10	26 13 10	
			Total ...		364 14 4	364 14 4	
	1,500	14	Constructing Kooperia to Sonburua road—				
			Earthwork	26,438	1,079 5 2	1,079 5 2	
			Turfing		60 10 9	60 10 9	
			Materials at site		360 0 0	360 0 0	
			Total ...		1,499 15 11	1,499 15 11	
	4,000	20	Metalling Sultanganj to Behar road—				
			Stone metal for Khorl hill ...	3,960	1,069 9 7	1,069 9 7	
			Ditto of Dholepahar ...		585 0 0	585 0 0	
			Solings		1,425 9 7	1,425 9 7	
			Cutting road and dressing bed (consolidation)		79 0 0	79 0 0	
			Cartway		356 6 4	356 6 4	
			Earthwork		50 0 0	50 0 0	
			Total ...		107 10 10	107 10 10	
			Total ...		3,673 4 4	3,673 4 4	
	1,191	55	Constructing Jamui to Bettys road—				
			Earthwork	37,738	954 4 11	954 4 11	
			Turfing		0 13 3	0 13 3	
			Dry rubble masonry		26 4 0	26 4 0	
			Pickworks		23 13 5	23 13 5	
			Materials at site		180 7 8	180 7 8	
			Total ...		1,190 11 8	1,190 11 8	
	820	26	Constructing Baro feeder road—				
			Earthwork	2,117	478 14 10	478 14 10	
			Levelling		16 4 6	.....
			Materials at site		150 0 0	150 0 0	
			Total ...		639 3 4	623 14 10	
			Carried over ...	.....	.....	58,430 7 8	10,670 6 4

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Estimated cost.	Total outlay to the end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	58,430 7 8	10,670 6 4
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original Works—concluded.	1,383	...	Constructing Billow inspection bungalow—				
			Kutch-pucca masonry ...	1,383	420 0 0	420 0 0	
			Iron rail beams ...		55 3 6	55 3 6	
			Wrought iron work ...		95 12 1	95 12 1	
			Contingencies ...		4 8 7	4 8 7	
			Total ...		575 8 2	575 8 2	
	1,383	...	Constructing Chakal inspection bungalow—				
			Sai wood work ...	1,383	54 1 11	54 1 11	
			Kutch-pucca masonry ...		250 0 0	250 0 0	
			Contingencies ...		4 0 0	4 0 0	
			Total ...		308 1 11	308 1 11	
	1,383	...	Constructing Bettys inspection bungalow—				
			Kutch pucca masonry ...	1,383	263 8 0	263 8 0	
			Total ...		263 8 0	263 8 0	
	2,059	...	Relief works on Mohraghat road...	.....	.....	1,624 3 7	
	976	...	Ditto on Bullie to Kutchherdia ...	.....	.....	975 8 2	
	405	...	Contribution towards cost of Tilahi bridge ...	.....	.....	404 11 6	
	.....	15	Extension of Mohraghat road—				
			Earthwork ...	1,936	1,302 13 7	1,302 13 7	
			Turfing ...		30 9 1	30 9 1	
			Contingencies ...		0 12 0	0 12 0	
			Total ...		1,334 2 8	1,334 2 8	
			Planting-trees.				
	600	23	Gangesghat to Rasidpur road ...	23,125	14,910 12 0	4,086 12 0	
	2,283	20	Sultanganj to Belhar ..	6,240	3,548 0 0	2,293 4 0	
	752	19	Monghyr to Barbyah ..	2,250	1,120 8 0	751 8 0	
			Total Original Works ...	.....	.....	.....	71,086 1 3
Repairs ...	4,035	1	Monghyr to Ghoreghat road ...			4,034 7 4	
	120	3	Ditto to Pirpahar ..			83 10 1	
	255	4	Ditto to Setakund ..			183 0 0	
	1,007	5	Ditto to Jamalpur ..			1,007 0 0	
	3,644	6	Barriarpore to Kharruckpore ..			3,643 9 8	
	2,720	7	Kujrah to Soorajghurha ..			1,600 8 10	
	40	8	Barhya Railway Station to Bazar ..			32 12 4	
	1,040	9	Jamui to Mullehpur road ..			1,716 6 11	
	130	10	Khagria Bazar roads ..			124 0 4	
	487	12	Bucktiarpur to Bullie road ..			486 15 10	
	1,543	13	Khagria to Gogri ..			1,542 12 11	
	640	14	Koperiah to Sonbura ..			635 2 1	
	120	16	Cross road at Saffabad between Bhagulpur and Jamalpur roads ..			51 2 11	
	60	16	Saffabad to Dackranullah ..			52 10 0	
	60	17	Pirpahar to Golapur ..			43 7 9	
	60	18	Nowadah to Pirpahar ..			48 11 0	
	2,154	19	Monghyr to Barhyah ..			2,153 13 6	
	675	20	Sultanganj to Belhar ..			584 14 6	
	270	21	Kharruckpore to Gunsta ..			171 9 2	
	695	21	Gunsta to Guddih ..			694 9 5	
	219	22	Bharrah to Lahita ..			219 3 1	
	2,400	23	Gangesghat to Rasidpore ..			2,146 0 10	
	130	24	Munjhoul to Sesonui ..			50 0 0	
	310	25	Ditto to Sagi ..			195 8 0	
	1,160	27	Jamui to Luckhisera ..			694 15 10	
	2,010	28	Do. to Sikandra ..			1,410 7 11	
	1,343	29	Guddih to Mullehpur ..			1,332 9 11	
	1,540	30	Sheikpurah to Sikandra ..			1,524 0 8	
	230	31	Ditto to Kamgarh ..			701 2 9	
	500	32	Ditto to Shekhopur ..			273 14 4	
	210	33	Ditto to Burbiga ..			203 13 11	
	1,500	34	Sikandra to Luckhisera ..			916 15 3	
	1,910	35	Ditto to Aharah ..			1,236 3 11	
	25	36	Kujrah to Orain ..			24 0 0	
	756	37	Nowagari to Rishikund ..			755 1 11	
	200	38	Kujrah to Obheypur ..			198 15 6	
	590	40	Khagria to Balla ..			423 11 6	
	243	41	Ditto to Monghyr Steamer ghat ..			243 11 6	
	611	42	Ditto to Sesonui ..			610 11 0	
	110	43	Gogri Bazar to Gogrihat ..			84 11 0	
	540	44	Gogri to Bhutkher ..			312 10 1	
	210	45	Munsee to Mullehpurghat ..			62 6 0	
	130	45	Gangesghat to ditto ..			124 7 9	
	370	46	Suroujah to Bijiwarah ..			205 14 0	
	618	48	Luckhisera to Puchnah ..			617 0 6	
	628	49	Simultollah to Chakye ..			627 1 4	
	210	50	Sheikpurah to Aharah ..			154 15 0	
	400	52	Guddi to Gidhour ..			278 13 3	
	280	53	Jamui to Putsundah ..			125 2 9	
	270	54	Putsundah to Nowadhi ..			168 6 4	
	590	55	Jamui to Bettys ..			490 11 9	
	736	57	Bettys to Chakye ..			735 1 7	
	180	58	Ballya to Sesonui ..			180 0 0	
	200	59	Do. to Sambho ..			200 0 0	
	180	60	Barooesera to Simaryah ..			151 5 4	
	425	61	Ditto to Munjhou ..			425 0 0	
	681	62	Ditto to Sambho ..			673 0 0	
	180	63	Lakho to Halmanagore ..			131 0 0	
	180	64	Bhugwanpur to Barriarpur ..			130 0 0	
	310	65	Ditto to Simaryah ..			322 11 3	
	34	...	Repairs to office building ..			33 4 0	
			Carried over ...			38,227 1 5	81,707 2 0

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	38,227 1 5	81,707 2 0
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
Repairs—continued.	9,881	Repairs of village roads in Begoserai sub-division—		
		Rani to Bhugwanpur road ...		
		Buchwara to Begoserai ...		
		Tirhoot road to Sherpur ...		
		Nurayapur to Amak ...		
		Rani to Amak ...		
		" to Hadipur ...	500 0 0	
		Nawanbir to Pithuli ...		
		Rani to Noor river ...		
		Tegrah to Roserah ...		
		" to Gourah ...		
		Tegrah Bazar roads ...		
		Munjhoul to Gumeriah ...		
		Gurpurah to ditto ...		
		Munjhoul to Gurpurah ...		
		Roserah to Sausa ...		
		Sisgonni to Gumeria ...		
		Ghurpurah to Sal-unah ...		
		Chowka to Gumeria ...	1,000 0 0	
		Bundwar to Namah ...		
		Partharah to Sathat ...		
		Mullehpur to Gurpurah ...		
		Munjhoul to Barriarpur ...		
		Koria to Moradpur ...		
		Moradpur to Paktoul ...		
		Birpur to Bhugwanpur ...		
		Bhugwanpur to Pipraghat ...		
		Sambo to Matera ...		
		" to Ladhona ...		
		" to Bijooberghat ...	500 0 0	
		Ladhona to Chak ...		
		Sambo busti roads ...		
		Sambo Bund ...		
		Mullehpur to Rampur ...		
		Ditto to Dhurimpore ...	403 3 0	
		Bakhadda to Moosui ...		
		Kardia to Rajoura ...		
		Rajourah to Taria ...		
		Taria to Ajhour ...	1,470 0 0	
		Mohanpur to Mohamedpur ...		
		Mudheripokher to Bundwar ...		
		Hurruckpore to Sinsariah ghat ...		
		Ulae to Ramdeori ...	510 0 0	
		Nurpur to Mullehpur ...		
		Ulae Bazar roads ...		
		Sagi to Milki ...		
		Barah to Tetrahi ...	150 0 0	
		Tara to Khodanundpur ...		
		Narayanpur to Chowrahi ...		
		Begoserai to Munjhoul ...	180 0 0	
		Mohulutpur road ...		
		Ballia to Rajourah ...	200 0 0	
		Do. to Bahuraghat ...		
		Ballia Bazar roads ...	200 0 0	
		Luckmonia Bazar roads ...		
		Ballia to Rasidpur ...	20 8 0	
		Metalling Mungeriung road ...	600 0 0	
		Repairs to Bishenpur road ...	32 8 0	
		Begoserai roads ...	24 11 9	
		Hunnumannagora roads ...	18 12 0	
		Metalling Begoserai roads ...	300 0 0	
		Baro Bazar roads ...	200 0 0	
		Repairing culverts ...	20 0 0	
		Clearing a tank and wells ...	67 12 0	
		Paktoul to Bhawanipur ...		
		Jagdispore to Rampur ...		
		Bhugwanpur to Barriarpur ...		
		Ditto to Noor river ...	400 0 0	
		Paktoul to Pipra ...		
		Nurharpore road ...		
		Jagdispur to Manoopur ...		
		Ditto to Soornipura ...		
		Harichuck to ditto ...		
		Nowla to ditto ...	500 0 0	
		Paktoul to Simaryah ...		
		Bararah village road ...		
		Chally village road ...		
		Do. to Luchminathpur ...		
		Bazitpur to Minapur ...		
		Do. to Chak ...		
		Khatupur to Chandpura ...		
		Muchuck to Kabsthan ...		
		Do. to Paspuraghat ...		
		Do. to Abaga ...		
		Paspura to Bamdeorighat ...		
		Muchuck to Pipra ...		
		Do. to Teina tank ...	1,373 0 0	
		Begoserai to Paspura ...		
		Begoserai "darga" to Nouranga ...		
		Do. to Minchuck ...		
		Begoserai Loop road ...		
		Bilhat to Baro station ...		
		Senghole to Ulae ...		
		Begoserai Bazar drains ...		
		Senghole to Bhugwanpur ...		
		Bhugwanpur to Paktoul ...	116 9 0	
		Panhas to Burrah ...		
		Repairs to several petty village roads ...	447 12 0	
		Contingencies ...	23 5 0	
		Supervision charges ...	614 0 6	
		Total Repairs of village roads in Begoserai sub-division ...	9,880 8 3	
		Carried over ...	48,107 9 8	81,707 2 0

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	48,107 9 8	81,707 2 0
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
Repairs—con- cluded.	6,440	Repairs of village roads in Jamui Sub-division—		
		Mawanda to Mullahpur road ...	290 10 0	
		Jamui station roads ...	428 0 0	
		Do. town roads ...	432 14 0	
		Do. to Ujrandi ...	448 5 0	
		Sheikpura bazar roads ...	267 0 0	
		Bithalpur road ...	29 13 3	
		Jamui second diversion road ...	584 8 8	
		Burbigha to Surmura ...	72 0 0	
		Burbigha road ...	67 2 0	
		Buchiar road ...	75 11 6	
		Sono to Nowadi ...	175 14 0	
		Anjanghat road ...	65 0 0	
		Bridges at Indpoy and Kallanpur roads ...	68 15 0	
		Culverts on Sheikpura road and Burbigha to Shekhopur serai road ...	145 0 0	
		Cutchery road ...	32 0 0	
		Khyrah to Nina ...	99 9 0	
		Buraah to Machendra ...	93 4 9	
		Chowrah and Hosenabad village roads ...	129 10 9	
		Pachna road and bridge ...	84 5 9	
		Pachna tank ...	400 0 0	
		Belari to Mullahpur road ...	158 6 0	
		Repairs of wells, tanks &c. ...	225 11 9	
		Repairs of ferry boats ...	35 0 0	
		Satgawa to Mullahpur ...	24 0 0	
		Repairs of certain culverts ...	76 0 0	
		Culverts on Sheikpura to Hosenara road ...	230 0 0	
		Behary wells ...	90 0 0	
		Narungur to Majhowi and Rangar to Mananpur ...	175 11 6	
		Jamui to Ghukuldihi road ...	317 15 0	
		Modera road and Majowli to Rampore road ...	259 14 0	
		Sikandra to Lachwar, Simultidih to Nowadih, Chakye to Kesjore, and Kesjore to Jagiah ...	522 0 4	
		Lohra road ...	59 0 0	
		Mullahpur metalled road ...	60 0 0	
		Contingencies and supervision charges ...	656 0 0	
		Total village roads in Jamui sub-division ...	6,140 0 0	
	1,000	Repairs of village roads in Sudder sub-division—		
		Sumasthur road ...	121 12 5	
		Dharah village road ...	34 0 0	
		Nowadih village road ...	80 11 10	
		Asikpur road ...	20 14 1	
		Mohraghat to Bhulwarah ...	82 12 9	
		Soorjgarhghat road ...	38 6 4	
		Total village roads in Sudder sub-division ...	378 9 5	
		Total repairs ...	.....	51,926 3 1
		Establishment on Works.		
Establishment	8,400	1 District Engineer, at Rs. 650, for 1 month ...	650 0 0	
		1 Ditto " 700, for 11 months ...	7,700 0 0	
	144	2 Peons " 6 each, for 11 months ...	132 0 0	
	1,800	1 Overseer " 150, for ditto ...	1,850 0 0	
		2 Overseers " 150 each for ditto ...	2,310 0 0	
		1 Overseer " 105 from 1st October 1884 to 30th April 1885 ...	735 0 0	
	3,780	1 Overseer, at Rs. 90 from 1st to 24th May 1885 ...	81 10 10	
		1 Ditto " 45 from 25th to 31st May ...	10 2 6	
		1 Ditto " 60 from 1st to 8th June ...	16 0 0	
		1 Ditto " 105 from 9th to 30th June ...	77 0 0	
		1 Ditto " 105 for 2 months ...	210 0 0	
	240	4 Peons, at 5 each for 11 months ...	220 0 0	
		1 Sub-Overseer, at Rs. 70 from 1st October 1884 to 31st January 1885 ...	280 0 0	
		1 Sub-Overseer, at Rs. 70 from 1st to 6th February 1885 ...	15 0 0	
	840	1 Ditto " 27-8 from 7th to 28th February 1885 ...	21 9 9	
		1 Ditto " 27-8, for 3 months ...	82 8 0	
		1 Ditto " 27-8 from 1st to 15th June 1885 ...	13 12 0	
		1 Ditto " 70 from 16th June to 31st August 1885 ...	175 0 0	
	60	1 Peon " 5, for 11 months ...	55 0 0	
	1,104	1 Head Clerk and Accountant, at Rs. 92 for three months ...	276 0 0	
		1 Ditto ditto " 100 for 8 months ...	800 0 0	
	600	1 Second clerk " 50 for 11 months ...	550 0 0	
	240	1 Third Clerk " 20 for 11 " ...	220 0 0	
		1 Draftsman and Estimator, " 25 from 25th August to 7th November 1885 ...	61 7 7	
		Deduct full pay drawn from 25th to 31st August 1884, at Rs. 50 ...	11 4 7	
	600	1 Draftsman and Estimator, at Rs. 50, for 18 days of November 1884 ...	50 3 0	
		1 Ditto ditto " 5, for 2 days of December 1884 ...	30 0 0	
		1 Ditto ditto " 50, for 2 days of January 1885 ...	8 3 7	
		1 Ditto ditto " 50, for 8 days of February 1885 ...	3 3 7	
		1 Ditto ditto " 50, for 24 days of March 1885 ...	14 4 6	
		1 Ditto ditto " 50, from 1st April to 31st August 1885 ...	45 2 6	
		1 Storekeeper at Rs. 10, from 1st October 1884 to 28th February 1885 ...	250 0 0	
		1 Storekeeper, at Rs. 10 from 1st to 24th March 1885 ...	80 0 0	
	192	1 Ditto " 10 from 25th to 30th April 1885 ...	12 6 2	
		1 Ditto " 10 from 1st May to 31st August 1885 ...	12 12 9	
		1 Ditto " 8 from 25th to 31st March 1885 ...	64 0 0	
	144	2 Peons " 4 each for 11 months ...	1 12 10	
	1,350	Travelling allowance of District Engineer ...	132 0 0	
	50	Ditto of manual establishment ...	1,328 15 0	
		Carried over ...	32 8 10	1,36,183 5 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	18,829 3 10	1,36,633 5 1
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		PUBLIC WORKS—concluded.		
		Contingent Charges.		
Establishment—concl'd	490	Wages of punka-pullers ...	27 11 9	
		Do. of sweeper ...	6 0 0	
		Chowkidary tax for inspection bungalows ...	7 8 0	
		Lighting office rooms ...	6 0 0	
		Cleaning office dusters ...	0 12 0	
		Postage stamps ...	103 10 0	
		Commission on money-orders ...	39 0 0	
		Other petty charges ...	23 11 0	
		Stationery and printing forms ...	24 11 9	
		Total Establishment on works ...		18,785 4 4
	7,350	Contribution towards the salary of Divisional Superintendent and his establishment ...	5,764 8 0	5,764 8 0
Tools and Plant	400	5 Chairs ...	20 0 0	
		6 Measuring tapes, 50 feet each ...	28 8 0	
		7 Saws ...	6 10 0	
		1 Axe ...	0 6 0	
		6 Tables ...	45 0 0	
		6 Office boxes ...	36 0 0	
		6 Boxes for crockery ...	0 0 0	
		3 Iron chests ...	90 12 0	
		2 Padlocks ...	0 8 0	
		12 Small hammers ...	4 8 0	
		6 Commodore ...	28 0 0	
		14 Cloth stands ...	10 8 0	
		1 Chuluchi ...	2 0 0	
		2 Salt-collars ...	0 8 0	
		1 Tea-pot ...	0 8 0	
		4 Cups and saucers ...	0 12 0	
		12 plates ...	3 0 0	
		1 Kettle ...	2 4 0	
		3 Peg glasses ...	1 8 0	
		2 Rubber stamps ...	15 0 0	
		Other charges ...	43 8 0	
		Total Expenditure ...		345 12 0
Suspense Accounts.	.....	Advances ...	19,913 0 0	1,61,528 13 5
		Deposits ...	1,315 0 0	
		Total Disbursements ...		21,22 0 0
				1,82,756 13 5

Memorandum showing in details the actual cash balance on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at the credit of Road Fund ...	30,984 0 9	
Cash in hands of Engineers and others ...	1,100 0 0	
		32,084 0 9

Passed at a meeting of the Road Cess Committee held on the 29th January 1886.

C. R. MARINDIN,

C. MURRAY, Major-General,

For Chairman, District Road Committee.

Vice-Chairman, District Road Committee.

G. THOMAS, }
T. MISSER, } Members of the Committee.

No. 133, dated Bhagulpore, the 23rd January 1886.

From—A. A. WACE, Esq., c.s., Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

I have the honour to submit the District Road Fund Report for the cess year 1884-85.

2. *Original works.*—All that have been provided for in the Budget Estimate under this head were spent except the following, viz:—

	Rs.
Allotment for drain bridges on the 28th mile of road No. 8, Dhaka to Simaltola ...	1,117
Allotment for inspection bungalow at Assi on road No. 13 ...	450
Ditto for restoring Sapurda and Kissengunge, portion of road No. 20, Laripur to Mudehpura ...	7,000

The first work could not be undertaken as the Committee had to meet the whole cost of maintaining the metalling of road No. 1, Bhagulpur to Sonthal Pergunnahs, the

Government grant of Rs. 10,000 which had been allowed in other years having been refused. The second was not done because the land had not been acquired before the rains set in. The third was not sanctioned by Government. This amount was allotted to open Famine relief works which were considered necessary.

3. *Famine relief*.—There was some distress in the district owing to failure of crops and relief works were opened on several roads in the Banka, Soopole and Sudder subdivisions on which a sum of Rs. 5,269, was spent.

4. *Arboriculture*.—This is the sixth year of operations under this head. Up to date from the beginning of the operation, trees planted out and maintained by the District Engineer number 9,060, distributed over four roads. Besides these the Branch Road Committees have maintained trees planted on the sides of five roads in their care. The trees generally are thriving well.

5. *Repairs*.—Repairs have been carried out very satisfactorily. The full allotment for the year under this head has been spent, and the roads have been properly maintained and improved where necessary. The bulk of the roads are now drivable.

6. *To be done next year*.—The project that have been in progress this year will be completed. A portion of bridging of the second section of road No. 13 remains incomplete for want of funds. Some petty original works will also be done this year.

7. *Road Cess Act*.—The Road Cess Act has worked satisfactorily. Estimated receipts of Provincial rates "Cess on land" is Rs. 1,31,270, and actual collection under that head for the year including arrears is Rs. 1,32,872-14-6: percentage of collection is 101 per cent.

9. A Sub-Committee of the District Road Committee is charged with preparing budget estimates, auditing accounts, accepting tenders for works, &c. It meets once every month.

10. *Village roads and Branch Road Committees*.—The Branch Road Committees have worked well. The aggregate length of roads in their charge is 1,006 miles. Most of them are fourth class or village roads, excepting the Banka, Soopole, and Modehpura Station roads, 13 miles in length. The Branch Committees seem to have made the most of the allotments made to them for the improvement of village communications as will appear from the figures below, viz:—

			Allotment.	Expenditure.
Banka	...	...	3,678	3,659
Modehpura	...	...	4,500	4,497
Soopole	...	...	5,500	5,449
Head-quarters	...	...	5,554	5,401
Total			19,232	19,006

The Banka Branch Road Committee have expended a further sum of Rs. 1,886-10-4 on original works.

11. *Contribution made by private gentlemen*.—Moulvi Abdool Kadir Khan, a member of the District Road Committee, contributed road metal to the amount of Rs. 500 for metalling road No. 65. The zemindar of Shapore gave a quantity of sâl and other timber and bamboos for constructing temporary bridges on the Pipra village roads, and liberality has been shown everywhere in either giving land required for roads without charge, or allowing occupation of it pending settlement of its value.

12. *Establishment*.—There were no changes in the Engineering establishment during the year. The Committee have every reason to be satisfied with the way its officers have worked.

13. *Accounts*.—The post of the Accountant of the District Road Committee and District Engineer's office have been amalgamated, and an Assistant Accountant has been appointed for the District Engineer's office, and thereby some saving has been made in the office establishment. The books and accounts have been kept in excellent order neat and up to date. The office was inspected by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts twice during the year.

14. Annual accounts for the year under report, is submitted.

No 6. - Part I.

BHAGULPORE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

INCOME.		Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	Total.
Balance on 1st October 1884 ..		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Provincial rates ..		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		.....	22,767 11 5	Collection office establishment and contingencies ..		.....	3,867 5 8
Provincial rates ..		1,32,872 14 6	1,32,872 14 6	Administration ..		1,757 13 9	1,757 13 9
		.....	.....	{ Committee's office establishment and contingencies ..		2,675 10 11	2,675 10 11
		.....	.....	{ Percentage cost of establishment for office (of account and control) ..		.....	3,871 8 8
Miscellaneous ..		.....	.....	Stationery and printing ..		.....	223 1 6
		.....	.....	{ Original works ..		31,973 12 4	31,973 12 4
		.....	.....	{ Repairs ..		67,845 7 4	67,845 7 4
		.....	.....	{ Establishment, engineering ..		2,437 9 11	2,437 9 11
		.....	.....	{ Ditto, superintending ..		5,334 8 0	5,334 8 0
Grant from Government ..		.....	.....	Tools and plant ..		941 5 6	941 5 6
		.....	.....	Miscellaneous ..		357 0 3	357 0 3
		.....	.....	Repairing serai ..		.....	.....
Total revenue for the year ..		.....	1,37,308 9 7	Total expenditure to be passed ..		.....	1,37,530 11 2
		.....	.....	{ Advances made for works, &c ..		.....	25,683 8 3
		.....	.....	{ Deposits refunded ..		.....	25,820 13 3
Suspense accounts ..		.....	.....	Total disbursements ..		.....	1,89,035 0 8
		.....	.....	Balance on 30th September 1885 ..		.....	15,175 12 1
Total receipts for the year ..		.....	1,81,413 1 4	GRAND TOTAL ..		.....	2,04,210 12 9
	
GRAND TOTAL ..		.....	2,04,210 12 9			.....	.....

Passed for Rs. 1,37,530-11-2 (one lakh thirty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty annas eleven and pice two only).

RAM NARAIN BANERJEE, }
 J. N. SINGAR, }
Members.

SHIB CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Vice-Chairman.

No. 6.—Part II.

BHAGULPORE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Detail of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85 to accompany the annual report for the year 1884-85.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount in budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates	1,31,270	Cess on lands	1,32,872 14 6	1,32,872 14 6
Miscellaneous.	20 1,070	Rent of serais and inspection bungalows	32 0 0	
		Fees, fines, and forfeiture—		
		Rs. A. P.		
		Searching fees	39 8 0	
		Copying	23 8 0	
		Road cess process fees, and fees for collection of arrears of road cess	655 12 6	
		Fine under section 18 of the Act	1 0 0	
		„ realised from mares and peons, &c.	20 6 0	
		„ „ from contractors	300 13 6	
			322 8 0	
	1,739	Miscellaneous—	1,100 15 6	
		Sale proceeds of grass, fisheries, dried trees, &c., on sides of the roads	765 4 6	
		Bitto of unserviceable tools and plant	50 2 6	
		Bitto of old materials	9 9 6	
		Contribution received from the District Road Committee, Monghyr, for constructing Telahay bridge	404 11 6	
		Contribution received from Government for the collection of public works cess	600 0 0	
		Recovered for damages done to Bawsi inspection bungalow	4 0 0	
		Diet money received from the Civil Court for attendance of District Engineer	2 0 0	
	300	Interest	1,835 12 0	
	250	Contribution for collection of public works cess	600 0 0	
Grant from Government		3-20th of 10 per cent. on collection from Government estates	381 11 5	3,453 15 6
			581 11 5	
		Total Revenue		1,37,308 5 7
Advances		Branch Road Committee, Soopole	6,175 4 2	
		„ ditto, Mudchpura	5,201 10 0	
		„ ditto, Banka	6,249 2 9	
		„ ditto, Sudder	6,500 11 10	
		Head Clerk and Accountant of the Committee's office	39 11 0	
		The Divisional Superintendent of Works, Bhagulpore Division	1,100 0 0	
		The District Engineer, Bhagulpore	23 8 0	
		The Commissioner of the division	174 14 0	
		Bhupesh Chandra Bhadra	40 0 0	
		Gunga Gobind Ganguli	20 0 0	
		C. Roduck, steam-roller driver	10 0 0	
Deposits		Mr. S. La Reviero	100 0 0	25,074 13 9
		Rahoo Shunker Lal Misser	250 0 0	
		The Divisional Superintendent of Works	17,424 8 0	
		Rahoo Ankhoo Coomar Banerjee	100 0 0	
		Hira Singh	50 0 0	
		Meer Fekoo	50 0 0	
		Commissioner of the division	105 2 0	
		Gopal Chandra Bhattacharjee	50 0 0	
			18,429 10 6	
		Total Receipts for the year		1,51,413 1 4
		EXPENDITURE.		
		Establishment and Contingencies of Collection Office.		
Provincial Rates	3474+400	Rs. A. P.		
		1 Head Clerk at Rs. 70 for 11 months	770 0 0	
		2nd Clerk „ 30 for 11 „	330 0 0	
		3rd Clerk „ 25 for 11 „	275 0 0	
		2 Mohurirs at Rs. 20 each for 11 months	440 0 0	
		1 Mohurir „ 20 for 11 months	220 0 0	
		1 Duffry „ 6 „ 11 „	66 0 0	
		1 Peon „ 6 „ 11 „	66 0 0	
			2,167 0 0	
		Contingencies.		
		Railway freight of stationery	11 10 6	
		Country stationery	13 4 6	
		Cost of binding books	24 12 0	
		Wages of punka-pullers	47 15 0	
		Re-fund of copying fees	84 8 0	
		Cost of service of notices	670 13 5	
		Cost of printing notices	21 0 0	
		Commission, &c., on collection of arrears	307 13 5	
		Price of padlock	3 8 0	
		Do. of cloth for basta	3 2 0	
		Do. of shelves	7 0 0	
		Postage	1 12 6	
		Petty charges	0 2 6	
			1,200 5 8	3,367 5 8
		Carried over		3,367 5 8

Sub head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...		3,367 5 8
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		Committee's Office Establishment and Contingencies.		
Administration	1,899	Head Clerk and Accountant, at Rs 100, for 11 months ...	1,100 0 0	
		2nd Clerk, at Rs 40 for 11 months ...	410 0 0	
		1 Deputy " 7 " 11 " ...	77 0 0	
		2 Peons " 5 each for 11 months ...	110 0 0	
			1,727 0 0	
		Contingencies.		
		Country stationery ...	1 1 0	
		Wages of punkha-puller ...	27 15 9	
		Petty charges ...	4 11 0	
		Postage and receipt stamps ...	37 3 0	
			70 13 9	
	2,051	Percentage cost of establishment for office of account and control ...	2,073 10 11	
Stationery	300	Collection office ...	37 15 3	
		Committee's office ...	40 5 0	
		Branch Committees ...	59 6 6	
			137 10 9	
		Printing charges of Committee's office ...	85 6 9	
			223 1 6	
		Number of road any	Estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Original works.		OUTLAY ON DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS.		
		1 Road from Bhagulpore to Sonthalia—(a)		
	1,600	Planting trees on the side of the road ...	9,400	8,786 12 2
	1,2642	Restoring bridge on 39th mile of the road—(b)		
		1st class brickwork, plain ...	1,229	874 9 6
		1st class brickwork, on-edge ...	335	159 12 6
		1st class brickwork in main arch ...	1,348	1,316 1 3
		1st class brickwork in span-drel arch ...	304	254 7 6
		Pointing ...	182	68 3 6
		Plash painting ...	4	77 9 9
		Earthwork in foundation ...	4	16 7 6
		Dismantling bridge platform ...	68	67 5 3
		Dismantling pucca brickwork ...	29	11 11 3
		Consolidating stone metal ...	21	41 7 0
		2nd class brickwork, on-edge ...		128 13 6
		2nd class brickwork, plain ...		662 15 6
		Plastering with false painting ...		95 1 0
		Plastering ...		19 10 0
		Concrete including boxes in foundation ...		90 15 6
		Contingencies ...	175	133 2 6
		Materials at site used up ...		—245 8 0
		Due to contractors for last year, paid up ...		94 8 0
			3,675	3,718 5 0
	+	8 Lowering floor of bridge No. 12 Daka-Simaltola road (c) ...	140	145 5 0
	1,117—1,117	8 Drain bridge in the 28th mile (d) ...		
	+	9 Digging roadside well at Colgong on Colgong Barahat road (e) ...	100	80 6 9
	3,977—800	13 Raising embankment and constructing drain bridges—(?) Ghoghha-Amm 1st section—		
		Concrete ...	181	312 6 6
		First class brickwork, plain ...	1,650	1,651 9 3
		Ditto ditto on-edge ...	418	486 4 6
		Ditto ditto in arches ...	201	297 7 9
		Second class ditto in mortar ...	858	1,241 5 3
		Brick pitching ...	308	254 3 6
		Ranigunge pipes ...	1,734	1,676 8 0
		Earthwork in raising embankment ...	3,224	2,898 4 3
		Turfing ...	256	220 2 6
		Minor items ...	472	488 4 3
		Contingencies ...	468	559 13 9
		Petty establishment ...	159	180 0 0
		Materials at site ...		37 12 0
		Due to contractors paid up ...		—370 4 0
			9,977	10,384 2 3
		Carried over ...		3,082 14 0
				7,046 2 10
				7,461 16 10

(a) Commissioner's No. 267, dated 2nd July 1880.

(b) Public Works No. 338, dated 17th December 1883.

(c) Requisition No. 51, of 1893-84.

(d) Estimate No. 54 of 1892-83.

(e) Ditto 41 ditto.

(f) Commissioner's No. 330 P.W., dated 11th December 1883.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road, if any.	PARTICULARS.	Estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.				Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	...	7,045 2 10	7,441 5 10
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			OUTLAY ON DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original works - contd.	5,000 + 894	13	Ghogha-Bawsi road (a) — Bridging and otherwise improv- ing the Assi-Bansi section, II— Concrete	350	308 11 6	308 11 6	
			First class brickwork, plain ...	3,043	930 8 3	930 8 3	
			Ditto ditto on-edge ...	1,049	74 12 0	74 12 0	
			Ditto ditto in arch ...	1,259	92 0 0	92 0 0	
			Brickwork in mortar ...	948	208 7 0	208 7 0	
			Coursed rubbled stone masonry	5,466	3 12 0	3 12 0	
			Pointing	62	...	...
			Trick pointing	382	...	...
			Brick pitching	508	...	...
			Stone ditto	905	...	...
			Ranikunge pipes, 21 inches diameter	2,706	330 0 0	330 0 0	
			Ranikunge pipes, 18 inches diameter	658	...	...
			Cresosoted fine woodwork ...	364	...	...
			Ironworks, rolled iron beams	500	...	...
			Ditto bolts and nuts ...	55	...	...
			Dressed stonework ...	710	...	...
			Earthwork in raising embank- ments	7,396	2,117 11 0	2,117 11 0	
			Turfing	698	...	...
			Minor items	530	35 13 9	35 13 9	
			Contingencies	1,445	264 5 6	264 5 6	
			Bungalows	710	...	...
			Temporary establishment ...	1,660	580 11 9	580 11 9	
			Materials at site ... ..	...	2,012 6 6	2,012 6 6	
			Due to contractor ... ..	...	326 4 0	326 4 0	
				32,610	6,562 15 3	6,562 15 3	
	+ 1,116	13	Bunding up the Gaherrualla, and providing a temporary bridge for spill-water in the 10th mile of Ghogha-Bawsi road (b) ...	675	630 13 3	630 13 3	
		13	Restoring a temporary bridge on the 10th mile of the road Ghogha-Assi (c)	441	172 0 0	172 0 0	
	450—450	13	Inspection bungalow at Assi (d) ..	.....	...	...
	200 + 332	13	Planting trees on the 1st section of the Ghogha-Bawsi road (e) ...	3,582	3,035 7 1	406 2 0	
	1,000	13	Planting trees on the 2nd section of the road (f)	7,040	4,695 8 3	447 0 3	
	5,653 + 1,973	20	Restoring Jhurki-Karama por- tion of Ganges-Mudehpura road (g) — Earthwork	30,070	30,832 6 9	5,600 4 6	
			Turfing	2,232	1,573 14 9	642 12 0	
			Contingencies	1,616	1,720 15 0	824 11 9	
			Work establishment	900	840 3 4	244 12 4	
			Due to contractor, paid up ...	.....	...	300 0 0	
			Charges for acquiring land ...	...	18 0 0	.....
				34,806	35,300 0 0	7,625 8 7	
	7,000—7,000	20	Ditto Sapurda and Kishengunge embankment ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	3,736—200	22	Restoring a bridge in the 4th mile of Mudehpura-Sonbursa road (g) First class brickwork, plain ...	223	239 7 9	230 7 9	
			Ditto ditto on-edge ...	16	14 12 6	14 12 6	
			Wood work, sal wood	1,096	1,202 8 0	1,202 8 0	
			Ditto, jamoon wood	86	...	...
			Ironwork in railings	366	305 4 0	305 4 0	
			Ditto bolts and nuts	46	83 7 3	83 7 3	
			Jhama pitching	454	361 4 6	361 4 6	
			Minor items	420	243 9 6	243 9 6	
			Deduct cost of materials to be used in pitching	—30	.....	.....
			Contingencies	121	45 6 0	45 6 0	
			Total	2,796	2,495 11 6	2,495 11 6	
	+ 148	24	Constructing a temporary bridge in the 8th mile of road Soopole to Ballooa	148	145 0 0	145 0 0	
	.....	24	Materials at site of bridging Soo- pole-Pipra section ... ..	.....	783 14 6	—381 7 6	
	.....	24	Materials at site of bridging Pi- pra-Protabgunge ... ..	.....	2,119 14 2	—101 8 0	
	.....	24	Materials at site of bridging Pro- tabgunge-Ballooa ... ..	.....	2,337 14 9	—171 1 8	
			Carried over ... ..	.....	.....	34,937 4 11	7,461 15 10

- (a) Bengal Government No. 409 L.C., dated 20th February 1885.
 (b) Commissioner's No. 44 P.W., dated 19th May 1885.
 (c) Ditto " 210, dated 6th September 1885.
 (d) Bengal Government No. 471 C., dated 23rd December 1880.
 (e) Commissioner's No. 287, dated 2—0th July 1880.
 (f) Bengal Government No. 124 L.C., dated 12th January 1884.
 (g) Ditto " 286 T.C., dated 14th June 1884.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of roads, if any.	PARTICULARS.	Estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	....	....	24,027 4 11	7,461 15 10
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			OUTLAY ON DISTRICT PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original works — concluded.	+ 190	26	Constructing a sluice gate in the 8th mile of road Sukput to Kunhawli (a) — Materials at site ...	....	450 0 0	450 0 0	
	+ 397	26	Constructing a temporary bridge in the 8th mile of road Sukput to Kunhawli (b) ...	397	396 10 0	396 10 0	
	+ 560	28	Restoring a semi-permanent bridge in the 72nd mile of road Tilpoga river to Purneah boundary (c) ...	856	810 2 0	810 2 0	
	.....	29	Materials at site of bridging Singhessur-Pipra road ...	....	376 14 5	- 412 0 0	
	+ 1,027	57	Raising and bridging road from Sonola to Dhamecond (d) — Earthwork, including dressing New sal woodwork Old sal wood railway sleepers Brick pitching Carpenter's and smith's work Earthwork in foundation Bailing out water Coal-tarring Ironwork, bolts and nuts Drain pipe 18" diameter Establishment Contingencies Due to contractor	705 314 310 38 84 13 10 31 42 256 77	494 11 7 601 1 9 66 2 0 24 8 0 2 6 9 1 4 0 46 13 6 235 4 0 42 7 9 40 8 6 - 14 8 0	33 8 0 491 1 9 66 2 0 24 8 0 2 6 9 1 4 0 46 13 6 235 4 0 42 7 9 40 8 6 - 14 8 0	
	- 1,797	62	Raising and bridging road from Sonolali to Dhamecond (e) — Earthwork, including dressing New sal woodwork Old sal wood railway sleepers Brick pitching Carpenter's and smith's work Earthwork in foundation Bailing out water Coal-tarring Ironwork, including bolts and nuts Pipe drain 18" diameter Inspection and halting shed Contingencies Due to contractor	797 704 400 76 108 139 20 45 40 64 50 118	383 15 9 575 3 9 91 9 3 2 5 0 5 8 6 110 12 0 61 11 0 58 1 0 - 31 8 3	383 15 9 675 3 9 91 9 3 2 5 0 5 8 6 110 12 0 61 11 0 58 1 0 - 31 8 3	
	+ 500	65	Metalling part of road from Kharapora Railway-over bridge to Gorhutra ...	1,014	58 5 0	58 5 0	
	2,000 - 814	22, 23 & 26	Demarcating road lands in North Bhagulpore ...	882	736 13 9	736 13 9	
		10	Ditto South Bhagulpore ...	804	440 3 1	440 3 1	
	+ 71	14	Surveying road, Banka to Bousi ...	.....	13 10 8	13 10 8	
		16	Ditto Banka to Jaipore ...	.....	57 7 3	57 7 3	
	525	...	Making ferry boats for the North Bhagulpore ...	525	524 14 0	524 14 0	
	+ 2,000	233	Constructing road from Purnea to Dhurma ...	9,282*	1,545 5 9	1,545 5 9	
	+ 350	231, 232 & 233	Surveying roads for preparing famine relief projects for the Banka sub-division ...	....	341 4 7	341 4 7	
	31,927 + 3,722		Total Original Works ...	....	....	....	31,922 12 4
Repairs ...	12,000 + 3,183	1	Bhagulpore over-bridge to Sonthal Pergunnah†	....	....	15,182 12 3	
	1,700 + 61	2	Sultangunge to Arjungsunge ...	....	....	1,760 9 3	
	400 - 50	3	Sultangunge Railway station to Ganges Ghat ...	....	....	180 14 3	
	150 - 50	4	Ghazha Bazar to Ghoghra Railway Station ...	....	....	72 11 0	
	750	5	Bhagulpore, Chumpunula to Ghore Ghat ...	....	....	606 9 8	
	1,400 + 1,316	6	Ditto Central Jail to Peerpointee ...	....	....	2,547 0 3	
	1,600 + 228	7	Bhagulpore to Banka ...	....	....	1,827 12 7	
	1,200 + 255	8	Dhaka to Simaltola ...	....	....	1,455 1 6	
	400 - 150	9	Celgong to Barahat ...	....	....	246 11 9	
	200 + 50	10	Peerpointee to Barahat ...	....	....	220 8 9	
	31,927 + 3,722		Carried over			24,156 14 3	30,474 12 3

(a) Commissioner's No. 77P.W., dated 16th June 1885.
 (b) Bengal Government No. 3711.C., dated 3rd September 1885.
 (c) Commissioner's No. 12P.W., dated 11th April 1885.
 (d) Ditto No. 347P.W., dated 31st January 1885.
 (e) Ditto No. 347P.W., dated 31st January 1885.
 * Commissioner's No. 3P.W., dated 2nd April 1885.
 † Ditto No. 198P.W., dated 15th October 1884.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of roads, if any.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	24,156 14 3	39,434 12 2
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
Repairs—contd.	700	11	First section, Juggisore to Sonoodih ...	534 14 0	
	- 50		Second section, Sonoodih to Bella ...		
	250	12	Peerpointee Railway Station to Peerpointee Bazar ...	382 2 0	
	+ 188		Peerpointee Bazar to Ganges Ghat ...		
	1,400	13	Ghogha to Bawsi ...	1,787 8 8	
	+ 410				
	850	14	Banka to Bawsi ...	337 9 0	
	500	15	Bawsi to Jandaha ...	476 1 6	
	800	16	Banka to Jaipore ...	1,382 14 8	
	+ 583				
	1,200	17	Katoria to Belhur ...	1,658 11 3	
	+ 561				
	250- 50	18	Bhugulpore Ganges, Ghat to Latipur ...	202 9 0	
	300	19	Milki to Sonbursa ...	247 1 9	
	2,100 + 798	20	Latipur to Mudhepura ...	2,897 10 9	
	250	20a	Churki to Karama via Alumnuger ...	238 3 3	
	750- 225	21	Alumnuger to Sonbursa ...	624 7 9	
	900 + 49	22	Mudhepura to Sonbursa ...	941 12 9	
	1,000 + 493	23	Mudhepura to Scopole ...	1,898 11 6	
	2,000 + 41	24	Scopole to Baloca ...	2,049 9 6	
	1,800 + 184	25	Gopulpur Ghat to Keotgawan ...	2,114 16 3	
	2,400- 119	26	Sukhpur to Kunbawh ...	2,300 6 3	
	150 + 14	27	Bongong to M. hesi ...	163 14 3	
	2,400 + 38	28	Jilonga river to Furneah boundary ...	2,437 12 3	
	400 + 38	29	Singhesser to Peepna ...	438 11 6	
	1,000 + 38	30	Pursurma to Bulhee ...	1,041 1 6	
	300	31	Kamla river to Belahidhar ...	300 0 0	
	250	...	Repairs to road cess building ...	257 9 0	
				48,799 15 11	
			Roads under the Branch Road Committee, head-quarter sub-division.		
	5,500 + 53	32	Peepulpanti to Fatchpur via Race Course and Saborhat ...	133 14 0	
		33	Karunpur to Sullangunge via Shucoond ...	274 6 6	
		34	Bhugulpur to Bahadurpur ...	48 6 6	
		35	Ditto to Dhuria ...	241 13 9	
		36	Tirmohani to Humarah ...	224 4 6	
		37	Peerpointee to Teligurhi ...	121 5 3	
		38	Jugdispur to Rampore ...	84 0 0	
		39	Peerpointee hat to Madhurapur ...	527 1 3	
		40	Purain to Chandpur ...	90 0 0	
		41	Raitekhur to Bhadria via Rajapur ...	70 0 0	
		42	Pealspur to Peeprat-dee ...	50 0 0	
		43	Ditto Searami ...	38 3 9	
		44	Kulgaunge to Colgong ...	90 0 0	
		45	Ditto Mohesam-ondee ...	28 12 0	
		46	Kulgaunge to Drahampur ...		
		47	Bholsur Ekchari to Kusoolpur via Ekchari hat ...		
		48	Andanda to Dih Sarut ...	60 0 0	
		49	Bhoondha to Biswasghani ...	45 0 0	
		50	Sanatihat to Dhuncoond ...	102 0 0	
		51	Ramasi to Sakrama ...	30 0 0	
		52	Ghogha Bazar to Tami ...	50 0 0	
		53	Sonoodih to Bussetta ...	70 8 0	
		54	Ditto to Dhuncoond via Meerunger ...	120 0 0	
		55	Lodipur to Drahampur ...	60 0 0	
		56	Railway over-bridge near race course to Bishenpur via Lolochuck ...	73 0 0	
		57	Kalupur Railway over-bridge to Goorhutta ...	98 13 9	
		58	Budor Alumbur to Chameli chuk ...	30 5 7	
		59	Chumeli Chuk to Mozm chuk ...	18 3 9	
		60	Shajung to Hossenabad ...	240 0 2	
		61	Habilepur to Nathnager ...	276 4 5	
		62	Pista to M. sidpur ...	31 0 0	
		63	Phoolbani to Simreah ...	90 0 0	
		64	Dessri to Sidpur ...	30 0 0	
		65	Chandpur to Kamri ...	10 0 0	
		66	Bhawanipur to Jugdispur ...	20 0 0	
		67	Third mile of Meerpur road near Bahadurpur to Shagunge ...	18 2 3	
		68	Racket Court to Shagunge ...	16 0 0	
		69	Noorpur to Mohoodinpur ...	20 0 0	
		70	Rachoor to Sri Rampur ...	50 0 0	
		71	Gohurdumpur to Amkhorla ...	89 1 0	
		72	Tarapur to Panchrukhi Bazar ...	94 13 0	
		73	Handeo to Moti chuk ...	49 9 0	
		74	Nyagaon to Michagaon via Halkara chuk ...	129 10 6	
		75	Halkara chuk to Bath ...	43 10 0	
		76	Michagaon to Ustigeri ...		
		77	Halkara chuk to Moktearpur English ...		
		78	Jugdispur village road ...	40 0 0	
		79	Sooltangunge ...	70 3 4	
		80	Gobrain ...	60 0 0	
		81	Barari ...	16 0 0	
		82	Kellapur ...	20 0 0	
		83	Latipur along Ganges to Sonbursa Ghat ...	45 0 0	
		84	Toolsipur to Sahora Ghat ...	175 4 3	
		85	Nananpur to Ganola ...	10 0 0	
		86	Mozima to Nurkatia, via Birkampur ...	58 14 8	
		87	Birkampur to Jamaloodinpur ...	28 12 0	
		88	Gopalpur to Sonnytes Bazar ...	27 8 0	
		89	Purbuteehat to Surwari jheel ...	83 0 0	
		90	Pursu Rampur village road ...	5 0 0	
		91	Ismaipur Bhatta to Nijola ...	18 12 0	
		92	Ditto to Ramasi ...	30 0 0	
		93	Ramdeari to Phulkin ...	13 2 0	
		94	Juvutpur Bhugwan to Maccoondpur, via Singtia Bazar ...	208 7 0	
		95	Sonbursa to Birkampur ...	17 8 0	
		96	Nariampur to Mozima ...		
		97	Ditto to Shalabad Ghat ...	78 5 0	
		98	Manohurpur village road ...	60 0 0	
		99	Telwara to Mohyama ...	60 0 0	
		100	Surdho to Rajpur ...	104 0 0	
		101	Sima to Bajani ...	50 0 0	
		102	Repairs to railway crossings ...	88 14 6	
			Carried over ...	5,400 15 10	
				54,200 15 9	39,434 12 2

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of roads, if any.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	54,200 15 0	30,434 12 2
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			Under Branch Road Committee, Banka.		
Repairs—contd.	4,000—322	116	Banka station road ...	200 0 0	
		117	Banka to Belhur <i>via</i> Dudhuri ...	915 11 10	
		118	Bikrampur to Barahat ...	200 0 0	
		119	Katanpur to Umerpur ...	118 0 0	
		120	Umerpur to Kolehāt ...	50 0 0	
		121	Ditto to Bhurkōa ...	77 0 0	
		122	Katona to Chandun ...	100 0 0	
		123	Sabulpur to Bantidha ...	34 10 0	
		124	Kakwara to Katih village road ...	20 0 0	
		125	Dudhuri to Kalyanpur ...	30 0 0	
		126	Nowada to Ramtikur ...	50 0 0	
		127	Ditto to Gopāpur ...	58 3 6	
		128	Katranga to Rajapur ...	100 15 6	
		129	bandeb to Rajapur ...	147 2 9	
		130	Kusba to Kosmaha ...	60 0 0	
		131	Katona to Itahri ...	44 10 6	
		132	Jamdhā to Luchmipur ...	74 3 6	
		133	Khurhura to Bawsi ...	10 0 0	
		134	Panjwara to Pari ...	209 0 0	
		135	Sachapur to Dhura ...	5 0 0	
		136	Village road at Umerpur ...	20 0 0	
		137	Ditto at Doonāon ...	32 13 3	
		138	Ditto at Belhar ...	10 0 0	
		139	Ditto at Buzung Kōle ...	10 0 0	
		140	Ditto at Kuspur ...	10 0 0	
		141	Ditto at Bhurkōa ...	20 0 0	
		142	Ditto at Kusba ...	20 0 0	
		143	Bhurkō to Khessur ...	...
		144	Khessur to Arjunān ...	...
		145	Pansa to Dhura ...	...
		146	Khurhura to Bania chuk ...	276 1 7	
		147	Panjwara to G. dān line ...	5 0 0	
		148	Chandun to Kasal Bhandra ...	50 0 0	
		149	Kolehāt to Bhurkōa ...	49 12 0	
		150	Kusba to Bhurkōa ...	199 7 0	
		151	Kusba to Bhurkōa ...	150 0 0	
		152	Jamdhā to Katoria ...	100 0 0	
		153	Bhūta to Katoria ...	100 0 0	
		154	Bhūta to Khessur ...	...
			Under the Branch Road Committee, Mudhpura.	3,658 11 5	
	1,500	146	Mudhpura station road ...	800 0 0	
		147	Sūpūr to Bōngong <i>via</i> Bājnāthpur ...	150 0 0	
		148	Mudhpura to Moora <i>via</i> Pathurghat ...	309 0 0	
		149	Ditto to Murbung ...	500 0 0	
		150	Ditto to Bōngong <i>via</i> Bājnāthpur ...	500 0 0	
		151	Kushengunge to Keotgawan ...	100 0 0	
		152	Mudhpura to Chawra ...	200 0 0	
		153	Chawra to Rampatty ...	60 0 0	
		154	Gambhara to Bājnāthpur ...	239 0 0	
		155	Sowli to Pathurghat ...	101 0 0	
		156	Singhessur to Marhōa ...	50 0 0	
		157	Mudhpura to Luchmipur ...	70 0 0	
		158	Gambhara to Jūmū ...	30 0 0	
		159	Goalpara to Bōngong ...	80 0 0	
		160	Baratpur to Bōngong ...	30 0 0	
		161	Mudhpura to Bhoonsighat ...	50 0 0	
		162	Sīmra to Baratpur ...	30 0 0	
		163	Maroti to Loderghat ...	10 0 0	
		164	Sonbursa to Beheta ...	150 0 0	
		165	Goalpara to Lahar bazar ...	20 0 0	
		166	Singhessur to Gohar <i>via</i> Lalpur ...	200 0 0	
		167	Ditto to Chylar ...	30 0 0	
		168	Sahet to Seun ...	50 0 0	
		169	Manhora to Khopita ...	40 0 0	
		170	Pathurghat to Baratpur ...	25 0 0	
		171	Ran gunge to Pirnager Jhajri ...	45 0 0	
		172	Khanda to Kushengunge ...	50 0 0	
		173	Lahar to Labhūngawan ...	30 0 0	
		174	Sonbursa village road ...	30 0 0	
		175	Maintenance of trees ...	300 0 0	
		...	Repairs to road less bungalow ...	17 6 0	
			Under the Branch Road Committee, Soopole.	4,497 0 0	
	4,500 + 1,000	176	Soopole station road ...	207 6 0	
		177	Soopole to Chandail ...	155 10 10	
		178	Baloca to Beerpur ...	374 10 11	
		179	Bhūta to Terhi Bazar ...	20 0 0	
		180	Ditto to Simrahi ...	65 0 0	
		181	Dudhura to Pipra ...	55 0 3	
		182	Hoolas to Simrahi ...	80 0 0	
		183	Sukhpur to Bywar ...	575 0 0	
		184	Mya Ghat to Bijalpur ...	360 7 7	
		185	Gūna to Bulha ...	65 0 0	
		186	Dewāngunge to Sookhanger ...	50 0 0	
		187	Dhūdhara to Dhurumkāmra ...	45 0 0	
		188	Katia to Belkhora ...	60 0 0	
		189	Baryahi to Telabey river ...	189 0 0	
		190	Nowhatta to Khurka Telwa ...	25 15 0	
		191	Rajpur to Simra ...	149 10 10	
		192	Khurheta to Simra ...	25 0 0	
		193	Peepra to Terahi ...	21 5 6	
		194	Soopole to Durbhūngā road ...	397 10 8	
		195	Kunhowli to Beerpur ...	392 0 0	
		196	Dogmara to Baloca ...	13 0 0	
		197	Mohesi to Dhurampur ...	627 2 9	
		198	Simra to Simrahee ...	237 4 0	
		199	Khabetia to Kumbhāda ...	60 0 0	
		200	Nowhatta to Dabiyahi Rampur ...	15 0 0	
		201	Chūmpānala to Kusoba ...	145 0 0	
		202	Chūmpānala to Kusoba ...	75 0 0	
		203	Chūmpānala to Kusoba ...	...
		204	Village road at Protāgungo ...	...
			Carried over ...	4,309 4 4	
				62,356 11 2	30,434 12 2

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of roads, say.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	62,358 11 2	39,434 12 2
			EXPENDITURE—continued.	4,369 4 4	
			Under the Branch Road Committee, Soopole—concluded.		
Repairs—concl'd.	2 ...	224	Village road at Purnasima ...	50 0 0	
		226	Peepna to Bhuzla ...	459 14 1	
		227	Do to Bongong ...	65 0 0	
		243	Bongong to Rajhat ...	201 2 0	
			Planting trees ...	243 7 9	
				5,388 12 2	
	02,342 + 5,988		Total Repairs ...	...	67,805 7 4
Establishment.	24,126 + 159		Salaries.	Rs. A. P.	
		1	District Engineer for 12 months at Rs. 700 ...	8,400 0 0	
		1	Supervisor for 24 months at Rs. 140, and 8 months at Rs. 150, and for 16 days on sick leave at Rs. 70 ...	1,583 13 9	
		1	Supervisor for 7 months at Rs. 160, and 4 months at Rs. 105 ...	1,120 0 0	
		1	Sub-Overseer for 3 months at Rs. 56, and for 8 months at Rs. 50, and 16 days acting allowance at Rs. 40 ...	660 10 3	
		1	Sub-Overseer for 9 months at Rs. 45, and 2 months at Rs. 48 ...	501 0 0	
		1	Sub-Overseer for 9 months at Rs. 41, and 2 months at Rs. 44 ...	467 0 0	
		1	Sub-Overseer for 10 months and 12 days at Rs. 35 ...	363 8 9	
		1	Ditto for 8 months and 7 days at Rs. 35 ...	287 14 3	
		1	Ditto for 2 months and 24 days at Rs. 35 ...	108 14 11	
		1	for 2 months and 7 days at Rs. 17½ less Rs. 27 1-7 ...	69 7 3	
		1	Temporary Sub-Overseer for one month and 22 days at Rs. 40 ...	87 7 6	
		1	Temporary Sub-Overseer for 1 month and 19 days at Rs. 45, and for 20 days at Rs. 22½ ...	298 14 0	
		1	Accountant for 5 days at Rs. 64, and 8 months and 23 days at Rs. 3 ...	570 1 0	
		1	Clerk for 11 months at Rs. 30, and 19 months and 26 days acting allowance at Rs. 12 ...	825 0 0	
		1	Draftsman and Estimator for 11 months at Rs. 75 ...	248 3 0	
		1	Store-keeper and 3rd clerk for 4 months at Rs. 17, 6 months at 18, and 10 months and 26 days acting allowance at Rs. 5 ...	158 11 0	
		1	Temporary Clerk for 10 months and 14 days at Rs. 15 ...	66 0 0	
		1	Peon for 11 months at Rs. 6 ...	162 8 9	
		3	Peons for 11 months at Rs. 5 each, less Rs. 2-7-3 ...	27 3 3	
		1	Peon for 4 months and 15 days at Rs. 6 ...	32 5 0	
		1	Do. for 6 months and 14 days at Rs. 5 ...	55 0 0	
		1	Store Chowkidar for 11 months at Rs. 5 ...	88 0 0	
		2	Road Chowkidars at Rs. 4 each ...	...
			Total Salary ...	18,160 10 8	
			Travelling allowance of District Engineer ...	1,145 9 0	
			Ditto of one Supervisor for 10 months and 25 days ...	488 12 3	
			Ditto of 1 ditto for 12 months ...	600 10 0	
			Ditto of 4 Sub-Overseers for 12 months ...	721 6 0	
			Ditto of 1 Sub-Overseer for 8 months and 7 days ...	123 6 0	
			Ditto of 1 ditto for 3 months and 24 days ...	56 10 0	
			Ditto of 1 temporary Sub-Overseer for 3 months ...	88 8 3	
			Ditto of draftsman for 62 days at Rs. 1-8 per day ...	78 0 0	
			Ditto of 2 peons for 12 months ...	41 15 0	
			Ditto of 1 punkha-puller ...	2 9 0	
			Total of Travelling Allowance ...	3,315 5 6	
			Contingencies.		
			Stationery ...	179 8 0	
			Printed forms ...	385 6 0	
			Postage stamps ...	102 15 0	
			Insurance, registration, and money-orders ...	72 5 6	
			Law expenses ...	22 0 6	
			Telegraph charges ...	21 9 0	
			Advertisement charges ...	11 12 0	
			Wages of punkha-pullers ...	53 10 0	
			of sweeper ...	24 0 0	
			Mounting maps and binding books ...	5 4 9	
			Peon charges ...	18 9 9	
			Total Contingencies ...	957 0 6	
			Establishment and Contingencies under the Branch Road Committee, Head-quarter sub-division.		
			Salary of a Sub-Overseer ...	660 0 0	
			Ditto of a peon ...	54 11 0	
			Travelling allowance ...	195 2 6	
			Contingencies ...	30 6 3	
			Banka sub-division.		940 3 9
			Salary of a Sub-Overseer ...	480 0 0	
			Travelling allowance ...	120 0 0	
			Salary of a peon ...	60 0 0	
			Contingencies ...	36 0 0	
			Soopole sub-division.		696 0 0
			Salary of a Sub-Overseer ...	480 0 0	
			Travelling allowance ...	110 0 0	
			Salary of ½ Sub-Overseer's peon ...	60 0 0	
			Contingencies ...	36 0 0	
			Carried over ...	22,764 4 5	1,07,240 3 6

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	22,704 4 5	1,07,240 3 0
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		Mudchpura sub-division.		
Establishment—concl.	.....	Establishment and contingencies—		
		Salary of a Sub-Overseer	Rs. A. P. 480 0 0	
		Ditto of a peon	60 0 0	
		Travelling allowance	128 10 0	
		Contingencies	4 11 6	
		Total Establishment	673 5 0	
Superintending establishment.	7,140—1,585	Contribution towards the pay, &c., of the Divisional Superintendent of Works, Bhagulpore Division	5,554 8 0	23,437 9 11
Tools and plant	1,000	New supply.		5,554 8 0
		1 Teak wood almirah	Rs. A. P. 40 0 0	
		6 Shelves	17 8 0	
		2 Steel jumpers	8 0 0	
		4 Wedges	10 11 0	
		4 100-feet measuring tapes	86 8 0	
		12 Augers	12 0 0	
		1 Iron hammer	0 4 0	
		1 Iron padlock	0 6 6	
		2 Surveying compasses, English	76 10 0	
		2 Stands for ditto	31 12 0	
		1 Rule parallel on roller, wooden, 18"	6 8 0	
		2 Protractors, wooden, 6"	1 6 0	
		2 Scales, plotting-box, wood single, 30-60	4 0 0	
		2 Do. off sets ditto ditto	1 0 0	
		2 Drawing compasses, brass, 6"	7 3 0	
		2 Measuring chains, 100 feet each	21 7 0	
		1 Teak wood box for draftsman	6 8 0	
		1 Brass padlock	10 2 0	
		6 Tables	77 0 0	
		14 Chairs	59 0 0	
		1 Pair garden shears	3 8 0	
		1 12" Round file	1 2 0	
		1 12" Flat file	1 2 0	
		1 8" Triangular file	0 10 0	
		1 Snade	2 1 0	
		5 Morbias	12 0 0	
		6 Charpays	30 2 0	
		150 Pickaxes	150 12 0	
		2 Khunties	0 9 0	
		Total New Supply	668 11 6	
		Repairs, tools and plant	161 5 3	
		Carrage	98 14 2	
		Tools and plants at Mudchpura	12 6 0	
		Total Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	911 5 1
Miscellaneous	350 + 0	Repairs to serais in South Bhagulpore ... ..	.....
		Ditto North ditto	202 13 2	
		Total Miscellaneous	154 4 0	
		Total Expenditure ... ..	.....	357 0 3
	1,54,640 + 8,693*			1,37,530 11 2
Advances	.....	For works to be carried out by Branch Road Committees—		
		At Scopole	6,173 4 2	
		" Mudchpura	5,204 10 0	
		" Banka	0,249 2 9	
		" Sudder	0,539 7 4	
		Head Clerk, District Road Committee	40 0 0	
		Divisional Superintendent of Works	1,250 0 0	
		District Engineer	75 0 0	
		Commissioner of the Division	40 0 0	
		Deputy Collector, Land Acquisition	20 0 0	
		Sub-overseer, Bhupesh Chandra	40 0 0	
		Ditto, Gungabind Ganguli	20 0 0	
		Mr. C. Rodrick, Steam-roller driver	10 0 0	
Deposits	...	Refunded to Nathu Mandal	125 0 0	5,683 4 0
		Ditto Ajodhya Singh	160 0 0	
		Ditto Shunker Lal Misser	850 0 0	
		Ditto Divisional Superintendent of Works	18,243 13 3	
		Ditto Kishen Deb Tewary	100 0 0	
		Ditto Mr. Stevens	0,194 13 3	
		Ditto Hira Singh	50 0 0	
		Ditto Meer Fekir	50 0 0	
		Ditto Vellact Ally	130 6 9	
		Ditto Gungesh Chunder Chatterji	108 6 0	
		Ditto The Commissioner of the division	117 11 6	
		Ditto Pao Singh	200 0 0	
		Total Disbursement ... ..	.....	25,820 13 3
				1,80,036 0 3

* Savings from previous year's allotment.

Memorandum showing in detail the actual Cash Balance on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Bhagulpore District Road Fund in the treasury as per pass book	17,165 12 4	
Deduct outstanding cheques	2,990 0 3	
Not credit balance as per pass book ... ..	.....	14,175 12 1
Imprest in hand of District Engineer ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0
Net total balance ... ..	.....	15,175 12 1

Memorandum showing in detail the amount of Outstanding Advances on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
The Chairman, Branch Road Committee, Mudehpura	3	0	0			
Ditto ditto, Sudder	12	2	7			
Head clerk, District Road Committee	2	12	9			
The Collector, Bhagulpore	10	0	0			
The Divisional Superintendent of Works	200	0	0			
The District Engineer	63	0	0			
The Deputy Collector, Land Acquisition	20	0	0			
Total				310	15	4

Memorandum showing in detail the Balance at credit of Deposits on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mrs. LaReviere	400	0	0			
Shunker Lal Misser	100	0	0			
Brojo Lal Shoo	50	0	0			
Hira Chanc Chatterjee	12	0	0			
The Divisional Superintendent of Works	5,331	14	6			
Akhai Coonar Banerjee	300	0	0			
Hari Das Nandi	50	0	0			
Meer Felir	50	0	0			
Villact Ally	60	9	3			
Goodurnath Pandai	100	0	0			
Bani Madhub Sircar	4	0	0			
Bani Madhub Dey	100	0	0			
Palut Sing	50	0	0			
GopalChandra Bhattacharjee	50	0	0			
Total				6,658	7	9

SHIB CHUNDER BANERJEE,

Vice-Chairman.

Dated Purneah, the 14th December 1885.

From—RAJANI KUMAR DUTTA, Vice-Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee,
To—The Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee.

In accordance with the directions conveyed in section 179 of Act IX of 1880, I have the honour to submit a copy of the account prepared by me under section 178 for the past cess year 1884-85, examined and audited by a sub-committee consisting of the Vice-Chairman with two members, with the usual report for same.

* * * * *

The number of members in the Sudder, Kissengunge and Arrareah has become less by one, three and two respectively than was shown last year. The District Superintendent of Police refuses to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee, and never attended at any meeting during the year.

Of the five members in the Kissengunge and Arrareah sub-divisions, one died and four resigned owing to their inability to attend on account of old age. The Chairmen of the Branch Committees have been written to nominate other gentlemen in their places.

3. *Committee office.*—The following additions were made to the road cess building. Apucca godown with corrugated iron roofing has been constructed, and the western verandah of the main building has been paved with Chunar stones.

4. *Special and ordinary meetings.*—There was no special meeting held, but six ordinary meetings held during the year.

5. *Quorum.*—There was no quorum at one of the meetings held at Arrareah and at three in the Kissengunge sub-division.

6. *Interest taken by members in the transaction of the Committee's business.*—Most of the members took great interest in the road cess matters. Many of them gave valuable assistance in carrying out repairs to district and village roads, and five of them in examining and passing monthly accounts.

7. *Sub-Committee.*—There was a Sub-Committee throughout the year, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Vice-Chairman, Dr. Picachy, Baboo Gobind Chunder Banerjee, Baboo Bissen Chaud, and Mr. E. G. Williams. The last named officer was appointed on 17th July 1885, in place of Mr. W. U. Eddis, the late assistant manager, Raj Durbhunga, who had retired, and the Committee nominated Mr. Williams to be a member of the Sub-Committee for auditing accounts. The accounts were duly scrutinized and passed by them, and the vouchers were cancelled regularly.

8. *Attendance of the members of the Committee.*—The average attendance of members was fair during the year. The Executive Engineer, Bhagulpore Division, failed to attend at any meeting.

9. *The working of the Road Cess Act and the feelings of the people.*—The Road Cess Act has certainly much improved communications in the district. I see great improvement during the 4½ years I have been here in every road.

It was difficult to get about in 1881, and now one can ride or drive everywhere almost.

I think the people appreciate the improvements, and are beginning to recognize the duty the Committee owe them as rate-payers.

10. *Working of the Committee.*—The working of the District Committee was satisfactory during 1884-85. Copies of Branch Committees' reports are herewith enclosed.

11. *State of communications.*—The District Engineer, Mr. Roberts, has very much improved the state of all the district roads during his incumbency. I enclose herewith a copy of the statement showing works done during the year under report, from which it will be seen that all the roads received due attention, and they are most of them in good order. Bridges on many roads are still wanting to complete them, but this cannot be done owing to the limited income of the district, which is barely sufficient to keep up 900 miles of roads in fair order. Rents, and consequently the incidence of road cess, are very low.

12. *Village roads.*—The Deputy Magistrate of Kissengunge spent Rs. 553 for purchasing drain pipes for the village roads in the Kissengunge sub-division, and Rs. 300 for the construction of a bridge on the village road at Kaloo Ghât. The existing village roads in both the sub-divisions were repaired. The Arrareah sub-divisional officer could not spend Rs. 45-14-1 out of Rs. 2,000 allotted for Arrareah.

With regard to the sudder sub-division village roads, the important ones were repaired. Many works had to be deferred for want of a village road overseer during 1884-85, and this has been remedied by the appointment of one this year; to be paid from works. Rupees 2,279 remained unspent out of Rs. 5,000 allotted for the sudder sub-division at the end of the cess year. I was unable to get some new village roads constructed in the Dharumpore estate in thana Dhamdaha. This is being now attended to. The total expenditure on village roads was Rs. 8,675, or 11·09 per cent. of the whole cess.

13. *Planting trees.*—From the enclosed statement it will be seen that 4,865 trees were maintained with thin fences repaired, and replacing of those damaged by cattle and cartmen. The trees on village roads in the Arrareah and Kissengunge sub-divisions received due attention, and many new trees were planted and fenced by Mr. Walker on the village road, Surbussa to road No. 24, in the sudder sub-division.

The nursery gardens attached to inspection bungalows and one in the Purneah station were kept up.

14. *Inspection of district works by the Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer.*—The district works were inspected by T. E. Owen, Esq., Divisional Superintendent, in May 1885.

15. *Inspection of accounts by the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.*—The offices of the District Engineer and Committee were inspected by the Auditor of Local Accounts under Bengal Government's orders, No. 13 of 17th March 1882, in February and August 1885. The result of inspections were satisfactory.

16. *Working of different establishments.*—The working establishment has done well. An overseer, Mr. Francis, had to be discharged for incompetency.

Mr. Roberts, District Engineer, has continued to give satisfaction. He thoroughly understands the nature of the district and its requirements, and has much improved all roads. I think more bridges are required, and especially a bridge over the Little Kosee, which runs two miles west of Purneah, and being unbridged causes great inconvenience to the traffic from west, north-west, and south-west. Now that the railway will be completed, I think Government should grant the Committee some of the unused girders and piles that have been lying on the sides of the Caragolah road to make a bridge over this river, on one of the main railway feeders.

No. 127R., dated Arrareah, the 15th November 1885.

From—BAROO KUMUL NAUTH GHOSH, Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Arrareah,

To—The Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Purneah.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the report on the working of the Branch Road Cess Committee, Arrareah, for the year ending 30th September 1885.

* * * * *

During the year under report Rs. 2,000 was allotted for the repairs of the village roads, maintenance of establishment and contingencies, &c. Out of that sum Rs. 1,954-1-11 was spent, and Rs. 45-14-1 remained unexpended at the end of the cess year.

* * * * *

Virtually no new road was constructed during the year. Repairs were done to the existing roads, and in extending and strengthening some of them: parts thereof were newly constructed. The road from Arrareah to Jowkibau has been much improved by making straight a curved portion of it. The Committee originally proposed to make a road from Kuari to Matari, but sub-

sequently it was found impracticable to make straight road there on account of low lands, swamps, and rivulets which intervene between the two places. Then the road was carried somewhat in a round-about way from Kuari up to Siktia, and it now remains to be extended from Siktia to Matiary. The road from Purwaha to Saifgunge is an extension of an old road. The fact that the soil in this sub-division is sandy makes it extremely difficult to keep the roads in good order. The cart wheels cut the sandy roads, and the loose sand is blown away by the wind, leaving hollows on the roads.

The roadwork was done under the supervision of the members of the Committee and a respectable mookhtear of this sub-division and the work thus executed was measured by the road sircar.

As the annexed statement will show the operations of the Branch Road Cess Committee, it is needless to recount them here again.

No. 3320t., dated Camp Chapra, the 15th November 1885.

From--BAHOO GOSSAIN DOSS DUTT, Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Kissengunge,

To--The Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Purneah.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the annual return showing the works done by the Branch Committee at Kissengunge during the cess year 1884-85

2. The funds placed at the disposal of the Committee was Rs. 4,000, out of which Rs. 853 was spent in original works; Rs. 2,855-9-8 were spent in repairs of the existing village roads; Rs. 280-15-4 were spent for keeping up the working establishment; a sum of Rs. 8-12 was spent in purchasing tools &c.; and Re. 1-11 was paid to Mr. Mackenzie on account of his pension.

3. The Committee has made the best use of Rs. 4,000 placed at their disposal during the year under report in constructing a bridge at Kalu Ghat and repairs to several village roads under their charge, and tried their best to satisfy the people of the whole of the sub-division

No. 6.—Part I.
PURNEAH DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balance on 1st October 1884	Refunds	121 0 11	...
<i>Receipts of the year.</i>			Provincial rates	2,000 3 6	...
Provincial rates	Administration	1,301 4 0	...
{ Cess on lands	{ Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office	1,169 2 10	...
{ One per cent. road cess	{ Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and con-	...	...
Public works	Stationery	411 9 9	...
{ Rents of serais and bungalows in the district	Public works	...	...
{ Fees, fines, and forfeitures	{ (Original works	13,542 8 3	...
{ Interest	{ Repairs	43,948 12 2	...
{ Miscellaneous	{ Establishment	12,903 0 0	...
{ Miscellaneous	{ Tools and plant	115 6 3	...
{ Miscellaneous	{ Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	38 18 9	...
{ Miscellaneous	{ Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works	3,391 8 0	...
Total Revenue	Miscellaneous	6 12 0	...
Advances	Advances	...	...
Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	...	...
Balance on 30th September 1885	Total Disbursement	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	...	...

Passed for Rs. 92,353-5-7 (ninetee thousand three hundred and fifty three, annas eight and pie one only).

PURNIAH, .	F. C. WILLIAMS,	} <i>Members of the Sub-Committee.</i>	ROJONI KUMAR DUTT,
	GOBIND CHANDER BANERJEE,		
	ROJONI KUMAR DUTT,		

The 20th November 1885

Rojoni Kumar Dutt,
Vice-Chairman, District Road Committee.

No. 6.—Part II.

PURNEAH DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Detail of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885 to accompany the annual accounts for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
INCOME.				
Provincial rates	78,510	Cess on lands One per cent. road cess	78,182 10 2 6 9 8	
		Ferry Tolls.		
Public works	200	Net profit from Rajghat, Sonapore, and Sondhani ferries during 1884-85—vide Government, in the Medical and Municipal Department, No. 21, dated 23rd March 1884	220 0 0	
		Rents of Serais and Bungalows.		
Miscellaneous.		Rents of Sarfunge and Kaliagunge inspection bungalows	2 8 0	
		Fees, Fines, and Forfeiture.		
	1,225	Amount realized by serving processes Searching fees Fines realized from the working establishment Amount realized on account of copying fees	Rs. A. P. 634 0 0 27 4 0 54 12 3 115 0 9	1,131 1 0
		Interest.		
	300	Interest in the shape of penalty under Road Cess Act	272 14 10	
		Miscellaneous.		
	700	Government contribution on account of road cess establishment employed in collection of public works cess, as per Financial Department No. 2 of the 31st January 1879 Received from the Chairman, Bhagalpore District Road Cess Committee, for repairs of road from Kumla river to Bilwahi Dhar Sale proceeds of stationery boxes Received from the Deputy Magistrate of Kishengunge for value of drain pipes damaged by Messrs. Hind and Company on transit Sale proceeds of three almarah shelves Ditto of dismantled wood from bridges Received from Bunbhag ferry farmer, for repair of boats	700 0 0 300 0 0 0 14 0 7 8 0 1 8 0 3 0 0 43 8 0	1,080 6 0
		Total Revenue		80,896 1 3
Advances		Drain pipes District Engineer Deputy Magistrate, Arraerah Ditto, Kishengunge Bussant Lall Doss A. J. Forbes, Esq. H. Cuno, Esq. C. A. Shillingford, Esq. Gobardhone Lall W. W. Johnson, Esq. J. A. Shillingford, Esq. R. Taylor, Esq. Manager, Srenugur Wards Estate R. C. Walker, Esq. Foker Mahomed	78 12 0 274 9 0 1,962 4 11 3,397 4 0 60 0 0 37 15 9 1,225 0 0 732 0 9 50 0 0 525 0 0 561 0 0 198 0 0 50 0 0 491 0 0 50 0 0	9,490 14 5
		Total Advances		
		Total Receipts		90,387 0 1
Expenditure.				
Refunds		Refund of one per cent road cess Do. of pasturage rent Remuneration of copyists Refund of copying fees	6 9 8 9 9 0 82 3 3 22 11 0	
		Total Refunds		121 0 11
Establishment and Contingencies of Office of Collection.				
Provincial rates		1 Clerk for 11 months at Rs. 70 per month 1 Mohurr ditto " 20 ditto 1 Ditto ditto " 17-8 ditto 1 Peon ditto " 5 ditto	Rs. A. P. 770 0 0 220 0 0 192 8 0 55 0 0	1,237 8 0
		Contingencies.		
		Punkha-puller's pay for 5 months at Rs. 4 = Rs. 20, 23 days of September - Rs. 3-1, 10 days of October = Rs. 1 4-8, and 16 days of March 1885 = Rs. 2-1 Duffey's wages for 5 months at annas 8 = Rs. 2-8, and 7 months at annas 4 = Rs. 1-12 Sweeper's wages for 12 months at annas 8 Purchasing two bottles of blue-black ink including freight, &c. from Calcutta Ditto court fee stamps for process service Municipal tax from October 1884 to September 1885 Purchasing Gharia papers Ditto country thread Ditto four yards of cloth at ann. 2 each Ditto one duster Ditto post stamps Printing attendance register	28 6 6 4 4 0 0 0 0 4 14 8 794 0 0 12 0 0 2 14 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 1 0 10 0 0 0 3 0	861 11 6
		Total Establishment and Contingencies of Collection Office		2,098 5 6
		Carried over		2,220 4 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office.</i>		
		Brought forward ...		2,220 4
Administration	1,418	1 Accountant for 11 months at Rs. 100 per month ...	1,100 0 0	
		1 Peon for 11 months at Rs. 5 per month ...	55 0 0	1,254 0 0
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		Purchasing postage stamps ...	19 0 0	
		Ditto receipt stamps ...	10 0 0	
		Municipal tax from October 1884 to September 1885 ...	12 0 0	
		Binding registers ...	1 7 6	
		Money order fees paid ...	0 14 0	
		Paid for bearing covers ...	0 6 0	
		Purchasing pins ...	0 4 0	
		Registration fee for an agreement for road cess godown land ...	2 8 0	
		Puttala made for peon's badge ...	0 10 0	
		Cost for recovering Sufgunge inspection bungalow rent ...	0 8 6	47 4 0
		Total Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office ...		1,301 4
	1,236	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control at 1.54 per cent. on income from April 1884 to 31st March 1885 ...	1,199 2 10	1,199 2
Stationery	500	Cost of stationery and printing ...	404 9 9	404 9
		OUTLAY ON DISTRICT WORKS.		
		ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Original Works	300	Constructing road cess godown ...	Estimate sanctioned by Committee on 20th July 1883. 500	Rs. A. P. 414 6 6 315 6 3
	2,742	1 Ditto feeder road from Sec. II. Kudwa to Bhogaun.	Commissioner's No. 165 P.W. of 28th August 1884. 2,755	2,578 13 6 2,578 13 6
	6,000	3 Constructing bunds between Dingra and 7th mile post. Sec. II.	Commissioner's No. 238 P.W. of 23rd September 1884. 4,939	4,755 11 3 4,755 11 3
	1,850	5 Metalling road from Purneah City to Kusba.	Divisional Superintendent's No. 208 of 15th August 1881. 6,905	5,691 11 0 299 12 9
	1,440	6 Constructing bridges on road from Ranegunge to Barsoo.	The amount was kept for famine relief; hence no estimate. ....	.....
	4 25	10 Planting trees on road No. 10 ...	Commissioner's resolution dated 18th January 1882. 1,500	1,028 2 0 2 3
	3,390—2,145	12 Constructing bridges on road from Hardah to Bhowanipore.	The amount was kept for famine relief; hence no estimate. ....	.....
	500 + 1,000	17 Constructing bridges on road from Jorah to Sadgunge.	Bengal Government's No. 260 S.L.C. of 28th September 1883. 1,500	1,460 0 9 1,435 7 3
	2,200	Constructing an embankment near Kolassy.	Bengal Government's No. 184 S.L.C. of 15th September 1881.	2,002 1 6 2,002 1 6
	223	21 Making a diversion of road No. 21, Sadgunge to Duli Dukra.	Estimate sanctioned by Committee on 14th August 1884. 559	159 7 3 159 7 3
	700 + 1,120	36 Constructing bridge on road from Bussantpore to Sekhlee.	Bengal Government's No. 3543 of 5th December 1882. 1,820	1,819 2 9 1,819 2 9
	1,371	Constructing bunds to keep out Kosee river from damaging District roads.	Estimate sanctioned by Committee on 14th August 1884. 1,371	1,233 1 9 1,233 1 9
	67	Planting trees on village road, Surbussa to road No. 24.	Estimate sanctioned by Committee on 14th August 1884. 67	66 5 3 66 5 3
	800	Fixing drain pipes on Kissengunge village roads ...	Estimate sanctioned by Committee on 14th August 1884. 800	553 0 0 553 0 0
	400	Constructing bridge at Kaloghat on village road near Nichtpore...	Estimate sanctioned by Committee on 14th August 1884. 400	300 0 0 300 0 0
		Total Original Works ...		15,542 8
Repairs	50	Road cess building ...		119 3 3
	100	Nursery gardens ...		61 0 0
	2,239 + 808	1 Keotgama to Tarapore—Earthwork ...	Rs. A. P. 2,913 6 9	
		Bridges ...	164 11 9	
		Inspection bungalows ...	7 3 6	
		Maintenance of trees ...	45 3 6	3,127 9 6
	525	2 Nathpore to Etwarree—Earthwork ...		446 12 0
	1,482 + 288	3 Patherdewa to Bhopla Tarapore—Earthwork ...	1,320 7 3	
		Bridges ...	258 10 3	
		Inspection bungalows ...	325 4 9	
		Maintenance of trees ...	65 11 9	1,969 6 0
		Carried over ...	5,617 14 9	20,007 13 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	5,617 14 0	20,667 13 3
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
Repairs—continued.	1,978	4	Toolsla to Rhudseri Ghaat— Earthwork Bridges Inspection bungalows Maintenance of trees	1,622 8 9 297 2 6 20 1 0 27 12 6	1,976 8 3
	750 + 175	5	Purneah City to Bussuntapore— Earthwork Inspection bungalows Maintenance of trees	822 12 9 15 0 0 83 7 6	922 4 3
	712 + 607	6	Rancegunge to Barsoe— Earthwork		1,319 8 6
	614	7	Bussuntapore to Rancegunge— Earthwork Inspection bungalows	360 0 8 3 8 0	363 8 6
	1,010 + 240	8	Toorkeli to Bahadoorgunge— Earthwork		2,146 0 3
	2,252 + 1,026	9	Girwa to Dohar— Earthwork		3,277 11 0
	1,719 + 34	10	Reelgunge to Gloria— Earthwork Bridges Maintenance of trees	1,546 7 0 14 15 0 182 7 6	1,732 13 6
	820	11	Banbhue to Dhamdaha— Earthwork Maintenance of trees	595 14 0 61 11 0	657 9 0
	1,596	12	Hurdah to Bhowanipore— Earthwork		1,481 5 0
	1,221 + 175	13	Manusmura to Hyathpore via Moniharry— Earthwork Inspection bungalows Maintenance of trees	1,344 7 9 13 5 0 39 10 9	1,397 7 6
	1,707	14	Purneah to Sowraguddie— Earthwork Filling drain pipes Bridges Maintenance of trees	893 9 0 203 0 9 20 1 6 75 4 0	1,191 15 3
	467	15	Moosapore to Masuria— Earthwork Bridges	162 13 0 14 15 0	177 11 0
	813	16	Korah to Nawabgunge— Earthwork Bridges	469 4 3 21 3 0	490 7 3
	632	17	Korah to Saifgunge— Earthwork Filling drain pipes	535 13 0 3 12 0	539 9 0
	594	18	Quarry to Sohoria— Earthwork		375 0 0
	440	19	Bogaha to Kanigunge— Earthwork		187 1 3
	370	20	Burans to Poothoa— Earthwork Bridges	80 8 0	80 8 0
	1,148 + 78	21	Saifgunge to Dilli Dukra— Earthwork		1,225 3 3
	100	22	Lucimpore to Kodoncutta— Earthwork		100 0 0
	100 + 6	23	Hurdah to Dowangunge— Earthwork		103 3 3
	636	24	Saifgunge to Munjailee Ghat— Earthwork		474 12 6
	1,048	25	Chakla to Quarry— Earthwork Bridges	743 15 0 14 15 0	758 14 0
	1,375 + 323	26	Kissengunge to Titalya— Earthwork Inspection bungalows	1,604 11 9 20 7 6	1,624 19 5
	480 + 30	27	Moniharry to Kaliagunge— Earthwork		509 14 6
	120	28	Futtespore to Titalya— Earthwork		108 0 0
	90	29	Bahadoorgunge to Tarabareo— Earthwork		90 0 0
	1,801	30	Kooti to Juperthal— Earthwork Filling drain pipes	1,556 12 9 115 10 9	1,672 7 6
	1,607 + 261	31	Belgatchi to Koomri— Earthwork		1,867 10 9
	210	32	Rangunge to Puranee— Earthwork		126 0 0
	885	33	Mongraha ghaat to Ukooah— Earthwork		35 0 0
	600 + 14	34	Byga to Anoneah— Earthwork Bridges	573 2 6 40 9 9	613 12 3
	1,524 + 477	35	Bussuntapore to Quarry and Megha Haut— Earthwork		2,000 1 9
			Carried over ...	35,332 1 3	20,667 13 3

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of roads.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	35,332 1 3	20,667 13 3
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
Repairs—continued.	1,500 + 852	36	Bussantpore to Siktie— Earthwork ...	2,447 15 6	
	325 + 12	37	Arrareah to Sultanpore— Earthwork ...	836 12 3	
	403	38	Rowtara to Hosseingunge— Earthwork ...	87 1 6	
			Total Repairs District Roads ...	38,203 14 6	
			Village Roads, Sudder Sub-Division.		
4,933			Bellowrie to road No. 1 ...	5 11 6	
			Meergunge to Begna ...	53 0 0	
			Rinkola to Umi ...	55 0 0	
			Bornea Ghat to Hosseingunge ...	40 0 0	
			Mooharra to Dillarpore ...	53 10 6	
			Kudkama to Champannuggur ...	13 0 0	
			Sultanpore to Motary ...	37 15 9	
			Munnia Ghat to Soheria and Munshye to Doolarpore ...	457 0 9	
			Hullagunge to Bhowanipore ...	200 0 0	
			Saifunge Naka to Karikosi Ghat ...	50 0 0	
			Munshye to Mohumpore ...	25 0 0	
			Korah to Targungult ...	30 0 0	
			Darrabarry to Meerbarry ...	155 0 0	
			Goyrabarry to Moorsunda Ghat ...	70 0 0	
			Doomur Hat to Bhungah ...	75 0 0	
			Peergunge to Perwanpore ...	160 0 0	
			Repairs of Gorinkh bridge ...	30 0 0	
			Ditto of Majumma village road ...	0 12 0	
			Ditto of Amourkusba village road ...	1 0 0	
			Reeri to Polassy ...	44 4 0	
			Andabad Bazar to Suckree Ghat ...	98 1 6	
			Ditto to Chandney Ghat ...	117 8 0	
			Ditto to Gobindpore Ghat ...	52 14 6	
			Tirmom village to Ganges Ghat ...	58 8 0	
			Kolassy to Chittoriapore ...	150 0 0	
			Baloo Ghat to Amrena ...	75 0 0	
			Kolassy to Kabur ...	72 0 0	
			Meerkaha Ghat to Rancegunge Ghat ...	38 0 0	
			Making approaches to Senapore Ghat ...	21 0 0	
			Repairs of the Srinugur village road ...	58 8 0	
			Kolassy to Bhowarah ...	45 9 6	
			Vishna Ghat to road No. 24 ...	30 0 0	
			Road No. 24 to Suckerpore ...	32 0 0	
			Surhusa to road No. 24 ...	19 0 0	
			Morunga to Hurda ...	191 10 9	
			Total Village Roads, Sudder Sub-Division ...	2,654 2 9	
			Village Roads, Arrareah Sub-Division.		
2,090 0 0			Repairs of Gooltoli station road ...	50 0 0	
			Rangunge to Santunge-Ponbaha ...	100 0 0	
			Udub to Mossoria ...	40 0 0	
			Belwa to Mongra ...	64 0 0	
			Nowabgunge to Motary ...	50 0 0	
			Ditto to Khapda kotti ...	60 0 0	
			Matani to Ponbaha ...	60 0 0	
			Dholebaja to Nalipore road ...	60 0 0	
			Nowabgunge to Motitapoo ...	35 0 0	
			Ditto to Kusumba ...	100 0 0	
			Arrareah to Jaki Hat ...	100 0 0	
			Isahara to Kamulaha ...	20 0 0	
			Fencing and planting trees, &c., on Annoneah side roads ...	39 8 0	
			Polassy Naka to Siktie ...	116 13 0	
			Rampore to Polassy ...	250 0 0	
			Modanpore to Belwa ...	100 0 0	
			Rajokhur to Gooria ...	60 0 0	
			Ditto to Mirzapore ...	50 0 0	
			Matani to Koori ...	300 0 0	
			Working establishment ...	298 12 11	
			Total Village Roads, Arrareah Sub-Division ...	1,964 1 11	
			Village Roads, Kissengunge Sub-Division.		
3,136 9 0			Repairs of Kissengunge station roads ...	25 0 0	
			Ditto of Kalmunge ditto ...	125 0 0	
			Kissengunge to Joozooli ...	50 0 0	
			Bhorradanghi to Kissengunge ...	252 15 5	
			Kissengunge to Khazra ...	43 5 0	
			Khazra to Bhurbhuti ...	194 0 0	
			Ghoorn to Dewa gunge ...	248 0 4	
			Dhanpore to Sahabgunge ...	119 14 0	
			Singha to Sontha ...	211 13 0	
			Bahadoorgunge to Phulwari Hat ...	223 7 0	
			Bhorradanghi to Singha ...	25 0 0	
			Repairs to Nchitpore bridge ...	228 0 0	
			Khazra to Chakla ...	57 8 0	
			Tools to Dugbhang ...	200 0 0	
			Sontha to Holidihareu ...	825 0 0	
			Poonas to Madah ...	25 0 0	
			Khakharia to Baldinghatta ...	50 0 0	
			Baldinghatta to Kali gunge ...	60 0 0	
			Kalagunge to Chopra ...	90 0 0	
			Ditto to Bhutgaon ...	100 0 0	
			Maintenance of trees on Kissengunge Sub-Division sides of roads ...	25 0 0	
			Bhorradanghi to Khazra ...	20 0 0	
			Repairs of bridges on Kalooghant road ...	108 11 3	
			Working establishment ...	280 15 4	
			Repairs of village road from Assureghur to Gondal ...	55 0 0	
			Total Kissengunge Sub-Division ...	3,136 9 0	
			Carried over ...	46,948 12 3	20,667 13 3

Memorandum showing the actual Cash Balance on the 30th September 1885.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at credit of Purneah District Road Fund in the treasury as per pass book	19,989	2	10
Less amount of cheques unpaid	2,709	1	0
Net	17,280	1	10
Imprest cash with District Engineer	500	0	0
Cash in chest	89	7	9
	389	7	9
Total	17,669	9	7

PURNEAH, }
The 20th November 1885. }

RAJANI KUMAR DUTT,
Vice Chairman, District Road Cess Committee.

Explanatory Note to accompany the Annual Accounts for 1884-85.

PARTICULARS	Amount as per budget estimate.	Actual receipts or expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPLANATION.
<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Cess on lands	78,519	78,182 10 2	.....	336 5 10	Non-payment of cess by certain zemindars before kist.
One per cent. road cess ... ..	.....	6 9 8	6 9 8	.....	This amount has been refunded during the year.
Rents of serais and bungalows ..	.....	2 8 0	2 8 0	.....	This amount was collected from the inspection bungalows in the district as rent.
Fees, fines, and forfeitures	1,225	1,131 1 0	.....	93 15 0	Not so much collected as was anticipated.
Interest	300	272 14 10	.....	27 1 2	Collection on this head was not so much as was anticipated.
Miscellaneous	700	1,080 6 0	280 6 0	.....	This increase was owing to refund of clerk's pay from Commissioner's office, copying fees, sale proceeds of materials; Rs. 300 from Bhagulpore District Road Cess Committee for repairs of road in this district.
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Refund of other receipts ... ..	.....	121 0 11	121 0 11	.....	This is on account of refund of one per cent. road cess, pasturage rent, and refund of copying fees.
Establishment and contingencies of office of collection.	3,043	2,009 3 6	.....	942 12 6	This saving is on account of salary of establishment for September, 1884, which was paid in last year; not purchasing so many court-fee stamps, and reduction of value of stamps in the service process, and the amount for the indemnification of the Collector not spent.
Establishment and contingencies of committee's office.	1,418	1,301 4 0	.....	116 12 0	This saving is on account of salary of establishment for September 1884, which was paid in last year.
Percentage cost of establishment, &c.	1,236	1,199 2 10	.....	36 13 2	The decrease is trifling and needs no explanation.
Stationery and printing	500	404 9 9	.....	95 6 3	So much stationery as was anticipated was not required during year.
Original works	20,805	15,542 8 3	.....	5,262 7 9	This is on account of savings on some roads, &c.; few were reserved for famine relief.
Repairs	56,264	46,948 12 2	.....	10,315 3 10	This is on account of chairman's reserve and a considerable saving in the allotment of sudden sub-division village roads, which was kept for famine relief, and savings from other roads.
Establishment on works...	13,849	12,003 9 0	.....	1,844 7 0	This saving is on account of salary of establishment for September 1884, which was paid in last year; and road sircars were not entertained for about eight months.
Tools and Plant	300	115 6 3	.....	184 9 9	So many tools were not required as was anticipated.
Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies.	200	34 13 9	.....	161 2 8	No boats were bought during the year 1884-85.
Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works.	4,344	3,391 8 0	.....	952 8 0	This amount was saved from the contributions paid in previous years.

PURNEAH, }
The 20th November 1885. }

RAJANI KUMAR DUTT,
Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee.

SESSION 1884-85.

Annual Report of Works done in the Purneah District ending 30th September 1885.

REPAIR WORKS.

ROADS.		Number of miles surface repaired.	Quantity of earth-work executed	Quantity of turfing done.	Number of bridges repaired.	Number of trees maintained.	Number of inspection bungalows repaired.
Road	No.	Miles.	c. ft.	spl. ft.			
1	73	...	4,00,000	80,872	5	25	1
2	20	...	2,22,500	...	...	...	...
3	78	...	21,400	682	13	450	1
4	85	...	4,10,000	39,100	20	150	1
5	24	...	100,000	...	...	617	1
6	18	...	8,32,000	86,800	3	...	...
7	15	...	58,400	7,270	...	...	1
8	22	...	6,88,500	1,86,000	...	...	...
9	10	...	10,00,800	2,02,600	2	...	...
10	43	...	4,78,000	27,800	2	2,340	...
11	16	...	1,10,000	23,000	...	420	...
12	25	...	4,61,000	55,000	...	...	...
13	44	...	1,40,000	...	1	100	1
14	31	...	2,00,000	42,000	1	757	1
15	20	...	1,550	...	...	...	...
16	16	...	1,02,000	...	1	...	...
17	10	...	1,07,000	62,565	...	...	...
18	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	21	...	17,300	...	...	...	...
20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	20	...	2,72,000	57,000	2	...	...
22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	13	...	76,000	...	...	...	...
25	12	...	3,12,000	34,648	1	...	...
26	38	...	3,50,000	9,330	...	...	1
27	8	...	1,32,000	...	5	...	...
28	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	17	...	5,31,000	12,640	...	...	...
31	12	...	5,10,000	97,800	...	...	...
32	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	17	...	93,000	...	3	...	...
35	25	...	5,87,000	1,14,000	...	...	...
36	23	...	7,01,000	...	...	...	...
37	20	...	00,000	...	...	...	...
38	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		829½	85,88,450	11,45,797	59	4,865	8

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Roads.	Kind of work constructed.	Earthwork.	Turfing.
Feeder road Kudwa to Bhogaon	856,000 c. ft.	162,870 spl. ft.
Road No. 3, sec. II. 3 Bunds	1,521,363 "	230,673 "
" " 17 60-feet bridge over Tinpurna Dhar
" " 17 Embankment at Kolassy	681,000 "	80,661 "
" " 21 1st mile diversion	75,000 "	8,000 "
" " 36 80-feet bridge over Biree Bhar
Road cess godown
Kosce bunds	431,500 "	20,700 "
Total		3,564,883 "	502,907 "

ABSTRACT.

Repair works	...	829½ miles surface repaired. 8,588,450 c. ft. earthwork executed. 1,145,797 spl. ft. turfing done. 59 bridges repaired. 4,865 trees maintained. 8 inspection bungalows repaired.
Original works	...	3,564,883 c. ft. earthwork executed. 502,907 spl. ft. turfing done. 140 sq. ft. bridging done. Road cess godown built.

R. G. S. ROBERTS,

District Engineer.

No. 104A., dated Camp Diagon, the 10th February 1886.

From—H. G. SHARP, Esq., Chairman, District Road Committee, Maldah,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpoore Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Accounts and Administration Report of the Maldah District Road Committee during the coss year 1884-85. The accounts were passed under section 179, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, at a special meeting of the Committee held on the 2nd instant.

2. Eleven meetings were held during the year. The Chairman presided at ten of these, and Baboo Mahesh Chundra Sen, Vice-Chairman, at one. He was the senior Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. The Vice-Chairman was present at all the meetings except the one which was held on the 7th August 1885. The usual notice was given on every occasion, and no business was transacted except when a quorum was present.

3. The following members of the Committee, of whom Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 resided in the town, have taken much interest in the work:—

1. Baboo Mahesh Chundra Sen, Vice-Chairman,
2. „ Purna Chundra Singh, Civil Medical Officer,
3. „ Kali Das Chatterjee, Government Pleader,
4. Mr. Herbert Reilly, Manager, Chanchal Zemindari,
5. Baboo Kishna Lal Choudhry, private gentleman, and
6. Gosain Mohendro Gir, private gentleman.

The others have done little or nothing at meeting; but 7. Mr. G. Hennessy, 8. Mr. W. R. Rice, 9. Mr. C. B. Walton did some repairs in their respective neighbourhoods. The Committee has sustained a loss in the transfer from the district of Baboo Mahesh Chundra Sen, a careful and experienced officer.

4. The Committee's proceedings were duly recorded in a minute book, and the orders passed have been carried out. * * * *

5. The monthly accounts of the Road Fund Office were duly examined and audited by a standing Sub-Committee of Finance, consisting of five members, one of whom was the Vice-Chairman.

6. The gross demand of road cess was Rs. 32,747. Of this Rs. 27,443 (inclusive of the amount collected in advance during previous years, but exclusive of the amount collected in advance during the year 1884-85) was collected within the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,335, or 16·2 per cent. on the gross demand. This heavy balance was owing partly to Baboo Mahesh Chundra Sen's delay in the disposal of certain certificate cases, but principally to the inability of some of the zemindars to pay the cesses due on the 28th September last, on account of heavy losses caused by the flood, and of the scarcity actually prevalent in the district.

7. *Establishment.*—The working establishment consisted of—

Engineer Establishment:

1 District Engineer.

Subordinate Establishment.

3 Sub-overseers.

1 Clerk.

1 Store-keeper.

The subordinate establishment is reported by the District Engineer to have generally worked well except one of the sub-overseers and the store-keeper.

8. *Relief works in the Barendra, or the half of the district east of the river Mahanundah.*—The relief works in the Barendra, taken up during the year 1883-84, were continued during the year under report to provide employment for such local labourers as needed it, at subsistence rates. The special relief roads—

- (1) from Bamungola to Nityanundapur *via* Pakuahaut,
- (2) from Gomastapur to Nachole, and
- (3) from Pakuahaut to Lalla up to the 7th mile

were completed during the year under these arrangements, except two miles of the road (2) which could not be put in hand because no land had been previously acquired for the purpose. Besides these, the jungle on the first six miles of the Bulbulchandi to Nitpur road was cleared as a relief work. The total units relieved during the year by the above-mentioned work numbered 47,142, at a total cost of Rs. 5,893.

9. *Relief works in Dearah tracts.*—Very soon after the stoppage in July of these relief works in the Barendra, where the excellent prospects of the crops induced the labourers to leave the road work, the Gauges suddenly rose abnormally high, and submerged and destroyed the standing *bhadoi* crops on the adjacent dearahs or alluvial tracts in the south-west of the district. A large number of persons was thus unprovided, and to alleviate their distress Government grants, supplemented by donations from the public, aggregating Rs. 7,570, were allotted for giving gratuitous relief, and providing light work in those tracts for people incapable of working on roads. This Committee allotted Rs. 5,000, out of their

poor resources, for opening special relief road works on suitable sites, at rates sanctioned in the Provisional Famine Code. The work was continued during the current cess year, and the units relieved during the year under report numbered 12,747, at a cost of Rs. 2,078.

10. *Flood damages of September 1885.*—Very serious damages were caused by this flood to the district roads. The roads from English Bazar to Nawabgunge, from Inaitpur to Mathurapur, from English Bazar to Manikchuck, from Kausat to Gomastapur, and the first 4 miles of the road from Nawabgunge to Jheelim, were almost wrecked. Though the height of this flood during the year under report was about a foot below the flood of 1879, yet three bridges (one masonry and two of tál wood) on the Nawabgunge road, and one tál bridge on the Rajmehar road, were wholly washed away, and the embankments were breached in several places. Large portions of the approaches to several of the bridges were also swept away at both ends. The cost of their restoration will be about Rs 10,000, and as the Committee's resources have been exhausted by the relief work done during the year under report and the preceding year, the restoration of these damages will take some years, unless their income be supplemented by a Government grant.

11. *Length of communications.*—Owing to the yearly addition of new roads, completed under relief operations, to the addition of river communications under Government order No. 2270R.C., and No. 2905R.C., dated 10th July 1883, and 29th August 1883, respectively, and to the completion of new village roads, the aggregate length of the district communications has increased from 572 miles in 1881-82 to 951 miles in the year under report. In consequence of the increase, the number of the working sub-divisions has been raised from three to four, as detailed below—

1. North Maldah.
2. South Maldah.

3. Pakuahát.
4. Chanchal.

In my opinion the aggregate length for a district with this poor income is preposterous
Atticus eximie si cœnat lantus habetur: Si Rutilus demens.

We shall always have miles on miles of undriveable and almost useless roads until this state of things can be changed. The officers and the funds are alike unequal to the present charge.

12. There are 92 land and 13 river communications comprised in the total length of 951 miles, and, except 37 miles placed under Messrs. Hennessy, Rice, and Walton, all are under the District Engineer. With the increase of work, the increase of establishment has not been proportionately increased, nor is it possible to get such an increase. The work in the first three sub-divisions is generally done now-a-days by local labour, but in the Chanchal sub-division (lately transferred to the District Engineer) nothing could be done except by imported labour, and by contractors sent from the head-quarters.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

13. *Inspection bungalow at Nawabgunge.*—The original allotment for this work was Rs. 500, which, however, was latterly reduced to Rs. 300 by the Committee at a meeting held on the 15th June. The estimates were submitted to Government, and sanctioned in their letter No. 433T.—O., dated 21st September 1885.

14. *Bamungola to Nityanundapur via Pakuahát.*—The construction of this road, about 18 miles in length, through a tract hitherto almost impassable, was sanctioned, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,887, in your office No. 126P.—W., dated 31st July 1884. About 7 miles of this road had been completed during 1883-84, and the remaining 11 miles were finished during the year under report. The total cost of completing this road has been Rs. 4,810, with a saving of Rs. 2,077 out of the sanctioned estimate.

15. *Gomastapur to Nachole.*—The construction of this road, about 12 miles in length, through a portion of the Barendra hitherto almost impassable, was sanctioned in your office No. 218P.—W., dated 18th September 1885, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,602. The road was completed during the year, except a portion in the middle of about two miles, for which land has not yet been acquired. The declaration has since been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, page 930, dated 7th October 1885, and the remainder will be finished during the current year. Kumar Shoshi Shekhaneshwar Roy, Zemindar of Tahirpur, has contributed Rs. 2,350 in aid of this work.

16. *Arboriculture.*—Three nurseries for young fruit-trees have been laid out in the compounds of the Amirti, Rohonpur, and Parbutipur inspection bungalows. These contained about 1,100 plants, of which about 400 were destroyed by the flood of September last at Rohonpur, but the rest have thrived well during the year.

17. Besides the above, about 500 mango seedlings were planted on the 5th and 6th miles of the English Bazar and Nawabgunge road; and the places of trees previously planted on the other miles which had since died were filled up during the year.

REPAIR WORKS.

18. *Mukdompur Street to Ghorapir.*—The total length of this road was 1 mile 25 chains, of which 81 chains were transferred during the year to the English Bazar Municipality, under Government order No. 1636T.—M., dated 8th October 1884. The remaining portion

received a layer of 3" metal on the injured parts, and remained in fair order up to August last, when the unusual flood did some damage to it, which have since been restored.

19. These roads, situated within the English Bazar Municipality, were transferred to it during the year under Government order No. 1636T.—M. quoted above.

2. Monaskamonah road to Mukdumpur Street.
3. Right embankment of river Mohanunda near the sudder ferry ghat to same embankment near Kulkuli.
4. Rajmehal road to Gour road.
14. Hat Khola to Monaskamonah.
22. Mukdumpur Street to Gour road.
5. Mukdumpur Street to outermost north rampart of Gour.
15. Neimaserai road to English Bazar.

Department were duly repaired, and the damages caused to the former by the late flood, have since been restored.

21. *Dinagepur to Rajmehal Road*.—The three-spanned timber topped bridge on the 41st mile, and the one-spanned bridge of the same class on the 40th mile, were renewed during the year. The road was also provided with proper side drains from the 51st to the 55th mile near Pandua, and other necessary repairs were executed throughout its entire length.

22. (7) *English Bazar to Amirti Road*.—The road received general repairs throughout its entire length, and was kept in moderate order up to September last, when the flood did damages to it here and there, most of which have since been restored.

23. (8.) *English Bazar to Nawabgunge Road*.—The entire road was kept in moderate order up to August last, when the sudden rise of the flood washed away some of the temporary bridges and submerged and cut away its embanked portions here and there. The whole road has since been restored, and the bridges nearly completed.

(The following paragraphs are taken from the District Engineer's report.)

24. (9.) *English Bazar and Makrampur Ghat Road*.—This road was kept in fair order up to August last, when the unusual flood rising suddenly submerged its entire length.

25. (10.) *Godagari to Dinagepur*.—This road received heavy repairs on the portions within this district and the inspection-bungalow at Nachole, with its out-houses, were restored. The intermediate portions belonging to Rajshahye, aggregating about five miles, have got only a timber topped bridge of three spans, but the roadway having not been properly repaired and other broken bridges not having been restored as yet by the said district, this important road is impracticable for through traffic.

26. *Roads Nos. 11, 12, 13, 16, 23, 24, and 25*.—These are intermediate local communications near the head-quarters, and have been kept in a driveable order throughout the year.

27. (No. 17.) *Nawabgunge and Kasimpur Road*.—This road was duly provided with side drains where wanted to prevent quagmires being formed on the road surface. Besides this, general repairs were done and two spans 12 feet each were added to the tal bridge on the third mile to admit sufficient passages for the spill-water of the Mohanunda.

28. (18.) *Karsat to Gomastapur*.—This road being of the fair-weather class along the greater portion of it was kept driveable up to August last, when having been entirely overtopped by the late flood, it suffered much throughout its entire length. The worst portions of these damages have since been repaired and the road has been made passable.

29. (19.) *Sustaniola to Kalia Chuck*.—This road was kept driveable up to August last when the flood of the Ganges overtopping it for miles together caused several breaches, which have since been repaired.

30. *Roads Nos. 20 and 21*.—These are fair-weather roads, and were kept driveable from October to July.

31. *Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36*.—All these fair-weather lines of communications were duly repaired, and kept driveable during the entire fair-weather portions of the year.

32. (37.) *Gazole to Bamungola*.—This road was duly aligned and provided with side drains for the first five miles. This has not only improved its appearance and usefulness, but has shortened the distance between Gazole and Kristopore.

33. (39.) *Nawabgunge and Jheelim*.—This road, measuring about ten miles in the Barendra tracts was kept driveable up to August last by general repairs, when the unusual flood submerged its first three-and-half miles. Much damage was done, which has since been thoroughly repaired.

34. (42.) *Mukrampur to Parbutipur Road*.—About six miles of this road was properly aligned and drained off, and the approaches to the tal bridges raised in previous years completed. The inspection bungalow at Rohonpur, standing on the road, was also kept in very good order throughout the year.

35. (54.) *Inaitpur to Mathurapur Road*.—This road, measuring about four miles in length, has an embanked portion along the first two miles at the extremity of which there is a tal bridge of 4 spans aggregating waterway 50 feet. The approaches to the bridge were completed in June last, as soon as the District Road Committee sanctioned the allotment necessary for the purpose, and the whole line was kept driveable up to September last, when the flood of the Ganges, rising suddenly, almost entirely washed away the embanked portion.

36. Besides the above, all other district roads being generally of the fair-weather class, were kept driveable during the whole fair weather portion of the year.

37. *New Village Roads.*—The new village roads put in order during the year from “other village road fund” of the budget were three in number, *first*, Ramnagar to Debaloy at Maheshpur, running along the right bank of the Mahanunda, for a distant of about one mile, was duly bunded and turfed during the year; *second*, road from Ramnagar to south of jail, measuring about half a mile, was also put in order during the year; *third*, road from Pakuahât to Lalla taken in hand as a relief measure in the Barendra as detailed in paragraph 41 of this report was completed during the year.

38. *River Communications.*—A big boat of 1,000 maunds tonnage sank several years ago at a most frequented part of the river near the head-quarters. This boat, with several other anags of minor importance, was removed from the riverbed during the year under report, and by this means the river was rendered safe for navigation.

River Mahanunda.

39. Several sunken trees, about 20 in number, which greatly endangered the navigation of the river, were similarly removed.

River Kalindry.

RELIEF WORKS IN BARENDRA.

40. *Original Works.*—These roads, originally taken in hand as relief measures of 1883-84, were also continued as relief works of 1884-85 in Barendra. The details of works on them have been fully dealt with in paragraphs 14 and 15 of this report under the head of original works, and need no recapitulation here. The units relieved on the former were 17,787 in number, at a total cost of Rs. 2,486, and those in the latter number 23,535, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,345.

41. *Repair Works.*—The restoration of this road was another Barendra relief measure of 1883-84, and the works on it, at subsistence rate, were also continued as a relief operation of 1884-85. Five additional miles of the road with proper alignments and side drains were completed during the year under the above process, and the units relieved thereby came up to 4,935 in number at a total cost of Rs. 861 only.

42. This work, originally proposed as a relief measure of 1883-84, was actually taken in hand during the year 1884-85, when its first six miles were duly aligned and the jungles cleared throughout the length. The earthwork has since been commenced and is in fair progress at present. The units relieved during 1884-85 came to 885 only at a cost of Rs. 201 in total including establishment.

RELIEF WORKS IN DEARAH TRACTS.

43. The relief work on this road was taken in hand in August last, when the Gangetic flood rising abnormally high submerged all the Dearah villages, and reduced the people to the verge of starvation by the loss of their then standing *bhadoi* crops. Of the entire length of 34 miles, the only workable portion of the road at the time was the part lying between Gour and Turtipur, a distance of about twelve miles, of which some could not be taken in hand, as the spoil banks were since then full of water. In spite of this difficulty, and the stoppage of communication along this road between the work site and the head-quarters of the district, the work was vigorously carried on, and about ten miles of the old road restored to its former condition. A new diversion for the curaway portion of the road near Turtipur, measuring a mile in length, was duly completed during the year under report. The total units relieved on this road during the year was 10,983 in number, and the cost incurred thereby, together with that on establishment employed on this work, was Rs. 1,714.

44. The workable portion of Nawabgunge road detailed above being found inadequate to provide sufficient work to the sufferers in Dearah, and a portion of Jheelim road between the 4th and 10th miles being much above the reach of flood, was taken in hand in September last as a special relief measure at subsistence rates. The units relieved by this work during the year were 1,764 in number, at a cost of Rs. 364, including cost of the establishment kept on this work. The length of road aligned, side-drained, and completed within that one month was about two miles.

Kaliachuck to Sustanitolah.

Ditto to Ghooghoomari Ghât.

Ditto to Mahadipur.

Ditto to Madya.

45. These four roads, though also selected as relief works in thannah Kaliachuck, could not be worked on during the year, as they were almost entirely under the spill water of the Pagla during August and September last.

No. 6.—Part I.

MALDAH DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	Total.
Balance on 1st October 1884 ...		Rs. A. P. 17,795 8 8	Rs. A. P. 17,708 8 8	Refunds ...		Rs. A. P. 0 6 0	Rs. A. P. 0 6 0
Provincial rates ...		28,523 12 8		Provincial rates ...		1,780 0 3	
Public works ...		1,308 4 0		Administration ...		968 2 9	
Irrigation ...				Percentage cost of establishment for office of account and control ...		1,258 0 0	
Miscellaneous ...		543 10 0		Stationary ...		88 1 11	
Grant from Government ...		210 7 3		Original works ...		5,274 11 0	
Suspense accounts ...		1,677 3 6		Repairs ...		20,631 8 5	
				Establishment ...		4,616 10 6	
				Tools and plant ...		536 0 6	
				Miscellaneous ...			
				Surplus accounts ...			
				Balance on the 30th September 1885 ...		13,940 9 7	
				Total expenditure ...		45,745 4 11	
				GRAND TOTAL ...		59,685 14 6	

Passed for Rs. (Rs. 59,685-14-6) thirty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, annas twelve, and pice two only.

K. C. CHOWDREY,
K. D. CHATTERJEE, } Members.

D. D. MUKARJEE.

P. C. SINGH,
Vice-Chairman.

No. 6.—Part II.

MALDAH DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85 from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885, to accompany the annual account for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount	Total.
Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
INCOME.				
Provincial rate.	29,300	Cess on land	29,523 12 8	
		Do. on mines and railways ... ..	...
		One per cent road cess ... ..	...	29,523 12 8
Public Works.	1,200	Ferry tolls—		
		Abul ferry	254 0 0	
		Burkesh	342 0 0	
		Bhandanga	300 0 0	
		Dumra	1 6 4	1,202 4 0
Miscellaneous	800	Fees, fines, and forfeitures—		
		Process fee	530 2 0	
		Searching fee	5 8 0	
		Fines—		
		Fine imposed on chowkidar, inspection bungalow, at Gazole	4 0 0	
		Fine imposed on store-keeper	1 0 0	
		Do. on Purson Duffadar, piece-worker	2 0 0	
		Ditto on peon, District Engineer's office	1 0 0	
			8 0 0	543 10 0
	150	Interest	210 7 3	210 7 3
	1,000	Miscellaneous—		
		Sale proceeds of branches of trees on the English bazar and Amerta road	1 12 0	
		Sale proceeds of branches of trees on the Baroghoria road	2 11 0	
		Ditto of one wooden rod	0 8 0	
		Ditto of screws, &c.	0 4 0	
		Rent of muddi's shop near Samultola on the English bazar boundary road to Nowabgunge	3 0 0	
		Sale proceeds of dhonies and stationery cases	1 7 0	
		Received from Pran Nath Das rent of fishery	2 0 0	
		Ditto from Mr. R. Porch piece of a mattress of late Nee-masera dák bungalow	2 0 0	
		Sale proceeds of a broken boat taken out from the river Mohanunda	5 12 0	
		Sale proceeds of wood taken out from Kalindri	2 9 6	
		Ditto of trees ditto from Mohanunda	3 4 0	
		Received from the Nazir Collectorate unclaimed road-cess	0 3 0	
		Sale proceeds of peela bricks from Ruffituri brick-field	0 0 0	
		Received from Raja Kussur Roy Bahadur contribution for the construction of Gomastopur and Nachole road	200 0 0	
		Received from Raja Shoshe Shekhuresur Roy for the construction of Gomastopur and Nachole road	500 0 0	
		Received from Raja Tarakeshur Roy for the construction of Gomastopur and Nachole road	75 0 0	
		Received from the Manager of Chanchol Wards' estate contribution for surveying Baisan feeder road	540 0 0	
		Received from the Collector of Malda contribution for establishment for the collection of Public Works cess	250 0 0	
		Sale proceeds of mangoes on the several district roads	80 5 0	
		Deduct amount refunded to Manik Pramanik on account of sale of mangoes	4 15 0	
			75 6 0	1,677 2 6
Revenue Account.	.....	Advances—		
		Portland cement	13 7 0	
		Mr. H. R. Reilly	218 2 11	
		Mr. W. R. Rice	407 0 3	
		Messrs. Elgin Mill and Co.	20 0 0	
		Mr. G. Hennessy	1,042 8 6	
		Deputy Collector in charge of cess collection	33 0 0	
		Banda Duffadar piece-worker	100 0 0	
		Bricks at old Malda	3 10 0	
		Mr. C. B. Walton	577 2 0	
		District Engineer on account of relief work	6,505 10 0	
		Head Clerk, Cess Collection Office	1 0 0	
		Kanti Chandra Sirkar, piece-worker	200 0 0	
				3,524 9 5
		Deposits—		
		Deposit of Durga Das Chuckerbuty, contractor	34 0 0	
		Do. of Woomosh Chandra Banerjee, contractor	71 8 0	
				104 8 0
		Grand Total ... ..	.....	41,830 5 10
EXPENDITURE.				
Refunds	.....	Refund of road cess	0 6 0	0 6 0
		Carried over ... ..	.....	0 6 0

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	2,774 0 2	9,784 8 0
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
Repairs—continued.	500	7	English bazar (Ghowanir bridge) to Amirty	441 12 9	
	5,400	8	Ditto to Nowabgunge	3 57 1 9	Partly relief
	1,000	9	Ditto to Makampur ghat	965 11 0	work.
	2,000	10	Godanore to Dinapore	1,028 3 9	
	200	11	Simultollah to Sadulpur	195 9 9	
	50	12	English bazar to Neemasera	42 13 9	
	50	13	Rajmehal road to Monoskanonah	20 10 9	
	0	14	Hatkhola to ditto	5 8 0	
	20	15	Neemasera road to English bazar Street	...	
	200	16	2nd mile English bazar and Amirty road to 2nd mile Baro-		
	500	17	gharia road	17 12 0	
	500	18	Nowabgunge to Kasimpur road	185 11 0	
	500	19	Kasat to Gomastapur	208 1 0	
	300	20	Sustaneetallah to Kalia Chak	270 13 6	Partly relief
	100	21	Rajmehal Road from Gouripur to Debipur	60 0 0	work.
	100	22	Mathurpur to Neenpur ghat	75 7 3	
	100	23	Makdampur Street to Gour road	...	
	500	24	Monoskanonah road junction to Neemasera	87 1 6	
	50	25	7th mile English bazar to Rohanpur road to Bholahat Par-		
	100	26	tory	87 13 9	
	80	27	Manik chak to Mathurapur	73 9 3	
	100	28	Delepur to Hystpur	62 4 9	
	200	29	Hyatpur to Dowlutpur	73 9 0	
	650	30	Dowlutpur to Tulsegunge	64 6 9	
	400	31	Chanchal to Kharcha	104 6 3	
	20	32	Hyatpur to Maltipur	474 1 0	
	30	33	Balul via Shamsi to Maltipur	253 1 6	
	100	34	Swarnpunge to Bahurampur	5 16 9	
	180	35	Tulsegunge to Shaik Shatoon	11 6 6	
	500	36	B. Holsa to Sourgatchi	8 15 0	
	1,130	37	Kaligram to Bagchara	263 15 3	
	200	38	Gazol to Allal	4 0 6 9	
	18	39	Do. to Amangola	1 8 0	
	1,000	40	Bulbul Chandi to ditto	684 1 3	Partly relief
	1,000	41	Nowabgunge to Jheelim	147 0 3	work.
	1,000	42	Gomastapur to Rohanpur	10 3 0	
	1,000	43	Chanchal to Palarpur	974 12 6	
	1,000	44	Makampur to Parhattipur	14 4 6	
	1,000	45	Alal to Shamsi	61 2 6	
	1,000	46	Mathurapur road from Kaligram to Mathurapur	...	
	1,000	47	Khyrabad to Nazirpur	33 0 0	
	1,000	48	Dhormotolla to Kamabari	49 15 0	
	1,000	49	Khyrabad to Manikchak	...	
	1,000	50	Mathurapur to Lashkarpur	...	
	1,000	51	Nazirpur to Begungunge	...	
	1,000	52	Amirty to Nyamatpur	22 15 0	
	1,000	53	Imitpur to Saydpur	19 14 6	
	1,000	54	Arhudanga to Mirzatur-Chandpur	...	
	1,000	55	Mathurapur to Lalabani	1,118 2 0	
	1,000	56	Imitpur to Mathurapur	30 6 0	
	1,000	57	Bachari to Gossampur	701 0 3	
	1,000	58	Bachari to Sadulpur	3 16 9	
	1,000	59	Amirty to Gossampur or Kasmari	30 0 0	
	1,000	60	Fulbam to Bhawanpur	40 12 6	
	1,000	61	8th mile Baroghoria road to Samkele	...	
	1,000	62	2nd mile English Bazar to Rohunpur road via Bholahat to		
	1,000	63	Rohunpur	127 1 3	
	1,000	64	Neemasera to Kotwali	45 12 3	
	1,000	65	Maldah to Shahapur via Bachamari and Mongulbari	54 2 9	Relief work.
	1,000	66	Hahadipur to Kulechuk	78 3 6	
	1,000	67	12th mile Baroghoria road from Kotwali Doroja to Dowlut-		
	1,000	68	pur and Matadipur	20 3 6	
	1,000	69	11th mile Baroghoria road to Chandni	9 15 0	
	1,000	70	21st mile Baroghoria road to Kansat	67 6 6	
	1,000	71	32nd mile Baroghoria road to Maharajpur village	24 7 3	
	1,000	72	Swarnpunge to Kampur	2 0 3	
	1,000	73	Kaligram school to Kaligram	8 5 0	
	1,000	74	Kaligram to Khorba	49 11 9	
	1,000	75	Swarnpunge to Kuchidali	47 4 3	
	1,000	76	Sundulapur to Kanchantolah	470 10 0	
	1,000	77	Gomastapur to 3rd mile Nowabgunge and Jheelim	97 13 9	
	1,000	78	Sadulpur to Mahadipur via Amangunge	82 4 0	
	1,000	79	Chanchal to Swarnpunge	101 14 3	
	1,000	80	Ditto to Tulsegunge	80 5 6	
	1,000	81	Hyatpur to Gobrazhat	70 9 9	
	1,000	82	Jala pur to Mahadipur	9 0 0	
	1,000	83	Chirminirapur to Haripur	50 6 3	Relief work.
	1,000	84	Kalechuk to Ghoghoomarighat	...	
	1,000	85	58th mile of Dinagepur to Rajmehal road to Balya Nawab-		
	1,000	86	gunge Hat	20 14 0	
	1,000	87	Kalechuk via Mathabari to Madya	123 15 0	
	1,000	88	Sadulpur to Mathabari	39 8 0	
	1,000	89	33rd mile Baroghoria road via Lakhipur	116 6 0	
	1,000	90	20th mile Baroghoria road to Ramohundrapur and Chabani-		
	1,000	91	ghat	78 0 0	
	1,000	92	29th mile Baroghoria road to Gharapakhia to Ramchandra-		
	1,000	93	pur	43 6 6	
	1,000	94	23rd mile Baroghoria road to Pukhuria	21 8 0	
	1,000	95	Gupt-manik to Pirgatchi	21 8 0	
	1,000	96	16th mile Baroghoria road to 17th mile Baroghoria road		
	1,000	97	through Lal Dhubri	47 2 3	
	1,000	98	Shahapur to Muchia	60 3 3	
	1,000	99	4th mile Baroghoria road to 3rd mile Rohunpur road	45 12 3	
	1,000	100	Ferry ghat to Post office	5 10 0	
	1,000	101	Kullulchandi to Nypur	200 15 0	
	1,000	102	School road from Makdampur Street to river Mahananda	...	
	1,000	103	Pakushat to Lala	880 10 3	
	1,000	104	Road from south of Jail to Mahoshpur	406 5 9	
	1,000	105	South of Jail to Gour road	33 12 9	20,651 8 5
			Clearing snags and other obstructions.		
	200	106	Mahananda river	114 7 9	
	20	107	Furua Bhaba	20 14 0	
	20	108	Pagla	10 4 0	
	20	109	Bhagirathi	1 0 0	
			Carried over	152 9 9	30,436 0 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	152 9 9	30,136 0 3
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		<i>Clearing snags and other obstructions—concluded.</i>		
Repairs—concluded.	10 200 20 10 10 10 40 15 15	98 Chinnakhal River ... 99 Kanndry " ... 100 Kanndry " ... 101 Baromesta " ... 102 Man Mahananda " ... 103 Choa Man Mahananda " ... 104 Bungi " ... 105 Mara Kanka " ... 106 Kusreka Nadi " ...	..... 105 0 0 17 5 9 18 0 0 11 1 3	
Establishment	4,930	District Engineer, for 11 months, at Rs. 125 ... Rs. A. P. 1 Sub-Overseer, for 9 months and 30 days, at Rs. 80 ... 1 Ditto for 1 month at Rs. 70 ... 1 Sub-Overseer, for 11 months, at Rs. 15 ... 1 Ditto for 4 months and 11 days, at Rs. 40 ... 1 Ditto for 2 ditto 20 " " 20 ... 1 Ditto for 2 ditto 19 " " 40 ... 1 Clerk, for 11 months, at Rs. 30 ... 1 Clerk and storekeeper for 11 months at Rs. 15 ... 1 Peon, for 11 months, at Rs. 5 ... Rs. A. P. Travelling allowance of District Engineer for ordinary road cess work 800 0 0 Travelling allowance of District Engineer for relief work 174 0 0 Contingent Charges. Wages of punkha puller ... Festa stamps ... Pay of sweeper ... Price of four file books ... Do. of a hydraulic table book for District Engineer ... Binding books ... Price of district maps ... Do. of printed forms ... Do. of Vingar for ink ... Other miscellaneous contingencies ... Rs. A. P. 221 1 0	1,375 0 0 700 8 3 70 0 0 860 6 3 495 0 0 174 3 0 52 11 0 105 5 3 350 0 0 165 0 0 55 0 0 3,621 9 6 774 0 0 10 1 6 26 14 6 3 8 0 2 0 0 3 10 0 3 0 0 13 0 0 130 1 6 0 5 0 13 8 6 221 1 0	304 0 9 4,616 10 6
Tools and plant	500	Repairing District Engineer's tent ... Purchase of 10 office chairs ... Repairing tools and plant ... Price of a lamp for office ... Do. of a table do. ... Do. of levelling instrument ... Do. of 1 tape-line ... Do. of 2 wooden boxes with keys ... Do. of 1 tin box ... Rent of District Engineer's godown for tools ... Putting side planks in road cess small boat (Repair) ... Channan's boat ... Advances. Mr. C. B. Walton for district road work ... District Engineer for relief work ... Chairman on account of boat ... Kanti Chandra Sircar, contractor ... Collector of Maldah for compensation of land for Gomastapur and Nachole road ... District Engineer on account of bricks purchased at Nowabgunge ... Mr. W. R. Rice for district road works ... " G. Hennessy for ditto ditto ... Deputy Collector in charge of cess collection ... Deposits. Adjustment of deposits repaid to the following contractors— Durga Das Chuckerbuti ... Ram Kripa Rai ... Baboo Koberaj ... Banda Dulladar ... Kangali Churn Chatterjee ... Moujan Dulladar ... Kanti Chandra Sircar ...	60 0 9 642 0 12 15 3 22 0 0 8 0 0 249 4 0 46 8 0 5 5 0 0 13 0 56 0 0 41 3 0 22 3 0 350 0 0 8,000 0 0 41 1 62 200 0 0 217 13 7 80 10 0 400 0 0 50 0 0 18 0 0 101 0 0 28 0 0 82 0 0 31 0 0 40 0 0 40 0 0 35 0 0	530 0 0 9,486 8 2 368 0 0
Suspense Accounts.	.....	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	45,745 4 11

P. C. SINGH,
Vice-Chairman.

D. D. MUKERJEE.

Memorandum showing in detail the actual cash balance on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at credit of Maldah District Road Fund in the treasury as per pass-book	14,663	6	4			
Less amount of unpaid cheques	1,612	12	9			
				13,040	9	7
Add imprest cash with District Engineer	800	0	0			
Ditto with Nazir Collectorate	100	0	0			
				900	0	0
Total ... ..	.....			13,940	9	7

P. C. SINGH,

Vice-Chairman.

No. 46P.W., dated Dumka, the 14th January 1886.

From—The Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on the operation of the district road works in the Sonthal Pergunnahs for the year ending 30th September last.

2 The Cess Act is not in force in the district. There is no Committee. The Deputy Commissioner exercises all powers vested in it.

3. *Original Works.*—Dismantling three old rickety timber bridges on the Nunihat and Dumka section of the road No. 1 (Bhagulpore and Suri road), and these replaced by arched bridges wholly built of rubble masonry. Constructing masonry bridges on and metalling the road No. 3 (Dumka to Deoghur). Only about half of this large and important work is done during the year, the rest having been completed before. Improving gradient, 25th mile, road No. 2 (Dumka to Rampur Hât), and metalling bad clayey bits of the road No. 21 (Dumka and Godda). All the above works, except what is noted, were begun and completed in the year.

4. *Repair Works.*—The following roads were repaired during the year, viz.:—

- No. 1.—Bhagulpore and Suri road.
- No. 2.—Dumka and Rampur Hât road.
- No. 3.—Dumka and Deoghur road.
- No. 4.—Dumka and Murarui road.
- No. 5.—Dumka Station roads.
- No. 6.—Pakaur and Hiranpur road.
- No. 7.—Deoghur to Railway Station road.
- No. 8.—Rajmehal to Taljhari road.
- No. 9.—Rajmehal Station road.
- No. 10.—Jamtara Station road.
- No. 10a.—Horindanga to Dhulian road.
- No. 11.—Bahawa to Burhait road.
- No. 12.—Deoghur to Saruth road.
- No. 13.—Deoghur village roads.
- No. 14.—Madhupur to Pathrol road.
- No. 15.—Godda to Punjwara road.
- No. 16.—Godda to Pirpointi road.
- No. 17.—Rajmehal to Protabpur road (section between Teenpahar and Boarijar.)
- No. 18.—Sahibgunj to Burhait road.
- No. 20.—Dumka to Jamtara road.
- No. 21.—Dumka to Godda road.
- No. 22.—Benagoria village roads.
- No. 23.—Hansdiha to Godda road.
- No. 25.—Bahawa to Udhuanala road.
- No. 26.—Jamtara to Shahana road.
- No. 27.—Karon to Karmatar road.
- No. 28.—Village chord Rampur Hat road.
- No. 29.—Hiranpur to Bejaypur road.
- No. 30.—Simra to Boarijar road.
- No. 31.—Rajmehal to Udhuanala road.

The village roads in the district are included in the list above. They are Nos. 13, 22, and 28. Road No. 19 (76th mile, Bhagulpore and Suri road to Kumirabad) is maintained by the zemindar.

5. Staging and inspection bungalows were all repaired during the year, and are in fair habitable order.

6. Arboriculture received as usual adequate attention. Nearly 8,000 young mangoe plants have been put down on the roadsides during last rains—these at 200 per mile=15 miles of tree-planting during the season. Special care was taken to provide strong and durable fences. The large number of trees planted previously were carefully tended during the year and are doing well. Most of the nurseries are well stocked with seedlings and young plants.

7. The work establishment consisted of a District Engineer, one overseer, and one sub-overseer, and the office staff of one Accountant and one clerk. The District Engineer performed his work with the same intelligence and care he has always displayed, and the general condition of the district roads reflects the greatest credit on him. The overseer is one of the best I have ever seen, an intelligent worker, and very trustworthy, which is more than I can say for the sub-overseer, whose division is a disgrace to him. The office establishment worked well and gave satisfaction.

No. 6.—Part II.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85 from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
INCOME.				
Provincial rates	538	Cess on lands ... ..	.....
		.. on mines and railways ... ..	.....
		.. on houses ... ..	.....
		One per cent road cess	13 8 1	13 8 1
Public Works	.....	Road tolls ... ..	.....
		Ferry .. ..	.....
Irrigation	.....	Canal .. ..	.....
<i>Rents of Serais and Bungalows.</i>				
Miscellaneous	36,545	Sahabgunge staging-bungalow collection	513 8 0	
		Rajmahal ditto ditto	72 0 0	
		Dumka ditto ditto	120 12 0	
		Total rents	513 4 0	
<i>Fees, fines and forfeitures.</i>				
		Fine realized from two inspection-bungalow chowkidars	2 0 0	
		Total fees, &c.	2 0 0	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
		Rents of lands on the sides of Bhagulpore and Suri road	11 4 9	
		Sale proceeds of 3 mile stones	3 0 0	
		Ditto of 775 kodals and 453 picks	92 0 0	
		Ditto of straw, &c.	6 6 9	
		Grant for miscellaneous improvements in the Government estates, vide Commissioner of Bhagulpore Divisions No. 24230, dated 6th October 1884	1,215 0 0	
		Sale of fruits	5 9 0	
		Sale proceeds of timber of bridges on the Bhagulpore and Suri road	185 1 0	
		Ditto of grazing of cutcherry compound	6 2 0	
		Ditto of fruits of trees on the sides of B. and S. road	1 3 0	
		Sale proceeds of 6-anna postage stamps received from the Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Maldah	0 3 0	
		Total Miscellaneous	1,556 6 6	
Grant from Government.	.....	Grants-in-aid for the financial year 1884-85, sanctioned as per Bengal Government's No. 8701-P-M, dated 15th May 1884	34,000 0 0	
		Grants-in-aid for the financial year 1885-86, sanctioned as per Bengal Government's No. 1433, dated 27th July 1885	34,000 0 0	
		Total grant from Government	68,000 0 0	
		Total Miscellaneous		70,071 10 6
		Total Income		70,085 2 7
Advances	.....	Recovered from Baboo Apurva Krishna Mitra, District Engineer	305 15 9	
		Recovered from Baboo Jozendra Nath Mukherji, Overseer	400 0 0	
		Total Advances		705 15 9
Deposits	.....	Received from Baboo Gris Chandra De, contractor, as security deposit for improving two timber bridges on the B. and S. road	50 0 0	
		Received from Baboo Bunwari Lall Sen, contractor, as security deposit for improving a timber bridge on the B. and S. road	50 0 0	
		Total Deposits		100 0 0
		Total receipts for the year		70,941 2 4
EXPENDITURE.				
Refunds	.....	Of cess ... ..	.....
		Of other receipts— Refunded to the Dumka treasury on account of credit of Government as "Land Revenue," vide Accountant-General, Bengal's No. 8601-P, dated 6th March 1885	13 8 1	13 8 1
<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office.</i>				
Administration	930	Establishment— 1 Accountant, at Rs. 65 per month, for 12 months	780 0 0	
		Total Establishment	780 0 0	
		Carried over	780 0 0	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		Brought forward ...	780 0 0	13 8 1
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office—concluded.</i>		
Administration—concluded.		Contingencies—		
		Sweeper's wages for 13 months, at 8 annas per month ...	0 8 0	
		Punkha-puller's wages for 7 months, at Rs. 4 per month ...	27 15 0	
		Cost of receipt stamps ...	12 0 0	
		Cost of service labels ...	9 0 0	
		Money-order fees ...	4 0 0	
		Binding charges of account books, &c. ...	5 11 0	
		1 Office peon for 8 months and 9 days, at Rs. 5 per month ...	41 7 3	
		Country stationery purchased from the bazar ...	6 12 6	
		Cart hire of two boxes of stationery from Rampore Hât to Dumka ...	1 1 0	
		Carriage of a parcel of measurement books, &c., from Rampore Hât to Dumka ...	0 11 3	
		Sundries ...	0 4 0	
		Total Contingencies ...	114 0 0	
	23	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control ...		
		Total Administration ...		894 0 0
Stationery ...	200	Stationery and Printing—		
		Printing charges of annual accounts and reports for the year 1882-83, published in the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> ...	16 7 0	
		Stationery purchased from Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co. ...	34 15 0	
		Printing cost of eight assorted forms, including price of paper, &c. ...	30 0 0	
		Total Stationery and printing ...		121 6 0
			Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.
		PUBLIC WORKS.		
Original Works	1,000	1 Improving two timber bridges on the 50th and 60th miles, Bhagulpore and Suri road—		
		Earthwork in foundation including bailing of water ...	23 6 6	
		Concreting ...	20 7 6	
		Rubble masonry in foundation ...	210 7 9	
		Ditto in superstructure ...	475 10 3	
		Brick masonry ...	61 14 6	
		Stone arching ...	388 14 0	
		Pointing ...		
		Pucca plaster ...		
		Dismantling of timber and masonry works ...	34 4 10	
		Making approaches for traffic during construction ...	30 3 2	
		Centres ...	98 0 1	
		Metalling, including soling ...		
		Fender posts and stone tablets ...		
		Contingencies ...	3 3 9	
		Total ...	1,367 8 10	1,367 8 10
	900	1 Improving Guzamla timber bridge on the 55th mile, Bhagulpore and Suri road—		
		Earthwork in foundation, including bailing of water ...	90 3 5	
		Concrete ...	27 4 2	
		Rubble masonry in foundation ...	183 8 11	
		Ditto ditto in superstructure ...	312 2 0	
		Brick ditto ...	44 14 3	
		Rubble arching ...	205 14 0	
		Pointing ...	54 14 0	
		Pucca plaster ...		
		Making temporary approaches ...	19 6 4	
		Dismantling bridge ...	2 7 3	
		Making wooden centres ...	3 0 0	
		Fender post and tablet ...	17 5 6	
		Contingencies ...		
		Total ...	980 15 4	980 15 4
	1,000	2 Improving gradient 25th mile, Dumka to Rampore Hât road—		
		Earthwork (rock-cutting) ...	477 8 4	
		Side-drain cutting ...	22 2 6	
		Earthwork in catch-water drain ...		
		Constructing causeways ...	19 12 0	
		Clearing the ground of jungle, &c. ...		
		Quarrying, carting, and stacking metal, including royalty, bad three miles ...	249 15 9	
		Spreading and consolidating metal ...	37 2 0	
		Constructing a new diversion ...	20 12 0	
		Quarrying and carting metal ...	71 14 0	
		Sanding ...	45 1 3	
		Removing and dressing stones ...	77 0 0	
		Carting metal ...	15 0 0	
		Quarrying do. ...	5 0 0	
		Removing stones ...	15 0 0	
		Contingencies ...	87 9 3	
		Total ...	1,148 13 1	1,148 13 1
		Carried over ...		3,471 5 3
				1,029 4 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number of roads.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	3,471 5 8	1,029 4 1
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
			Brought forward ...				
Original Works—concluded.	15,000 0 0	3	Bridging and metalling Dumka to Deogurh road—				
			Earthwork in foundation ...		338 12 9		
			Stone concrete ...		2,414 5 0		
			Rubble masonry in foundation ...		5,008 9 4		
			Ditto in superstructure ...		9,141 2 9		
			Brick masonry ...		239 1 0		
			Arch masonry ...		3,285 3 3		
			Metalling with a soling of brick ...		40 ... 3		
			Dry rubble flooring ...		1,101 10 9		
			Pointing ...		205 14 0		
			Pucca plaster ...		42 0 0		
			Sal posts ...	39,285 4	275 5 3		
			Earthwork in raising flanks ...		4,073 10 6		
			Collecting metal on roadside ...		1,020 0 3		
			Spreading and consolidating metal ...		2,383 15 5		
			Earthwork ...		2 0 0		
			Turfing ...		5 15 6		
			Earthwork in cutting flanks ...		911 11 11		
			Contingencies (work establishment) ...		451 11 2		
			Total ...		30,960 4 1	23,230 6 10	
	500 0 0	21	Metalling bad clayey bits on the Dumka to Godda road—				
			Metalling ...	500	668 7 6		
			Earthwork ...		45 15 3		
			Contingencies ...		30 14 0		
			Total ...		763 4 9	763 4 9	
			Total Original Works ...				27,467 0 10
Repairs	21,600 0 0	1	Bhagulpore and Suri road ...			3,103 10 3	
			Inspection bungalows on ditto ...			321 11 0	
			Maintenance of trees on the sides of ditto ...			822 2 6	
		2	Dumka to Rampur Hât road ...			4,547 10 11	
			Inspection bungalows on Rampur Hât road ...			427 13 9	
			Maintenance of trees on the sides of ditto ...			544 1 0	
		3	Dumka to Deogurh road ...			1,416 15 9	
			Inspection bungalows on ditto ...			214 3 0	
			Maintenance of trees on the sides of ditto ...			80 8 3	
		4	Dumka to Murarm road ...			718 13 6	
			Maintenance of trees on the sides of ditto ...			300 1 6	
		5	Dumka station roads ...			1,390 15 0	
		6	Harpur to Pakur road, zemindari portion ...			662 2 9	
		7	Deogurh to railway station road ...			266 12 6	
			Inspector bungalow at Deogurh ...			182 7 0	
		8	Rajmehal to Taljhari road ...			615 10 3	
		9	Ditto station roads ...				
		10	Jamtara ditto ...				
		10a	Horindanga to Dhulan road ...			582 10 3	
		11	Bahawa to Burhail ditto ...			575 9 3	
		12	Deogurh to Saruth ditto ...			465 15 9	
		13	Ditto village ditto ...			379 1 2	
		14	Madhapur to Pathrol ditto ...				
		15	Godda to Punjwara ditto ...			480 14 6	
		15a	Ditto station road ...			104 13 3	
		16	Ditto to Pirpoint road ...			600 1 9	
		17	Rajmehal to Protahpur road ...			772 4 3	
		18	Sahibgunj to Burhail ditto ...			1,011 1 0	
		20	Dumka to Jamtara road ...			114 13 3	
		21	Ditto to Godda ditto ...			778 9 9	
			Inspection bungalows on ditto ...			140 8 0	
		22	Benagoria village roads ...			115 10 9	
		23	Hansdiha to Godda road ...			486 7 6	
		24	Bahawa to Radhanagar ...			0 4 0	
		25	Ditto to Udhuanala ...			42 13 0	
		26	Jamtara to Shalana ...			150 0 0	
		27	Karon to Karmatar ...			50 0 0	
		28	Village chord Rampore Hât ...			203 9 0	
		29	Heranpore to Bejypore ...			373 9 6	
		30	Simra to Koorijor ...			251 13 3	
		31	Udhuanala to Rajmehal ...			28 2 0	
			Dumka Road Office bungalow ...			153 3 9	
			Total Repairs from District Road Fund ...			23,443 9 4	
			<i>Miscellaneous Improvements from Government Estates Improvement Fund.</i>				
			Dumka Sub-division—				
		1	Police earthwork at Katikund ...			196 4 4	
		2	Maintenance of plantations ...			110 18 0	
		3	Tree-planting in reserve and other parts of Dumka				
			Damin ...			6 2 0	
		4	Sowing tal-woods along Damin-i-koh boundary ...			20 0 0	
		5	Fitting up Katikund bungalow with doors, &c. ...			100 0 0	
		6	Masonry well at Katikund ...			180 0 6	
		7	Nargunj road ...			23 14 0	
		8	Katikund ...				
		9	Jangla and Padmapahari irrigation dam ...			200 0 0	
		10	Planting trees along road from Sohojori to Jhilmili and				
			Sohojori to Saldaha ...			157 11 0	
		11	Turfing Katikund bund ...			50 0 0	
			Total Dumka Sub-division ...			1,017 14 10	
			Carried over ...			1,017 14 10	
						23,446 9 4	23,406 4 11

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Serial number of work.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	23,446 9 4	28,498 4 11
			EXPENDITURE—continued.	1,017 14 10	
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
			Miscellaneous Improvements from Government Estate Improvement Fund—concluded.		
Repairs—concluded.	.....	1	Rajmehal Sub-division—		
		2	Borio police fort ...	350 0 0	
		3	Plantations at Borio ...	10 14 0	
		4	Repairing Damin-i-koh boundary pillars, and planting		
		5	tāl-trees along Damin-i-koh boundary	.....
		6	Construction of six bunds at Sahorjori-Durgapore bungalow	.....
			Improvement and repairs to irrigation dam at Jhektia-	.....
			Pathua bungalow ...	.....
			Improvement and repairs to irrigation dam at Nepania-	.....
			Taljhori bungalow ...	.....
			Total Rajmehal Sub-division ...	360 14 0	
			Pakour Sub-division.		
		1	Bund at Talpahari bungalow, Gundopahari ...	.....
		2	Damin-i-koh boundary pillars and planting tál trees along the		
		3	Damin-i-koh boundary ...	300 5 3	
		4	Road from Hiranpore to Tilabad, via Kunjabona ...	.....
			Damin-i-koh portion of road from Pakour to Hiranpore ...	.....
			Total Pakour Sub-division ...	300 5 3	
			Godda Sub-division.		
		1	Road from Boari to Shahabad, via Mararo ...	272 8 3	
		2	Tilabad and Dhamni road ...	65 0 6	
		3	Irrigation dam at Simra ...	60 2 0	
		4	Mango plantations at Simra and Boarijor ...	25 0 0	
		5	Excavating wells at Chadna, Karmatar, Tilabad and Simra ...	31 2 0	
		6	Bund at Sundarpanari ...	.....
		7	Demarcation of Simra forest extended block by dhins, and		
		8	connecting embankments and tál-trees ...	43 4 0	
		9	Damin-i-koh boundary pillars, and planting tál-trees along		
			the Damin-i-koh boundary ...	20 0 0	
			Total Godda Sub-division ...	507 0 9	
			Head-quarters Sub-division.		
		1	Dumka to Muraru road ...	86 7 0	
		2	Maintenance of trees on road ...	397 5 9	
			Total Head-quarters Sub-division ...	423 12 9	
			Total miscellaneous improvements from Government Estate		
			Improvement Fund ...	2,615 15 7	
			Total Repairs ...	.....	26,062 8 11
Establishment	7,360 0 0		Pay of the Divisional Superintendent of Works and his establishment	1,456 0 0	
			Establishment Public Works.		
			Salary—		
		1	District Engineer, for 12 months, at Rs. 225 per month...	2,700 0 0	
		1	Overseer for 12 months at Rs. 55 per month ...	660 0 0	
		1	Sub-overseer for 12 months at Rs. 45 per month ...	540 0 0	
		3	Peons of the District Engineer's, Overseer's and Sub-overseer's		
			for 12 months at Rs. 5 per month each ...	180 0 0	
		1	District Engineer's clerk for 6 months and 8 days at Rs. 30 per		
			month ...	247 11 10	
			Total Salary ...	4,327 11 10	
			Travelling allowance—		
			Double horse allowance to District Engineer for 12 months at		
			Rs. 30 per mensem ...	360 0 0	
		1½	Horse allowance to one overseer for 12 months at Rs. 22-8 per		
			month ...	270 0 0	
			Horse allowance to one overseer for 4 months at Rs. 7-8 per		
			month ...	30 0 0	
			Travelling allowance to District Engineer by mile rates ...	301 7 0	
			Special allowance to one overseer by mile rates ...	18 4 0	
			Total Travelling Allowance ...	1,069 11 0	
			Contingencies—		
			Country paper ...	5 0 3	
			Tape, one dozen ...	1 0 0	
			Faber's rubber, one ...	0 4 0	
			Cost of one lemniscate ...	6 8 0	
			.. of one bottle ink ...	0 6 0	
			.. of one note-book ...	0 6 0	
			.. of one copy of Higgin's hydraulic formula ...	3 6 0	
			.. of one padlock for office ...	0 4 0	
			.. of one dozen ruled section paper ...	4 7 0	
			.. of postage stamps ...	33 10 9	
			Money-order fees ...	0 8 0	
			Carriage of the District Engineer's tent to different places ...	11 10 9	
			Advertisement charges ...	5 2 0	
			Sundries ...	3 9 0	
			Total Contingencies ...	76 1 9	
			Total Establishment ...	.....	6,929 8 7
			Carried over ...	.....	61,488 6 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		Brought forward ...	.....	61,488 0 5
Tools and Plant	000 0 0	New supplies— 6 iron buckets for inspection bungalows on roads Nos. 1, 2, and 21 at Rs. 2 each Price of a tent purchased by the District Engineer Ditto of a standing vice Ditto of a 50 feet measuring tape, including postage	12 0 0 120 0 0 10 0 0 6 12 0	
		Total new supplies ...	148 12 0	
		Carriage and repairs— Repairing kodalees, &c. Ditto 1 iron roller Cart-hire for transferring kodalees, &c., from Ghorinara to Dholu bungalow Sharpening 50 kodals at pice 3 each Cooly hire for carriage of a level from Dumka to 20th mile, road No. 2 Repairing an old tent Carriage of a level from Deoghur to Calcutta, including packing charges Wages of coolies for arranging, &c., tools and plant in the godown at Dumka Repairing a dumpy level from Messrs. Solomon and Company, Calcutta, including railway freight for the same from Calcutta to Deoghur Wages of 2 coolies for conveyance of the above level from Deoghur to Ghorinara Cart-hire for sending kodals and picks from Dumka to Rampore Hat Wages of 1 godown chowkidar from 6th to 30th April 1885 Carriage of kodalees and pick axes from Dumka to 23rd mile, Rampore Hat road Cart-hire of kodals from Dumka to Ranibahal Ditto of a roller from Dumka to road No. 3 Ditto of kodals and picks from Ghungrabad to Dumkah Sharpening edges of 80 kodals and pickaxes at pice 6 each Turning 90 old kodals into 48 new ones at 2 annas each Sharpening edges of kodalees and pick axes Turning 64 old kodals into new ones	2 0 0 1 2 0 0 10 0 0 12 6 1 0 0 4 0 0 1 11 0 1 2 0 20 7 0 0 6 0 1 8 0 4 0 0 1 6 0 0 3 0 1 8 0 3 0 0 2 8 0 6 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0	
		Total Carriage and Repairs ...	59 3 6	
		Total Tools and Plant ...	.....	207 17
		Total Public Works ...	80,667 1 10	
		<i>Staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies.</i>		
Miscellaneous	1,020 0 0	Rajmehal Staging-bungalow— 1 Khansama at Rs. 6 per month for 12 months 1 Mehter " 3 ditto ditto Contingencies	72 0 0 36 0 0 25 14 9	
		Total Rajmehal Staging-bungalow ...	133 14 9	
		Sahibganj Staging-bungalow— 1 Khansama at Rs. 7 per month for 11 months 1 Bealer " 4 ditto ditto 1 Mehter " 5 ditto ditto Contingencies	77 0 0 44 0 0 55 0 0 444 0 0	
		Total Sahibganj Staging-bungalow ...	620 0 0	
		Dumka Staging-bungalow— 1 Khansama at Rs. 6 a month for 11 months 1 Mehter at Rs. 4 a month for 11 months Contingencies	66 0 0 44 0 0 28 9 6	
		Total Dumka Staging-bungalow ...	138 9 6	
		Total Staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies ...	802 8 5	
		<i>Staging-bungalow, petty construction and repairs.</i>		
	350 0 0	Rajmehal staging bungalow Sahibganj ditto Dumka ditto	14 4 3 200 0 0 21 12 3	
		Total Staging-bungalow, petty construction and repairs ...	236 0 0	
		Total Miscellaneous ...	.....	1,124 8 5
		Total Expenditure ...	.....	62,824 11 5
Advances	.....	To the Sub-divisional Officer, Rajmehal as follows:— Tree-planting at Borio Improvements and repairs to irrigation dam at Jitka Repairing Musania bund Taljhari road Constructing Damin boundary pillars Ditto Nepania bund Rajmehal staging-bungalow furniture Road works for 1884-85, (vide his No. 512J, dated 17th September 1885)	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0 85 0 0 25 0 0 50 0 0 140 0 0 60 0 0 55 0 0 344 3 0	
		To Forest Officer S. P. for fitting up doors, &c., of Katikund bungalow To Baboo Jogendra Nath Mookerjee, Overseer, for completing road No. 3 To Baboo Apurva Krishna Mitra, District Engineer, for road works	769 3 9 100 0 0 400 0 0 400 0 0	
		Total Advances ...	.....	1,000 3 9
Deposits	.....	Deposits ... ..	.....	.....
		Total Disbursements ...	.....	64,404 2 5

No. 114PW—T, dated Bhagulpore, the 11th March 1886.

From—N. S. ALEXANDER, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual accounts and reports of road cess operations of the five districts of this division for the cess year ending 30th September 1885.

The following were not received until—

Bhagulpore	...	...	27th January 1886.
Monghyr	...	...	1st February „
Maldah	...	...	15th „ „

much later than they should have been.

Collection.—The collections were satisfactory in the Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah districts. In the Maldah district there are considerable arrears. The Chairman explains the reason of this. Below I give an abstract of percentage of collection—

Monghyr	...	106	|	Purneah	...	99·5
Bhagulpore	...	101	|	Maldah	...	83·8

Committees.—The attendance of members of Committees was fairly good, excluding the districts of Monghyr and Maldah, where some members did not attend at all. In those districts also the number of meetings held was small. The names of those who have not attended any meetings should be struck off.

The working of the Committee generally is reported as satisfactory.

Communications.—Much has been done to open out new raised and bridged roads in the Monghyr district. In Bhagulpore and Purneah original works have been chiefly confined to bridging or raising existing roads. In the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts most of the roads are traversible all the year round; this used not to be the case formerly; in Purneah also the roads are much improved, though, in the case of some, the sandy nature of the soil causes the surface to be much broken up when there is heavy traffic during the dry season. For this there is no remedy but metalling, which is so expensive in this district that the ordinary income will not permit of its use. Some fair weather roads have been opened out in the Barind, in the east of the Maldah district. The roads in the west of the district have not this year been properly attended to. It is not understood why these roads have been taken out of the charge of Mr. Reilly, the Manager of the Chanchal Estate, who had for years past kept them in good order.

I am not personally in a position to give any great information on the subject under report, but this is amply supplied by the various district reports.

I append an abstract showing the expenditure under different heads.

APPEN

BHAGULPORE DIVISION AND

Annual Abstract of Receipts of the Districts in

DISTRICTS	Balance on the 1st October 1884.	TAXES, RATES, AND CESSSES.			Total.	Misc.		
		Cess on land.	Cess on houses.	One per cent. road cess.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Monghyr	30,841 5 3	1,48,581 7 4	.....	.....	1,48,581 7 4	.....	.....	.....
Bhagulpoore	22,797 11 5	1,32,872 14 6	.....	.....	1,32,872 14 6	.....	.....	.....
Purneah	19,616 1 7	78,183 10 2	.....	6 9 8	78,189 3 10	.....	220 0 0	220 0 0
Maldah	17,795 8 8	28,523 12 8	.....	.....	28,523 12 8	.....	1,302 4 0	1,302 4 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13,588 15 9	.....	.....	13 8 1	13 8 1	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,04,640 10 8	3,88,100 12 8	.....	20 1 9	3,88,180 14 5	.....	1,522 4 0	1,522 4 0

Annual Abstract of Expenditure of the districts in the

DISTRICTS.	GENERAL MANAGEMENT.						PUBLIC		
	Refund of cess and other receipts.	Establishment and contingencies of collection office.	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.	Cost of establishment in the offices of account and control.	Stationery and printing.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Monghyr	21 13 6	6,008 12 9	1,886 5 7	2,493 2 3	200 4 3	10,670 6 4	71,036 11 8	54,926 3 1	24,549 12 4
Bhagulpoore ... ..	.....	5,367 5 8	1,797 13 9	2,073 10 11	223 1 6	7,441 15 10	31,972 12 4	67,805 7 4	28,493 1 11
Purneah	121 0 11	2,000 3 6	1,301 4 0	1,190 2 10	404 9 9	5,125 5 0	15,542 8 3	45,948 12 2	15,395 1 0
Maldah	0 0 0	1,780 0 3	868 2 9	515 2 1	83 1 11	3,251 13 0	5,274 11 0	20,955 5 2	8,874 10 6
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 8 1	.....	894 6 0	.....	121 6 0	1,029 4 1	27,467 0 10	26,062 8 11	6,929 8 7
Total ...	156 12 6	13,315 6 2	6,748 0 1	6,281 2 1	1,037 7 5	27,538 12 3	1,51,203 12 1	2,15,008 8 8	81,741 2 4

DIX A.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

the Bhagulpore Division for the cess year 1884-85.

CELLANEOUS.								Total receipts.	Total, including balance.
Rent of serais and staging-bungalows.	Fees, fines, and forfeitures.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Service.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Advance.	Deposit.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	5,734 8 9	2,177 4 4	2,493 0 7	10,404 13 8	20,695 3 11	4,339 0 0	25,023 3 11	1,84,000 8 11	2,14,840 14 2
32 0 0	1,100 15 6	981 11 5	2,321 0 2	4,435 11 1	25,674 13 9	18,420 10 0	44,104 7 9	1,81,413 1 4	2,04,210 12 9
2 8 0	1,131 1 0	.....	1,363 4 10	2,486 13 10	9,400 14 5	.....	9,400 14 5	90,087 0 1	1,10,073 1 8
.....	543 10 0	.....	1,887 9 9	3,131 3 9	9,524 9 5	108 8 0	9,633 1 5	41,809 5 10	59,685 14 6
513 4 0	2 0 0	68,000 0 0	1,550 0 6	70,071 10 6	795 15 9	100 0 0	895 15 9	70,081 2 4	84,570 2 1
547 12 0	8,512 3 3	71,158 15 9	9,611 5 10	89,830 4 10	66,171 9 3	22,976 2 0	89,147 11 3	5,68,661 2 6	6,73,330 13 2

Bhagulpore Division for the cess year 1884-85.

WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.				EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.			Total disbursements.
Tools and plant.	Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies.	Total.	Staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Advance.	Deposit.	Total.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
345 12 0	.....	1,50,858 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,913 0 0	1,315 0 0	21,228 0 0	1,92,756 13 5
941 5 6	.....	1,20,771 11 1	.....	357 0 3	.....	357 0 3	25,683 8 3	25,820 13 3	51,504 5 6	1,89,085 0 9
115 6 3	35 13 9	77,040 9 5	.....	.....	8 12 0	6 12 0	10,189 13 8	.....	10,189 13 8	92,353 8 1
536 0 6	.....	33,640 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,488 8 9	366 0 0	9,854 8 9	45,745 11 1
207 15 6	.....	60,667 1 10	892 8 3	230 0 6	.....	1,123 8 9	1,689 3 9	.....	1,689 3 9	64,494 2 5
2,146 7 9	38 13 9	4,50,918 12 7	892 8 3	593 0 9	6 12 0	1,492 5 0	66,933 2 5	27,501 13 3	94,434 15 8	5,74,384 13 6

Statement showing receipts and disbursements of the districts in the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs in 1884-85, and the balance in hand on 1st October 1885.

DISTRICTS.	Balance in hand on 1st October 1884.	Actual receipt during 1884-85.	Total.	Actual expenditure during 1884-85.	Balance on 1st October 1885.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Monghyr	30,831 5 3	1,84,009 8 11	2,14,840 14 2	1,82,756 13 5	32,084 0 9	
Bhagulpore	22,797 11 5	1,81,413 1 4	2,04,210 12 9	1,89,035 0 8	15,175 12 1	
Purneah	19,639 1 7	90,387 0 1	1,10,023 1 8	92,363 8 1	17,659 9 7	
Maidah	17,795 8 8	41,890 5 10	59,685 14 6	45,745 4 11	13,940 9 7	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13,648 15 9	70,981 2 4	84,570 2 1	64,494 2 5	20,075 15 8	
Total	1,04,649 10 8	5,68,681 2 6	6,73,330 13 2	5,74,384 13 6	98,945 15 8	

The proposed and actual outlay on works in the Bhagulpore Division during the cess year 1884-85.

DISTRICTS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Estimate.	Actual.	Estimate.	Actual.	Estimate.	Actual.	
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Monghyr	85,464	71,036 11 8	53,289	54,926 3 1	1,38,753	1,25,962 14 9	
Bhagulpore	31,927	31,972 12 4	62,382	67,805 7 4	94,309	99,778 3 8	
Purneah	20,805	15,512 8 3	54,068	45,948 12 2	75,773	61,461 4 5	
Maidah	10,500	5,274 11 0	27,537	20,965 9 2	38,037	26,239 4 2	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	19,000	27,467 0 10	22,820	20,002 8 11	41,820	53,529 9 9	
Total	1,67,696	1,51,293 12 1	2,20,006	2,15,695 8 8	3,58,692	3,06,992 4 9	

Anticipated and Actual Receipts of the cess year 1884-85, compared with the receipts of the two previous years.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.			Estimate for 1884-85. Rs. A. P.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess on land	3,75,375 5 5	3,75,617 0 2	3,88,160 12 8	3,79,189 0 0
" on houses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
One per cent. road cess	2,010 12 7	1,943 12 5	20 1 9	.....
Total	3,77,386 2 0	3,77,560 12 7	3,88,180 14 5	3,79,189 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				
Road tolls ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferry	249 4 0	1,169 10 8	1,522 4 0	1,420 0 0
Total	249 4 0	1,169 10 8	1,522 4 0	1,420 0 0
Rent of serais and staging-bungalows	513 8 0	787 14 6	547 12 0	1,170 0 0
Fees, fines, &c.	4,792 2 9	11,909 2 0	8,512 3 8	8,595 0 0
Miscellaneous	8,908 0 7	39,633 4 8	9,611 5 10	8,839 0 0
Total	13,913 11 4	52,430 5 8	18,671 1 1	19,604 0 0
Total realized in districts	3,91,549 1 4	4,31,160 12 0	4,06,374 7 6	3,99,219 0 0
Grant-in-aid from Provincial Services	81,497 14 1	45,368 2 7	71,158 15 9	84,350 0 0
Total Revenue	4,73,046 15 5	4,76,518 14 7	4,77,533 7 8	4,83,469 0 0
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.				
Advances	60,059 11 0	64,011 0 7	65,171 9 3	.....
Deposits	25,736 5 11	37,201 3 0	23,976 2 0	.....
Total Suspense Account	85,795 3 11	1,01,212 3 7	89,147 11 3	.....
Total Receipts	5,58,843 3 4	5,77,781 2 2	5,66,681 2 6	4,83,469 0 0

Proposed and actual outlay of the cess year 1884-85, compared with the expenditure of two previous years.

PARTICULARS.	ACTUALS.			Estimate for 1884-85.
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Refund of cess and other receipts	293 12 3	5,320 0 10	156 12 6	.....
GENERAL MANAGEMENT.				
Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	12,012 11 4	20,365 8 8	13,315 0 2	16,920 0 0
Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office	7,202 14 7	7,327 15 0	6,748 0 1	7,295 0 0
Percentage cost of establishment in the offices of Account and Control	4,350 15 11	8,805 0 8	6,281 2 1	6,068 0 0
Stationery and printing	1,886 4 2	1,468 8 7	1,037 7 6	1,225 0 0
Total	26,712 10 3	43,967 10 9	27,538 12 3	32,108 0 0
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Original works	75,005 11 5	1,20,178 2 6	1,51,223 12 1	1,67,626 0 0
Repairs	2,21,735 8 2	2,11,249 0 5	2,15,698 4 8	2,20,540 0 0
Establishment	83,222 15 9	91,565 7 7	81,741 2 4	61,638 0 0
Tools and plant	2,206 6 2	4,808 6 3	2,146 7 9	2,800 0 0
Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	75 0 0	150 13 0	34 13 9	200 0 0
Total	3,84,225 0 6	4,36,751 13 9	4,50,918 12 7	4,52,624 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies	597 3 1	607 2 0	892 8 3	1,020 0 0
Petty construction and repairs to staging-bungalows	315 4 6	424 15 0	593 0 9	700 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,521 1 0	1,911 12 0	6 12 0	7 0 0
Total	2,433 8 7	2,943 13 0	1,492 5 0	1,727 0 0
Total Expenditure	4,13,371 12 4	4,83,003 5 0	4,79,919 13 10	5,17,463 0 0
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.				
Advances	52,493 11 7	69,043 6 7	66,933 2 3	.....
Deposits	36,330 7 4	25,262 8 6	27,501 13 3	.....
Total	88,823 5 11	94,305 15 1	94,434 15 8	.....
GRAND TOTAL OF DISBURSEMENTS	5,02,005 2 3	5,77,309 4 7	5,74,384 13 6	5,17,463 0 0

Statement showing the grant and actual outlay on village roads in the several districts of the Bhagulpore Division during the cess year 1884-85.

DISTRICTS.	Branch Committee or sub-division.	Grant for 1884-85.	Expenditure during 1884-85.	Total grant for the district.	Total outlay for the district.	Total grant in the division.	Total outlay in the division.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Manghyr	Sudder sub-division	1,060 0 0	378 9 5	17,321 0 0	16,099 1 8	50,709 0	46,979 14 8
	Jamun Branch Committee	6,440 0 0	6,440 0 0				
	Begusseri ditto	9,881 0 0	9,880 8 3				
	Sudder ditto	5,754 0 0	5,400 15 10				
Bhawalpore	Madhpura ditto	3,778 0 0	3,688 11 5	19,432 0 0	19,005 7 5		
	Supul ditto	4,700 0 0	4,497 0 0				
	Sudder ditto	5,700 0 0	5,448 12 2				
	Sudder ditto	4,153 0 0	2,664 2 0				
Purneah	Kissengunge ditto	3,136 9 0	3,136 9 0	10,409 9 0	7,744 13 8		
	Airwah ditto	2,000 0 0	1,954 1 11				
Maddah	3,602 0 0	2,832 3 0	3,602 0 0	2,832 3 0		
Southal Pergun- nah.	485 0 0	608 4 11	485 0 0	608 4 11		

* In this district pure village roads are mostly repaired by the zemindars.

N. S. ALEXANDER,
Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th June, corresponding with 13th Ashar, Saturday, for recovery of arrears of revenue which was due on the 28th March 1886 :—

CLASS I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

Number of town.	Name of estate.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
11	Mouzah Santoshpore estate.	Magoorah ...	Kali Prasunno Roi Choudhuri and others.	818 1 8½	29 1 0½	The whole estate is to be sold.
22	Kismat Kowradanga estate.	Ditto ...	Nilgopal Mandal and others ...	675 5 9	112 7 3	Ditto ditto.
98	Kismat Akoolga estate.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,373 5 7	237 13 10	Ditto ditto.
123	Mouzah Deorack estate.	Ditto ..	Parbhatty Charan Roy and others.	558 9 1	197 5 0	Ditto ditto.
151	Kismat Chak Haturia estate.	Baridhaty and others.	Trulokhya Nath Biswas, Nilgopal Mandal and others.	30,932 7 1½	350 15 1½	Exclusive of 4a. 7kaps 7½ share of the estate bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 556-10 in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Radha Binode Mandal and others, the residuary jumma share of 15a. 15g. 2 12½ bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 39,375-13-1½, from which the arrear is due, will be put up.
230	Kismat Dha-kuria and others.	Khaspore ...	Radha Mohun Mandal and others.	1,064 11 10	51 2 10	The whole estate will be sold.
322	Mouzah Alam-pore estate.	Mooragatcha ..	Sh Narsain Mookherji, Nilgopal Mandal and others.	10,565 0 2	332 14 3½	Exclusive of 4a. 18g. 11½ of the share of the estate bearing a revenue demand of Rs. 3,230-10-8½ in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Monu-chho Nath Roi Choudhuri and others, the residuary joint share of 11a. 1g. 3k. 3k. 8½, bearing a revenue demand of Rs. 7,328-6-5½, from which Rs. 382-14-3½ is due, will be put up to sale.
358	Mouzah Raja Rampore estate.	Bellia ...	Nilgopal Mandal and others ...	1,194 3 5	99 3 9	The whole estate will be sold.
389	Kismat Santoshpore estate.	Ditto ...	Radha Mohun Mandal and others.	9,434 9 7	31 5 11	Exclusive of 1a. 2½g. share of the estate in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Radha Binode Mandal and others, the residuary joint share of 1a. 17½g. of the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 8,771-5-8-1, will be put up to sale.
404	Kismat Ramneshwarpore.	Azinabad ...	Nilgopal Mandal and others...	1,299 1 5	230 4 9	The whole estate will be sold.
624	Tarat Jadurnati estate.	Bellia ...	Kedar Nath Bosu and others	871 15 3 Inclusive of police charge.	17 11 6	Exclusive of 5a. 6g. 2k. 2k. share of the estate bearing a sudder jumma, inclusive of police charge, of Rs. 200-10-5, in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Benola Soondari Bessi, the residuary joint share of 10a. 13g. 1k. 1k. standing in the name of Kedar Nath Bosu and others bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 381-6-10, including police charge, from which the arrear is due, will be put up.
649	Mouzah Sarfarazpore.	Sarfarazpore...	Raja Baroda Kanto Roy and others.	4,596 12 3	344 9 3	Exclusive of the share separated under section 79, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, in the names of Rani Satta Bhanna and Rani Koondalatta, and of the jumma portion of the estate recorded in the name of Raja Baroda Kanto Roi and others at an annual sudder jumma of Rs. 2,513-3 the residuary share in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Raja Rajendro Nath Roy and others with a revenue demand of Rs. 2,083-9-3, and from which the arrear is due will be put up to sale.

A. FORBES, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Noakholly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 28th June 1886, corresponding with 15th Ashar 1293, for arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886 :—

Town number.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear for which the estate will be sold.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
26	Hissa 2a. 5g. 1k. 3d. of pergunnah Kauchaupur.	Hanshanally Chowdhury, Omda Bibi herself and as guardian of Omda Khatoon, minor, Monija Bibi, Basarat Ali Chowdhury, Hassan Ally Chowdhury, farmer.	503 3 7	90 13 2

Noakholly Collector's Office, the 20th May 1886.

R. M. WALLER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Beerbhoom, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886 :—

Class of mehal.	Number of estate.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st class	51	51	Kesabpur, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Manada Sundari Dehya, Byasmani Dehya, guardian of Nishibhusan Sarkar and others.	756 0 0	89 8 6	The entire mehal will be put up to sale.
Ditto...	75	75	Turigram, pergunnah Sahasrampur.	Shekh Tarifulla	1,508 0 0	21 6 3	Ditto ditto.
Ditto...	103	103	Lot Khama, pergunnah Khatanga.	Rajendra Narain Dhoru, Devraj Maroori and Gangai Narain Sen and others.	1,343 3 0	400 4 6	Ditto ditto.
Ditto...	105	105	Lot Kubra, pergunnah Khatanga.	Gopi Nath Mukherji, Gones Chandra Sen, Rakal Hori Sen and others.	1,471 0 0	536 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto...	161	161	Lot Thiba, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Devraj Maroori, Gopi Nath Mukherji and Gones Chandra Sen and others.	907 4 0	306 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto...	174	174	Barnasibati, pergunnah Swarup-saha.	Gones Chandra Sen and Devraj Maroori.	724 6 0	295 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto...	207	207	Lot Kirmahar, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Chhotu Taria Chandra Bhattacharya, Ramdoyal Bhattacharya, Raghunath Bhattacharya and others.	793 11 0	29 13 3	Ditto ditto.
Ditto...	215	215	Lot Hetia, pergunnah Fatepur.	Bimalananda Mukherji, general manager of the estate of Rani Subhadra Kumari disqualifed, and Kuwar Ranjit Sinha, minor, and others.	1,047 9 0	99 10 11	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	217	217	Hetia, pergunnah Fatepur.	Gris Chandra Bandyopadhyaya and Iswar Chandra Bandyopadhyaya and others.	530 0 0	14 3 3	Ditto ditto.
2nd class	50	50	Parbatipur, pergunnah Alinagar.	Tinkori Roy, Shekh Sonulla, Manada Sundari Dehya and others.	3,516 5 0	502 0 3	Excluding share for which separate account has been opened, of Man. Behari Acharya with Government revenue Rs. 85-11-8, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 3,430-6-4 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	53	53	Shahapur, pergunnah Joyonjal.	Gones Chandra Sen and others.	3,490 7 0	227 9 6	Excluding the separated share of Rajah Ramranjan Chakravarti with Government revenue ... 581 11 10 Of Doyal Chandra Shome and others with Government revenue ... 872 9 0 Of Nitambini Dehya and others with Government revenue ... 193 14 8 Of Satis Chandra Mukherji with Government revenue ... 193 14 8 Of Nitambini Dehya and others with Government revenue ... 193 14 8 And of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji with Government revenue ... 872 9 9 2,504 11 4 The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 581-11-8 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	73	73	Lot Kirtibut, pergunnah Khatanga.	Mahananda Roy, Saroda Sundari Dehya Chowdhurani and others.	2,226 9 0	33 8 2	Excluding the separated share of Tarini Prosad Roy Chowdhury with Government revenue ... 611 10 2 0 Of Nritya Kesi Dehya and others with Government revenue ... 541 6 1 0 Of Chandra Sekhar Roy and others with Government revenue ... 32 10 11 0 Of Koranamoya Dassa and others with Government revenue ... 16 6 0 2 Of Koranamoya Dassa and others with Government revenue ... 16 5 0 2 Of Rajendra Lal Bandyopadhyaya with Government revenue ... 13 9 4 0 Of Mahananda Roy with Government revenue ... 50 1 6 0 1,281 17 3 0 The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 544-9-9 will be put up to sale.
Ditto ...	94	94	Kapadaman, pergunnah Non.	Dolgobinda Mani Debi, executrix to the estate of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji, Mohendra Narain Roy, Jogendra Narain Roy and others.	2,215 9 0	31 9 0	Excluding the separated share of Rajah Ramranjan Chakravarti with Government revenue ... 80 11 0 0 Of Dolgobinda Mani Debi, executrix to the estate of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji with Government revenue ... 298 7 1 2 379 2 1 2

Class of mehal.	Number of estate.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear.	REMARKS.
2nd class	205	205	Lot Lokhindarpur, pergunnah Khata-tanga.	Kala Chandra Chatterji, Mohes Chandra Baurji, Kedareswar Sinha and others.	Rs. A. P. 718 6 0	Rs. A. P. 48 2 0	The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 1,836-10-2 will be put up to sale.
Ditto ...	214	214	Shahajapur, pergunnah Barbak-sinha.	Moheswar Das, Beroja Sundari Debi, Kumed Kumari Debi, and Tarasundari Debi.	664 14 3	143 3 3	Excluding the separated share of Ram Chandra Mandal with Government revenue Rs. 143-4-1, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 553-1-11 will be put up to sale.
Ditto ...	94	94	Chakule Gobulta ..	Dhormadas Mustafi Adhormani Dosi and others.	3,250 14 0	64 0 3	The separated share with Government revenue Rs. 664-14-3 will be put up to sale.
Ditto ...	94	94	Ditto ...	Khetra Nath Goti Mustafi and Chandra Nath Goti Mustafi.	1,625 7 0	5 6 3	Excluding the separated share of Khetra Nath Goti Mustafi and others with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7 will be put up to sale. The separated share with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7 will be put up to sale.

Beorbhoom Collectorate, the 6th May 1886.

K. G. GUPTA, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Khulna, will be put to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 21st June 1886, corresponding with 8th Asar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886.

Number of estate.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma	Interest to be sold.	Interest excluded from the sale.	Sudder jumma of the interest to be sold.	Arrears for which to be sold.
			Rs. A. P. K.			Rs. A. P. K.	Rs. A. P. K.
6	Kismut pergunnah Agarpura.	Surjakanta Ray Choudhury and others.	1,609 6 6 0	Share No. 1=11a. 10g. opened under section 10 in the name of Prasanna Chandra Ray Choudhury and others.	All other shares except share No. 1.	1,109 14 0 0	5 14 3 0
67	Kismut pergunnah Talbipore.	Govinda Mohan Bose and others.	509 0 6 0	Share No. 1=5a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. opened under section 10 in the name of Boshudeb Roy and others.	Ditto ...	189 10 9 0	42 1 10 0
73	Kismut pergunnah Dantia.	Surendra Nath Pal Choudhury and others.	47,322 5 6 1	Entire estate ...	...	47,322 5 6 1	891 12 5 0
77	Kismut pergunnah Dhuleapore.	Kailash Chandra Pal Choudhury and others.	17,697 7 7 0	Share No. 1=5a. opened under section 10 in the name of Kailash Chandra Pal Choudhury.	All other shares except share No. 1.	5,530 7 4 0	34 2 0 0
114	Kismut pergunnah Bajitpore.	Khetra Krista Bhongo and others.	2,124 4 7 0	Share No. 1=11a. 10g. 3k. 1kt. 6t. opened under section 10 in the name of Uttom Krista Bhongo and others.	Ditto ...	1,532 0 1 0	131 14 3 0
125	Kismut Baikari, pergunnah Baran.	Ganendra Kumar Ray Choudhury and others.	712 6 11 0	Share No. 1=12a. 15g. opened under section 10 in the name of Prasanna Kahi Ray Choudhury and others.	Ditto ...	567 11 6 0	63 5 4 1
	Kismut pergunnah Bhaluka.	Uzolla Bibi and others.	14,943 15 8 0	Share No. 1=18g. 3k. 4d. 6 15 opened under section 10 in the name of Meherulla Choudhury and others.	All other shares except Nos. 1, 11, and 18.	850 0 8 0	49 2 . .
127	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14,943 15 8 0	Share No. 11=1a. 18g. 11k. 16t.	Ditto ...	1,900 0 0 0	98 4 8 2
127	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14,943 15 8 0	Share No. 18=8g.—1—t.	Ditto ...	373 13 1 0	31 4 0 0
146	Kismut pergunnah Nyhattee.	Mohendra Nath Ray Choudhury and others.	5,290 8 4 0	Share No. 3=7a. 12g. opened under section 10 in the name of Tara Chandi Ghose and others.	All other shares except shares Nos. 3 and 5.	529 0 10 0	2 13 9 2
146	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5,290 8 4 0	Share No. 5=1a. 12g. opened under section 10 in the name of Tara Chandi Ghose and others.	Ditto ...	529 0 10 0	2 13 9 0
159	Kismut Ramdan-ga, pergunnah Shorpurajpur.	Ragendra Nath Ray Choudhury and others.	549 13 8 0	Share No. 1=4a. opened under section 10 in the name of Radha Bolhav Choudhury and others.	All other shares except share No. 1.	137 7 5 0	46 12 0 2
166	Kismut lot No 165, Asholi Rom-jannagore, Sunderbun.	Jadu Nath Ray Choudhury and others.	1,864 0 0 0	Entire estate ...	...	1,864 0 0 0	18 0 3 0
168	Kismut pergunnah Hillee.	Aftjal Rohman ...	527 12 3 0	Share No. 1=10a. 1g. 6k. opened under section 10 in the name of Khetter Mohun Ghose and others.	All other shares except share No. 1.	332 2 0 0	22 6 9 0

The Collector's Office, Khulna, the 10th May 1886.

W. M. CLAY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of March 1886:—

Number of mahal.	Names of mahal and pergunnah.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount in arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10	First-class permanently-settled estate Radha Kantabhaty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Breehurry Nundy and others Deduct 62½, 6k. 4c. of land belonging to Hajee Achhaluddu Mistry of Jamgram, of which the sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened.	624 11 11 27 8 0		
11	First-class permanently-settled estate Chhalal-pore, pergunnah Pandooah.	Balance due from Breehurry Nundy and others, for which no separate account has been opened ... Hamadul Huq and others Deduct 3a. 11g. 6k. 2k. share, belonging to Sidhika Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is ... Deduct 3a. 14g. 6k. 13k. belonging to Khodeja Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 2a. 10g. 2k. 2k. belonging to Tokiaton Nessa Bibi, the sudder jumma of which is ...	597 8 11 707 6 2 157 5 0 165 6 0 125 4 0	137 8 2	This portion of the estate will be sold for this arrear.
		And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Hamadul Huq and others on account of 5a. 17g. 1k. 2k. 3k., for which no separate account has been opened ...	447 15 0 259 7 2		
26	First-class permanently-settled estate Mahkapore, pergunnah Bagigori.	Jova Nunda Ray and others Of this estate 4a. 6g. 14k. share in mouzah Harpur and 8 annas in mouzals Nischindipore, Chandibati, Palasi, Paikpara and Gosa belonging to Gopi Kristo Mitter, the sudder jumma of which is ... And of which separate account has been opened.	10,595 3 8 1,655 8 0	30 4 0 0 3 0	Ditto ditto.
35	First-class permanently-settled estate Champahatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Ekitonmisa Bibi and others	591 2 2	86 10 3	
50	Ditto ditto	Sayed Mohammed Ally alias Mohammed Taha and others	606 7 2	49 10 5	
59	First-class permanently-settled estate Mahkaldibi, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sayed Abul Mazafer and others Deduct 4a. 11g. 3k. share belonging to Obhoy Churan Nundy, Sabut of Thakoor Salgram and Shib Thakoor, of which the sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 4a. 14g. and 5k. share belonging to Upendra Narain Nundy and others, of which the sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance 6a. 10g. and 2k. due from Syed Abul Mazafer and others And for which no separate account has been opened.	722 15 1 214 1 0 214 1 0 204 13 1		
81	First-class permanently-settled estate Sija, pergunnah Arsa.	Jogendra Nath Roy and others Of this 2a. 8g. share belonging to J. Mick, Manager and guardian of Upendra Chandra and Kiran Chandra Ray, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from the 13a. 4p. share belonging to Jogendranath Roy and others	1,459 8 1 248 4 0		
117	First-class permanently-settled estate Rajhat, pergunnah Khosulpore.	Jeebun Kristo Gossain and others Deduct 5 annas share of Ananda Moyi Debee, executrix to the estate of her minor son Rash Behary Roy, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 3a. 6g. 2k. and 2k. share belonging to Prosad Dass Gossain, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 3a. share out of 5a. 11g. share of the three mouzals kismut Noshipore, Baidohati, and Abhirambati belonging to Huro Chandra Banerjee, the sudder jumma of which is ...	1,241 4 1 726 0 3 226 14 1 151 4 1 82 3 0	342 0 7	Ditto ditto.
		And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Jeebun Kristo Gossain and others for which no separate account has been opened ... Parbati Charain Roy and others Deduct 1a. 15g. and 2k. share belonging to Binoda Debee, widow of late Dina Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 1a. 15g. 2k. and 2d. share of mouzah Gopalpore, belonging to Soorondra Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 1a. 15g. 2k. and 2d. share of mouzah Gopalpore, belonging to Mohendra Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 13g. share of the entire estate belonging to Jogendra Nath and Soore Bhuson Chatterjee whose sudder jumma is ...	400 5 2 265 11 1 2,108 8 9 234 15 0 35 11 0 35 11 0 90 10 0	29 3 0	Ditto ditto.
120	First-class permanently-settled estate Silampore, pergunnah Silampore.	Separate accounts of the above four shares have been opened. Balance due from Parbatty Churan Roy and others, for which no separate account has been opened ... Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver of the High Court to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De and others Deduct 4a. share belonging to Radica Prosad Gossain and others, the sudder jumma of which is ... And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De and others ... Mr. A. B. Miller Receiver to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De, and others ... Of this 6g. 7k. and 6k. share in mouzals kismut Beloo, Adan, Khosagore and Basoodchpore belonging to Bidhoo Bhuson and Lal Mohun Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened.	3105 15 0 1,711 9 9 2,908 0 4 743 0 0 2,226 0 6 740 9 5 16 0 0 578 9 0		
153	First-class permanently-settled estate Mullikhati, pergunnah Boro.	Of this 6g. 2k. 2k. share of the entire estate belonging to Matargini Bansi, executrix to her minor son Hari Das Bose, the sudder jumma of which is ... Sutudayal Banerjee and others ... Deduct 345 beghas of land belonging to Khetter Nath Sill as sabut on behalf of idol Naul Kissera Jio Taceor in mouzah Mchistikra, the revenue of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Sutudayal Banerjee and others. Of this no separate account has been opened ...	12 1 0 561 3 2 123 1 0 728 2 3	2 13 0	Ditto ditto.
159	First-class permanently-settled estate Chatra Badav, pergunnah Boro.				
179	First-class permanently-settled estate Boro Monirampore, pergunnah Boro.				
191	First-class permanently-settled estate Haripur Ayma, pergunnah Chowmoha.				

Number of mehal.	Names of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount in arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3034	Permanently-settled estate Sooltanpore Chur, Patmahal.	Amrita Lal Sen Deduct 12a. share belonging to Amrita Lal Sen, whose sudder jumma is ... And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from the 4a. share belonging to Amrita Lal Sen, whose sudder jumma is ... And of which no separate account has been opened.	938 4 0 703 10 0 234 10 0	74 13 6	This portion of the estate will be sold for this arrear.
3541	Permanently-settled estate Kharsarai, pergunnah Boro.	Ramdayal Banerjee and others ... 8 annas share belonging to Mohalukhi Dass, executrix to her minor son Jogendroo Roy and others, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. 8 annas share belonging to Ram Dayal Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which no separate account has been opened.	Rent— 1,298 10 9 Road fund— 12 15 9 1,311 10 6 Rent— 649 5 4½ Road fund— 6 7 10½ 655 13 3 Rent— 649 5 4½ Road fund— 6 7 10½ 655 13 3	Road fund— 6 7 10½ Rent— 101 13 6 Road fund— 6 7 10½	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
3571	First-class permanently-settled estate Mowri, pergunnah Arsa.	Dino Nath Koondoo Chowdhry and others ...	10,831 13 11	25 7 10	
3573	First-class permanently-settled estate Mullikpore, pergunnah Singhor.	Mothoora Nath Babu and others ...	8,230 8 2	306 7 3	
3591	First-class permanently-settled estate Sethpore, pergunnah Amcerabad.	Haro Soondari Debi and others Deduct 2a. 13g. 1k. 1k. share belonging to Nobo Chunder Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 5a. 6g. 2k. 2k. share belonging to Sutto Dayal Banerjee and others, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 2a. 13g. 1k. 1k. share belonging to Rajkristo Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... The total of the above three shares amounts to 10a. 13g. 1k. and 1k. whose sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from 5a. 6g. 2k. 2k. share belonging to Haro-soondari Debi and others, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which no separate account has been opened. Sutto Dayal Banerji and others Deduct 5 annas share belonging to Brojo Nath Sreemasi, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 2a. 10g. share belonging to Gopal Chandra Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is ... The total of the above two shares is 7a. 10g. whose sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from 8a. 10g. share belonging to Sutto Dayal Banerjee and others, whose sudder jumma is ... And for which no separate account has been opened.	575 13 11 96 0 0 191 15 0 90 0 0 393 15 0 191 14 11 726 18 1k. 227 0 0 113 8 0 340 8 0 385 12 8 1k.	7 7 8	Ditto ditto.
3593	Permanently-settled chur Howrah.			32 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Hooghly Collectorate, the 14th May 1886.

RADHA SYAM SINHA DE, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886, 28th being Sunday:—

Towji number.	Number in register A.	Number in this mehal register.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
200	1836	.....	5a. 8g. 2c. kismat, pergunnah Sackdi.	Synd Hason Ali Chowdry ...	2,024 1 0	447 2 4 Due up to March 1292 B.S.	
1079	167	22	Baluaka di Jowar, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Sreemati Manickya Mulla alias Tara Soondari, Durgat Ali Bepari and others.	1,888 0 0	618 0 0 Due (q.e. b.) January 1886.	This mehal has been settled for one year (1280) with the taluqdars.
1020	612	206	Goshalpur chur No. 218, pergunnah Sarail, decreed under Regulation 2 of 1819.	Baboo Bogolonanda Mukerjee, manager of the estate, Baboo Ashutosh Nath Roy, minor, Baboo Ananda Mohun Burdhan and others.	305 0 0	25 4 2	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1298 to 1304 with the maliks.
1025	1297	241	Nogurekandi chur No. 211, pergunnah Uttar Shahapur, decreed under Regulation 2 of 1819.	Hari Mohan Roy Chowdry and others	712 0 6	194 7 0	Ditto for one year (1280) with ditto.
1006	189	73	Jowar Tamtaputia, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Govind Chandra Das, Mohesh Chandra Das and others.	2,293 0 0	716 9 9	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 with the taluqdars.
1008	189	73	Tinchetta Jowar, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Durga Charan Das Mojumdar and others.	603 12 3	207 6 9	This mehal has been settled as a meadi taluq, patni taluq, for 18 years from 1287 to 1304.
1003	189	23	Mowjah Daiara Chari-para, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Kali Das Bhadra and others ...	1,451 1 3	455 6 10	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 as meadi patni taluq.

Tipperah Collectorate, the 20th May 1886.

T. S. JONES, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886 :—

Serial number.	Towji number of estate.	Names of mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Arrears of revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	1	Pergunnah Bikrampur, Mudafat Raj Krishna Ray.	Baikanta Mohon Pal	611 4 0	103 2 1½	The revenue share will be sold.
		Ditto, hisya 2 annas 16 gundas.	Mukunda Lall Pal Choudhury and others.	213 15 1	.....
		Ditto, hisya 1 anna 8 gundas.	Kali Krishna Pal Choudhury	106 15 6½	.....
		Ditto, hisya 1 anna 8 gundas.	Ram Krishna Pal Choudhury	106 15 6½	.....
		Ditto, hisya 2 annas 8 gundas.	Soshi Mohun Pal Choudhury and others.	183 6 2	.....
				1,223 8 4	103 2 1½	
2	230	Pergunnah Rajnagore, Mudafat, hisya Nilmoni Sen, chakla Nurpur, Ram Chandra Das.	Kumoodini Kanta Banerji and others ...	1,043 4 ¾	112 12 4½	
		Ditto, 12 annas share of kismat Nundonkolah and Naoparah.	Mahomed Shurat Khan and others ...	48 12 0	.....
		Ditto, kismat Hajigson ...	Anna Purna Dasya and others ...	30 14 11	.. ..
				1,120 15 2½	112 12 4½	
	562	Shahar Chandinah, with peakosh Chandinah.	Protap Chandra Das and others ...	664 8 2	240 0 7	
		Ditto, hisya 10 annas 8 gundas.	Mohini Mohun Das	1,264 2 6	.. ..
				1,884 10 8	240 0 7	
4	8433	Gor chur, Krok chur within chur Bhedar.	Ram Chandra Byasack and others ...	865 0 0	222 0 0	
5	8640	Tuppeh Amirabad	Abhoy Chandra Das and others ...	760 4 1½	5 6 11	Entire estate will be sold.
6	9030	Kismat Kumarhati and two other churs near it within chur Krishna-parah.	Kumar Rajendra Narain Ray Choudhury and others.	619 9 0	498 7 2	Ditto ditto.
7	9084	Kismat Hargusi within chur Jalua Kamta.	Rash Behari Ray and others	1,394 0 0	811 0 0	Ditto ditto.
8	9271	Kismat Chandra Raahura appertaining to chur Modon Sankar.	Baroda Kapta Banerji and others ...	909 0 0	38 3 0	Ditto ditto.
9	9630	Pergunnah Rajnagore, howlah Pitamber Sen, joar Belashpur, hisya 7 annas.	Pyari Mohun Ray and others	236 4 4½	2 4 5½	The residue share and the 12 annas under separate account will be sold.
		Ditto, hisya 12 annas ...	Ditto ditto	708 12 0½	6 0 0½	
				945 0 0	8 4 6	
10	10607	Pergunnah Berohunpur, tuppeh Sheto.	Bishoo Nath Sana and others	816 12 0	128 11 0	The entire estate will be sold.

F. WYER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886 :—

I.—Permanently-settled estates.

Towji number.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears for which to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
633	Sondia Diha, pergunnah Bullia.	Nemdhari Singh and others.	634 7 0	65 5 0	The ijmal mehal (sudder jumma of which is Rs. 125-15) will be sold.
833	Khutaha, pergunnah Mulki.	Direpal Singh and others.	800 6 0	6 8 0	The separate 3a. 2d. 16c. 5b. and 10ph. share of Gopal Singh and others (sudder jumma of which is Rs. 155-4) will be sold.
1073	Baikunthpur Khunjehapur, pergunnah Bhuseadi.	Ramrup Singh and others.	1,193 3 0	87 0 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1370	Mahinathnagar, pergunnah Farkia.	Narsingh Prasad and others.	793 14 0	329 14 0	Ditto ditto.
4431	Deera - Gangbarar Monohurpur Belpura Mirzapur kamalia Mulhipur, pergunnah Mulki.	Ganga Prasad and others.	1,083 0 0	48 0 0	The separate 4 annas share of Ganga Prasad and others will be sold.
5333	Kumbbi, pergunnah Bhuseadi.	Jagdipnarain Singh and others.	905 8 0	167 8 0	The entire estate will be sold.

Monghyr Collectorate, the 6th May 1886.

H. MOSLEY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of June 1886 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

Town number.	Name of mahal.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
12	Zemindary share 1 anna, pergunnah Attia, with the exception of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Shib Sanker Bhattacharji, N. Babuli Chowdhury and others.	702 13 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 465 11 8 247 1 4	12 2 2	Joint share to be sold.
26	Zemindary pergunnah Barabazoo, joint share, exclusive of the separate accounts opened.	Amirannessa Khatoon and others.	9,853 2 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 5,384 1 0 4,469 1 0	832 1 0	Ditto ditto.
26	Ditto separate account opened, 6 annas 8 gundas.	Khafeh Enayetullah Chowdhury.	3,941 4 0	807 0 0	This separate share to be sold.
66	Zemindary pergunnah Hosheushahi, with the exception of the separate accounts opened.	Deno Nath Chakravarty Chowdhury and others.	45,457 15 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 16,468 14 0 28,989 1 0	808 2 0	Joint share to be sold.
85	Taluk Mohamed Ekbal, Tuppeh Ron Bhowal Joar Bormi, with the exception of the separate accounts opened.	Sridhor Acherjee Chowdhury and others.	2,395 1 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 1,296 10 3 1,098 6 9	11 15 0	Ditto ditto.
98	Zemindary pergunnah Nasiryial, hissa 44 annas, with Rajabeta taluka exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1876.	Prasanna Coomar Chowdhury, Ram Kumar Chowdhury and others.	7,197 10 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 4,856 11 0 2,340 15 0	620 12 0	Ditto ditto.
116	Taluk Newaj Ah, hissa 8 annas, tuppeh Ron Bhowal, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1876.	Raja Surja Kanth Acherjee Chowdhury.	2,638 15 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 1,894 8 0 754 7 0	82 8 0	Ditto ditto.
124	Payendebar, hissa 13a. 6g. 2c. 2k., tuppeh Hazradi, exclusive of separate accounts opened under section 70, Act VII of 1876.	Sheranjonesa Bibee and others.	1,706 2 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 402 6 0 1,304 12 0	9 4 0	Ditto ditto.
144	Zemindary pergunnah Sherpur, hissa 1a. 15g. exclusive of the separate accounts opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859.	Srimutty Chowdhurani and others.	2,643 8 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 642 0 0 2,001 8 0	74 6 0	Ditto ditto.
2129	Taluk Krishna Ram Dutta, Tuppeh Hazradi, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Mothura Nath Chakravarty.	1,805 5 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 1,265 7 7 539 13 5	65 0 5	Ditto ditto.
2129	Taluk Krishnaram Dutta, tuppeh Hazradi, Separate accounts opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, 2a. 10g.	Ramkishore Ganguli ...	250 13 0	63 4 0	Separated share to be sold.
2129	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Bisweswary Dasia ...	250 13 0	63 4 0	Ditto ditto.
Second class estates.					
4965	Chur Mokabla Jabelkhana, pergunnah Alap-singh, joint-share, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Ishankishore Acharjee Chowdhury.	2,474 0 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 2,001 12 0 473 4 0	120 6 0	Joint share to be sold.
4965	Ditto separate account opened under Act XI of 1859, hissa 1a. 2g. 2kt. 2d.	Raja Surja Kant Acharjee Chowdhury.	648 2 0	163 12 0	This separated share to be sold.
4965	Ditto ditto, hissa 13a. 1k. 1kt.	Hora Sundory Debis ...	105 1 0	1 14 0	Ditto ditto.
5045	Bilchholonai, pergunnah Alap-sing, joint share, exclusive of the separate accounts, opened.	Kashi Kishore Roy Chowdhury and others.	553 0 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 4 13 0 553 3 0	24 13 8	Joint share to be sold.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Moorshedabad, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of the district on Saturday, the 19th June 1886, corresponding with 6th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due up to Phalgun 1292 B.S.

Serial number.	Class of mehal.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1(a)	1st class	6	Kismut Debi Kashipur, pergunnah Sherpur.	Kristo Kishor Sen, Girish Chunder Sen, Ganga Narayan Sen, Kulada Prosad Sen, Gopaswar Sen, Lalit Mohan Sen, Bydya Nath Sen, Luchman Sen, Gour Das Sen, Mukunda Lal Sen, Bepin Behari Sen, Nabin Behari Sen, Bhugaban Chandra Sen, Bouwari Lal Sen, Dina Bhandu Sen, Brojeswar Dasya, Gonesh Chandra Sen.	3,200 7 11 Police 24 7 10 3,224 15 9	1,108 11 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
1(b)	Ditto ...	9	Kismat pergunnah Kashipur, pergunnah Kashipur.	Radha Ballab Rai, Shama Charan Bhattacha, Prasanna Chandra Rai, Srinath Choudhuri, Radha Charan and Kristo Charan Banerjee, Joy Kristo Adhikari, Rama Prosad Hajari, Narain Prosad Chackerbuty, executor to the estate of late Radha Charan Sen, Chundermukhi Dasya, executor to the estate of late Protap Chunder Das, Gopi Sundari Dasya.	8,074 3 0	0 13 2	In this estate only 14s. 2k. share of Ram Prosad Hajari, at a sudder jumma of Rs. 406-15-3, of which a separate account has been opened, will be sold.
2	Ditto ...	30	Kismut Kodla Kobi Chunderpur, pergunnah Dayanagar.	Chandra Mohun Debya, mother of Hari Prosad, Nriehingha Prosad, Jagar Nath Prosad Boy minor, Probhabati Dasya, mother and guardian of Kristo Prosad Ray.	1,195 3 0	235 15 10	In this estate only 8s. share of Probhabati Dasya, mother and guardian of Kristo Prosad Ray, at a sudder jumma of Rs. 397-9-6, will be sold.
3	Ditto ...	179	Kismut pergunnah Das Hazari, pergunnah Das Hazari.	Bandi Neshu Bibi, Sarbeswar Chowdhuri, Gaya Sundari, Mukta Keshi Dasya, Kristo Sundari Dasya.	1,323 4 9	43 10 3	In this estate only 2s. 13g. 1k. 1kt. of Kristo Sundari Dasya, at a sudder jumma of Rs. 220-8-9, of which a separate account has been opened, will be sold.
4	Ditto ...	273	Kismut pergunnah Barbak Shingha, pergunnah Barbak Sing.	Radha Binod, Jagat Mohun, Mana Mohun, Beni Madhab, Hira Lal, Baman Das, Madhab Chandra, Moti Lal Choudhuri, Haradhan Goswami, Chota Gadu Mani Debya, Rama Nriehingha Mustul, Hanimali, Kala Chand, Pari Mohun, Ram Gopal Chowdhuri, Champak Lata Debya, Kristo Kisor, Gobinda Lal, Bishnu Lal, Srinarayan Srikrishna Chowdhuri, Akleswari Debya, mother and guardian of Haridash and Tulshi Ram Chowdhuri minors, Rajendra Chandra, Shubantla, Chidam Lal Chowdhuri, Chandra Mukhi Debya, and Kaupria Debya, mother and guardian of Jonarion Harayram Chowdhuri minors, Monmohun Debya, Mohananda Banerjee, Brojo Lal Chowdhuri, Gopisundari Dabi, Gopimohun Chowdhuri, Ellokeshi Bamasundari Debya, Kalidas Chowdhuri, Radhaballab Das, Jodu Nath Banerjee, Hari Lal Chowdhuri, Rajes Bibi, Azizun Nissa Bibi, Jawar Rohman, Bandi Bibi, Golap Debya, Rajendra Lal Chowdhuri.	2,105 6 1	73 2 5	In this estate the joint share of Kristohishore Chowdhuri of 11s. 6s. 5gd. 1kt., of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 1,467-6-8, will be sold.
5	Ditto ...	356	Kismut pergunnah Moholundi, pergunnah Moholundi.	Mohendro Narain Chowdhuri, Shib Chunder Chowdhuri, Harudhon Chowdhuri, Chunderkant Chowdhuri, Luckheswari Debya, Lalmoni Debya.	705 2 9	28 7 11	In this estate the joint share of Mohendro Narain Chowdhuri and others, 14s. 9s. 1k. of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 7-19-7, will be sold.
6	Ditto ...	386	Kismut taraf Matiapara, pergunnah Moholundi.	Ananda Kanta Bhattacharjee, Ramlal Bhattacharjee, Brojolal Banerjee.	1,389 5 9	185 10 3	The entire estate will be sold.
7	Ditto ...	403	Kismut mouza Rajbari, pergunnah Behorole.	Kumar Rockmini Bullay Rai, Shebaith of Brindabanbehari Deb Thakoor.	2,378 5 5	1,176 8 8	Ditto ditto.
8	Ditto ...	540	Kismut mouza Emadipore, pergunnah Kulbaria.	Kaminisundari Das, manager of Torongoni, alias Lutunoni Dasya, Kailash Nath Sing Rai, Poresa Nath, Sing Rai, Surup Lal Chowdhury, Chunder Mohun Chowdhury, Mukta-keshi Chowdhuri, Poresa Nath Chowdhuri, Haradhan Chowdhuri, mother and guardian of Satya Charan and Dusruth Rai Chowdhuri, minors, Woomesh Chunder Mitter, Chinmoye Das, mother and guardian of Promotho Nath and Monmotho Nath and Suruth Nath Bose, Patan Mon Chowdhuri, Roghoo Nath Mustafi, Lolit Mohun Rai Chowdhuri, Kamin Kumar Chowdhuri, Mon Mohun Chowdhuri, Prem Lal Shaha.	1,061 10 2	8 15 0	In this estate the joint share of Monmohun Chowdhuri and others 11s. 10s., of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 763-0-9, will be sold.
9	2nd class	558	Kismut Chur Gota, pergunnah Somakhani.	Tripura Sundari Debya, mother and guardian of Debendro Narain Rai, minor, Ram Lal Rai, Rameswar Rai, Sita Nath Rai.	737 5 0	136 10 0	The entire estate will be sold.
	1st class	2784	Kismut Debi Govindpore, pergunnah Sherpore.	Mahomed Abdul Sobhan Sheikh Abdulla, Sheikh Abdul Rauf, Sheikh Abdul Bashed Mahomed, Sheikh Samirulla, Sheikh Nasirulla, Sheikh Abdul Monaf, Sheikh Abdul Gafoor, Azamatunnissa alias Allarakha Bibi, Mahomadatum nissa Bibi, Habibor Rohman.	1,548 9 11 Police— 11 13 7 1,560 7 6	155 14 9	In this estate Sheikh Abdulla and others 4s. 13s. 2k. share, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 155-2-2, of which a separate account has been opened, will be sold.

Serial number.	Class of mahal.	Towji number.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
11	1st class	2742	Kismut taraf Gungapur, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Soyloja Sundari Burmonya and Modhu Sundari Burmonya.	Rs. A. P. 793 5 0	Rs. A. P. 3 15 6	In this estate the 8a. share of Soyloja Sundari, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 396-10-6, will be sold.
12	Ditto	2742	Kismut taraf Gungapur, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Soyloja Sundari Burmonya and Modhu Sundari Burmonya.	793 5 0	3 15 5	In this estate the 8a. share of Modhu Sundari Burmonya, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 396-10-6, will be sold.
13	Ditto	2743	Kismut taraf Bhandardoh, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Srikrishto Shaha Chowdhury, Jodu Kristo, Shib Krishto Kali Krishto Shaha Chowdhury.	3,416 12 1 Road Fund— 34 2 8	34 1 4	The entire estate will be sold.
				Total	3,450 14 9		
14	Ditto	2749	Kismut Gowripur, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Luckhiawari Dasys, Kumar Krishto, Lal Krishto Shaha Chowdhuries.	1,288 7 3 Road Fund— 12 15 9	12 15 0	Ditto ditto.
				Total	1,311 7 0		
15	Ditto	2751	Kismut taraf Ananungunge, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Modhu Sudun Chuckerbutty	1,088 8 2 Road Fund— 10 10 8	Revenue— 861 15 10 Road cess— 10 10 8	Ditto ditto.
				Total	1,077 0 10	872 10 6	
16	Ditto	2779	Kismut taraf Kanaipara, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,349 9 5 Road Fund— 13 8 0	Revenue— 812 15 11 Road Fund— 13 8 0	Ditto ditto.
				Total	1,363 1 5	826 7 11	
17	Ditto	2785	Kismut taraf Hajikunge, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Pachoo Ram Mundle	656 6 3 Road Fund— 6 9 0	6 6 2	Ditto ditto.
				Total	662 15 3		
18	Ditto	2786	Kismut taraf Ram Chudderpore, pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Sharoda Sundari Debys	1,017 15 7 Road Fund— 10 3 0	10 1 3	Ditto ditto.
				Total	1,028 2 7		

The 10th May 1886.

J. ANDERSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, Act II (B.C.) of 1871, and section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned dependent tenures in the Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of June 1886, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, 25th day of February 1886:—

Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal.

Number on taluk register No. 1.	Number of dependent tenure.	Name of dependent tenure with its situation.	Annual rent.	Cesses.	AMOUNT OF ARREAR FOR WHICH THE TENURE WILL BE SOLD.		
					Rent.	Cess.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35	1311	Thana Teknaf, mouzah Lengurbil, taluk Thow Chowdrya	738 0 0	44 10 0	400 0 0	14 14 0	414 14 0
44	1361	Thana Teknaf, mouzah Teknaf, taluk Thow Chowdrya.	1,217 0 0	51 14 6	613 0 0	18 4 6	631 4 6
72	40	Thana Ramoo, mouzah Paltly, taluk Gouri-sanker Boida Nath.	1,491 4 9	223 1 6	358 0 0	74 5 6	632 5 6
280	274	Thana Chakaria, mouzah Bheola, taluk Bibi Sprak.	757 10 0	96 7 0	284 0 0	32 2 0	316 2 0

Chittagong Collectorate, the 3rd May 1886.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furreedpore, will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office on Friday, the 25th June 1886, corresponding with 12th Ashar 1293 B.S., for the recovery of arrears of revenue which were due on the 28th March 1886:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled estates.

Towji number.	Name of Estate.	Name of proprietor.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3555	Taluk Ratnagar Pal, pergunnah Nararat Shahi.	Radhika. Prosad, Satya Charan Ghosh and others.	2,559 13 8	82 13 10	Permanently-settled estate. The entire estate will be sold.
4054	Taluk Golok Chundra Roy, pergunnah Gunaganandi.	Abhey Chundra Chundra, Kumar Das and others.	1,093 6 3	11 5 9	Ditto.
6304	Modan Sankar Sankranta, Khagotia, pergunnah Nasti.	Srinath, Janaki Nath, and Sita Nath Roy and others.	1,242 11 7	308 11 5	Ditto.

Furreedpore Collectorate, the 15th May 1886.

F. H. BARROW, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Mozufferpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 3rd day of July 1886, corresponding with the 17th day of *Asarh* 1293 *Fusli*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 9th day of March 1886:—

Serial number.	Town number.	Estate and pergunnah.	Government revenue of the estate.	Share for sale, with names of registered proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of share.	Amount of arrears due.	Share or shares to be exempted, the number of such shares, their gross amount, with name of proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of them.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	261	Ibrahimpore, pergunnah Barail.	535 0 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Raja Hurbullubh Narayan Singh, will be sold.	167 3 0	
2	921	Bazidpur Doulat, pergunnah Bupra Champaran.	4,450 12 3	11a. 13g. 1k. 2d. 5r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 4,083-15-8, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Baboo Mohesbdat Singh and others, will be sold.	734 12 1	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. 6g. 3c. 1k. 13r. share with its Government revenue Rs. 366-12-7, belonging to Mussamut Pancho Kuar, Said Lutfali Khan and others.
3	631	Bisahi, ditto.	508 0 1	4a. 7g. 2c. 2k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 138-3, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	38 10 9	
	931	Ditto	.....	11a. 12g. 1c. 1k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 368-7-1, belonging to Shammundun Singh himself and guardian of Baboo Rammundun Singh, Baboo Rajnundun Singh and others, will be sold.	66 11 3	
4	996	Chiknouta, pergunnah ditto.	3,311 4 10	2a. 15g. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 680-11-5, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	160 3 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 2g. 2c. 1k. share of this estate, with its Government revenue Rs. 28-11-9, belonging to Ram Gulam Singh.
	996	Ditto	.....	13a. 2g. 1c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 2,714-13-0 belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Baboo Deo Nundun Singh Bahadur and others will be sold.	552 6 0	
5	1046	Rasulpur Pitonja, pergunnah ditto.	698 10 8	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 262, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	73 6 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 430-10-8, belonging to Raja Shewraj Nundun Singh Bahadur, Rajkumar Babu Deo Nundun Singh and others.
6	1096	Madhopur Balbhudder, pergunnah ditto.	506 10 8	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 193, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	53 5 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 316-10-9, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh, Deo Nundun Singh and others.
7	1143	Hurnahi, ditto.	961 5 4	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 360-8-6, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	101 6 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 600-12-10, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Deo Nundun Singh and others.
8	1270	Aktarpore Kanti, tuppah Bhutsala.	1,625 13 4	4a. 13g. 3c. 2k. 5r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 477-2-7, belonging to Tiluk Dhari Sahi, Harakh Nath Sahi and others, will be sold.	48 10 4	4a. 7g. 2c. 3r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 454-12-7, belonging to Thakur Prosad Sahi, Narasing Narayan Sahi and others, will be excluded from such sale.
...	1270	Ditto	.....	6a. 16g. 2c. 2d. 12r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 693-14-2, belonging to Jadu Singh, Abhai Sahi and others, will be sold.	32 5 3	
9	1684	Bungra, pergunnah Gadeh Sand.	561 14 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Tiluk Dhari Singh, Rachpal Singh and others, will be sold.	40 2 6	
10	2487	Poura Midan Singh, chukla Gajoul, pergunnah Bisara.	513 13 7	1a. 3g. 3c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 34, belonging to Mulkhori Singh, will be sold.	2 1 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. 7g. 2c. 2k. 2d. share with its Government revenue Rs. 237-12, belonging to Rambugwan Singh, Dirgpal Singh and others.
...	2467	Ditto	.....	7a. 8g. 2c. 1d. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 238-1-7, belonging to Ramzulum Singh, Purneshwar Singh and others, will be sold.	37 14 3	
11	2707	Mokundpur Singhara, pergunnah ditto.	1,974 0 9	2a. 1a. 1c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 353-10-4, belonging to Mohamad Hasan and Amir Hasan Khan, will be sold.	69 5 10	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. 18g. 3c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 1,720-6-5, belonging to Raj Narayan Singh, Hem Narayan Singh and others.
12	3478	Shahbazar Mutaluka Ufroul, pergunnah Hajeepur.	1,435 7 9	3a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 269-12-1, belonging to Siram Singh, Lalbansi Singh and others, will be sold.	22 12 1	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 1,168-11-7, belonging to Ghau Seem Singh, Debi Prosad and others.
13	3497	Biddapur, pergunnah ditto.	1,013 10 6	The entire mehal, belonging to Keshobhari Singh and Lalbhar Singh, will be sold.	163 10 7	
	3531	Judauranpur, pergunnah ditto.	719 10 7	1a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 44-15-8, belonging to Harbanas Singh, will be sold.	11 11 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 8a. 13g. 1k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 344-8-5, belonging to Ram Charan Singh, Jadunundun Singh and others.

Serial number.	Towji number.	Estate and pergunnah.	Government revenue of the estate.	Share for sale, with names of registered proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of share.	Amount of arrears due.	Share or shares to be exempted, the number of such shares, their gross amount, with name of proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of them.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
	3528	Judauranpur, pergunnah Hajepur.	.....	13g. 1c. 1k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 28-15-9, belonging to Shewraj Singh, will be sold.	9 3 7	
	.....	.....	.....	1a. 6g. 2c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 50-15-6, belonging to Chitter Sen Singh, will be sold.	16 9 9	
	.....	.....	.....	1a. 6g. 3c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 60-12, belonging to Palat Kuar, will be sold.	1 13 3	
	.....	.....	.....	4a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 179-4-3, belonging to Upnet Narayan, will be sold.	49 8 11	
15	3534	Jusrampur Balia, pergunnah ditto.	735 10 11	4a. 10g. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 203-2-8, belonging to Badri Choudhri, Janki Singh and others, will be sold.	22 7 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 11a. 10g. share with its Government revenue Rs. 627-8-3, belonging to Dursan Rai, Nounidh Rai and others.
16	3598	Shahpur Kuatpur, pergunnah ditto.	506 10 8	7a. 19g. 2c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 252-4-7, belonging to Ram Sahai Singh and others, will be sold.	22 13 6	The estate is to be sold excluding 8a. 1c. 1k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 254-8-1, belonging to Ramdhan Singh, Gobindjha and others.
17	3617	Gobindpore Gokhula, pergunnah ditto.	836 6 11	2a. 5g. 2c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 119-4-3, belonging to Mussamut Jamuna Kuar, mother and guardian of Jittu Lal, Hirdai Nath Narayan and others, will be sold.	24 1 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 12a. 14g. 2c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 652-2-4, belonging to Ram-bax Singh, Nundun Lal and others.
	3617	Ditto	.....	1a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 65, belonging to Dwarka Prasad, will be sold.	36 9 0	
18	3638	Maniarpore, pergunnah ditto.	782 0 3	10a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 488-11, belonging to Raghoobansi Singh, will be sold.	83 10 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 6a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 203-5-3, belonging to Fateh Narayan Sing, Bataso Kuar and others.
19	6867	Basadh, Ratti, pergunnah	966 2 3	The entire mehal, belonging to Bachoo Singh, Chundi Lal Singh and others, will be sold.	21 0 8	
20	6884	Jaserpur, pergunnah ditto.	982 13 4	4a. 16g. 3c. 1k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 201, belonging to Ambika Krossad, will be sold.	18 8 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 11a. 3g. 2k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 671-13-4, belonging to Dwarka Prasad, Mussamut Juddo Kuar, mother and guardian of Bindari Prasad and others.
21	7520	Kurnoti, Saraisa, pergunnah	1,404 1 1	8a. 12g. 1c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 755-2, belonging to Durga Singh, will be sold.	61 1 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 7a. 7g. 3c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 649-15-1, belonging to Wazir Singh, Gouri Sanker Singh and others.
22	7778	Ganipur, pergunnah ditto.	507 0 4	The entire mehal, belonging to Baboo Mohinder Narayan Singh, will be sold.	6 12 4	
23	8375	Sirhooli, pergunnah	537 9 2	The entire mehal, belonging to Mussamut Avadh Kuar, will be sold.	95 0 10	
24	8377	Ditto	1,075 2 5	The entire mehal, belonging to Sarab Narayan Singh, will be sold.	103 0 0	
25	9219	Perhari, pergunnah Barail.	509 6 0	13a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 382-1-6, belonging to Gopal Lal, Mohosh Lal and others, will be sold.	21 8 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 4a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 127-4-6 belonging to Durga Sahai.
26	9462	Erazi Nohrar Bungra, pergunnah Gudah-sand	966 12 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Baboo Debi Dat Singh, Babu Palak Dhari Singh and others, will be sold.	32 8 6	
27	9. 91	Chandi Sarai, chukla Gurjaul, pergunnah Hisara.	525 1 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Mohamad Hosan Khan, Mohamad Anir Hosan Khan and others, will be sold.	131 1 0	
28	10018	Bisunpur Parsi, pergunnah ditto.	8,607 10 11	The entire mehal, belonging to Babu Jamuna Prasad Sukul, Baboo Moti Prasad Sukul and others, will be sold.	2,658 10 4	
29	10374	Nouhrar Terahrasia, pergunnah Hajepur.	837 12 3	The entire mehal, belonging to Dhanuk Dhari Prasad, will be sold.	339 5 9	
30	10809	Bhugwanpur, pergunnah Nizamudinpur Bungra.	1,814 5 6	The entire mehal, belonging to Mussamut Avadh Kuar and Babu Sant Prasad Narayan Singh and others, will be sold.	123 12 5	
31	11174	Barhampur Khutabi, pergunnah Ratti.	1,085 14 9	3g. 3c. 2k. 1d. 11r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 13-7, belonging to Ramsaran Singh, will be sold.	8 2 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. 5g. 2c. 3r. share with its Government revenue Rs. 595-11-3, belonging to SaduSada Kuar and others.
...	11174	Ditto	.....	2a. 10g. 2c. 1d. 2r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 176-12-6, belonging to Nund Keshwar Singh, Ram Lal and others, will be sold.	167 14 1	
32	11884	Rampur Karari Barari, pergunnah Hajepur.	856 0 0	2a. 5g. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 120-6, belonging to Ajodha Singh, will be sold.	37 9 4	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. 15g. share with its Government revenue Rs. 735-10, belonging to Bhugdeo Narayan, Surat Kuar and others.
33	11920	Sukhharpur, pergunnah ditto.	1,478 13 3	14a. 9g. 2c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 1,337-10, belonging to Mohabir Dubey, Sajewan Debey and others, will be sold.	93 15 7	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. 10g. 2c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 141-3-3, belonging to Lalji Sahoo, Hit Lal Singh and others.
34	11927	Chukki Sohagpur, pergunnah Ratti.	3,443 2 8	The entire mehal, belonging to Lalji Sah and others, will be sold.	636 12 4	

Dated Mozufferpore, the 20th May 1886.

T. NORMAN, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Nuddoa, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at that district on the 30th June 1886, corresponding with Wednesday, the 17th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886 :—

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
23	Belgong, pergunnah Belgong.	Mandakini Dasi, Chandra Mohan Ghose Chowdhuri, Hira Lal Shaha, Tara Chand Ghose Choudhuri himself and guardian of Arunodoy Ghose Choudhuri, Sree Nath Ghose Choudhuri, Dwark Nath Ghose Choudhuri, Benowari Lal Ghose Choudhuri, Nabeen Chandra Ghose Choudhuri, Nistaran Dasya, mother and guardian of Kali Das, Kali Bhuan and Kali Prasanno Ghose Choudhuri, minors, Krishna Dhan Ghose Choudhuri, Kukulmoni Bromhonyas and Bhoyan Kari Bromhonyas and Janaki Nath Roy, managers and guardians of Jotendra Nath Roy, Atal Behari Pal, Modan Mohan Pal Choudhuri, Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benowari Lal Pal, minor, Mohesh Chandra Pal, Sasimoni Dasi, guardian on behalf of Brojo Gopal Pal, Madhu Moni Dasya, Mothura Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sree Nath Pal Choudhuri, Siv Chandra Pal Choudhuri himself and guardian and Sunayani Dasya herself and guardian on behalf of Suresh Chandra, Dhana Krishna, and Laht Mohan Pal Choudhuri, minors, and Hira Lal Pal, Krishna Behari Ghose Choudhuri, and Deoraj Ghose Choudhuri.	6,051 3 8 Police 73 11 11	35 11 6	The entire estate will be sold.
117	Dihi Chandi, pergunnah Pajmour.	Raj Lakmi Dasi, mother and guardian of minors Suresh Chandra Mullick, Sarat Chandra Mullick, Akhoy Chandra Mullick, and Satish Chandra Mullick, Chandra Nath Mullick, Anath Nath Deb, Kasmonnenessa Bibi, Surendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Nogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Jogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Jogesh Chandra Pal Choudhuri, Jogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, and Muthu Mati Dasi, guardian on behalf of Satish Chandra alias Paunchu Pal Choudhuri, Surendra Nath Pal Choudhuri and Siva Mohini Dasi, guardians on behalf of Ganendra Nath, Harendra Nath, Hemendra Nath, and Bipendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sarat Chandra Dey Choudhuri himself and guardian and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Deb Mukerjee and Harijiban Pramanick, guardians on behalf of minors Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Purna Chandra Dey Choudhuri.	10,218 2 8 Police 129 2 4	110 12 3	The share amounting to 5a. 5g. 3k. 10l., bearing towji No. 117-0, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,447-13-6, and police Rs. 10-0-4, belonging to Raj Lakmi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra Mullick, Sarat Chandra Mullick, Akhoy Chandra Mullick, and Satish Chandra Mullick, minors, Chandra Nath Mullick, Anath Nath Deb, and Kasmonnenessa Bibi, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 110-12-3.
			.....	1,156 15 4	The share amounting to 5a. 14g. 3k. 10l., bearing a towji No. 117-22 with a sudder jumma of Rs. 3,975-3-10, and police Rs. 45-9-6, belonging to Sarat Chandra Dey Choudhuri himself and guardian and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Deb Mukerji, and Harijiban Pramanick guardians on behalf of minors Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Purna Chandra Dey Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 1,156-15-4.
159	Dehogran, pergunnah Khosulpore.	Krishna Nath Roy, Saroda Prosad Bosu Mullick, Annada Prosad Bosu Mullick, Boroda Prosad Bosu Mullick himself and guardian on behalf of minors Avilas Prosad Bosu Mullick and Kumed Prosad Bosu Mullick, Soudamini Dasi, Umesh Chandra Chatterjee, guardian on behalf of minors Mohini Mohan and Romini Mohan Mukerjee, Kumudini Dasya, mother and guardian on behalf of minor Gurudas Biswas, Noto Kumar Mukerjee, Bhobotarani Dabi, mother and guardian on behalf of minors Norendra Nath and Jotendra Mohan Mukerjee.	419 15 2 Police 106 10 8	2 4 8	The entire estate will be sold.
390	Ukhra, pergunnah Ukhra.	Satya Monan Banerjee, Satya Joban Banerjee, Soudamini Gribala and Kali Ganga Dehya, Aladi Bibi, manager and guardian on behalf of Baharam Biswas, Sahaji Biswas, Enasfali Biswas, and Yaub Hossain Biswas, Rambux Chittangi, Atcjjal Hossain biswas, Surimonnen Bibi, mother and guardian on behalf of Mobarak Hossain and Hagu Biswas, Ibrahim biswas, Kalladdi Biswas, Kalafut Hossain Biswas, Majidur Hossain alias Ghoun Biswas, Sultan Hossain Biswas, Golam Hossain Biswas, Surotai Mahomed Hossain, Esmail Biswas, Aparup Bibi, mother and guardian on behalf of minor Ajilar Rabaman alias Chintu Biswas, Govinda Saha, Gobinda Chandra Saha, Mukta Sundari Dasi, guardian on behalf of Radharaman and Kisoori Lal Saha, Joykali Dasi Choudharani, Chaim Biswas, Sohagi Bibi, Hara Sundari Debi, Mon Mohan, Moni Mohan, Monuj Mohan, Chandra Mohan, Surja Mohan, and Hari Mohan Banerjee, Dwarka Nath Pal Choudhuri, Brojo Nath Pal Choudhuri, Brindaban Chandra Sarkar Choudhuri, Bhubenassari Debi, Kali Prasanno Pal Choudhuri, Madhu Mati Dobyas, Taruni Sundari Dehya, Mr. Thomas Savi, Brojendra Lal Goswami, Gnanendra Lal Roy, manager on behalf of minor Kumar Khitish Chandra Roy Bahadoor, Tarak Nath Roy, Hari Charan Banerjee, Mr. J. P. D. Broughton, Administrator to the estate of Bhagabati Charan and Satya Doyal Banerjee, Raj Krishna Banerjee, Shyama Charan Laha, Jagadamba Dassi, Aghore Chandra Mukerjee, Shyama Charan Roy, bib Sona Debi.	61,548 4 2 Police 326 4 8	61 15 11 Police 8 14 8	The share amounting to 5g. 2k. 2l. 23l. 15l., bearing town No. 399-3-1, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 4,329-14-10, and police Rs. 22-15-2, belonging to Joykali Dasi Choudharani, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 61-15-11 and police Rs. 8-14-8.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
442	Ramanpata, pergunnah Ukhra.	Kali Das Deb, manager of Satkhira estate, Monmath Nath Roy Choudhuri, Narendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Amarendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Bhadr Tarun Deb, Mohendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Rajendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Shama Nath Banerjee, and Situl Nath Bose, executor to the estate of Mukti Nath, Kanak-lal Nath, and Bolai Nath Roy Choudhuri, komesswar Mukerjee himself and manager on behalf of Umeshwar, Jogeswar, Amriteshwar, and Ramesswar Mukerjee, Shyama Nath Banerjee and Situl Nath Bose, executors to the estate of Muktinath, Kanak-shya Nath and Bolai Nath Roy Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 370-11-6 and police Rs. 3-7-1.	5,352 8 0 Police 31 8 4	370 11 6 Police 3 7 1	The share amounting to 3a. 12r. bearing towji No. 442-0, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,270-8-1 and police Rs. 6-14-2, belonging to Mohendra Nath and Brojendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Ramesswar Mukerji himself and manager on behalf of Umeshwar, Jogeswar, Amriteshwar, and Ramesswar Mukerjee, Shyama Nath Banerjee and Situl Nath Bose, executors to the estate of Muktinath, Kanak-shya Nath and Bolai Nath Roy Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 370-11-6 and police Rs. 3-7-1.
2040	Bil Bose Lakhi, pergunnah Bogwan.	Mothura Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sree Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sri Chandra Pal Choudhuri himself and guardian and Sunoyani Dasi herself and guardian on behalf of minors Suresh Chandra, Dhomo Krishna, and Lahit Mohan Pal Choudhuri.	558 8 4	1 13 4	The entire estate will be sold.

Nuddea Collectorate, Kishnagaur, the 20th May 1886.

J. A. HOPKINS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Rungpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 20th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

Number on Revenue A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
135	20	Monthona, share Samras.	Hemendra Narain Roy Choudhuri	11,395 11 10	4,463 5 7	The entire estate will be sold.
288	40	Chakla Kozhat, share 4 annas and 10 gundas.	Karuna Moyee Dasya, manager on behalf of Uma Kanta Shaha, minor, shebut of idol Gopal, Karuna Moyee Dasya, manager on behalf of Uma Kanta Shaha, minor, Pitamber and Holadhar Shaha, Isham Chandra Shaha, Ram Sundari Dasya, Mohendra Narain Shaha and Pitamber Shaha, manager on behalf of Ram Lal Shaha, minor, Nitya adba Dasya, guardian of her minor son, Gobinda Behari Shaha, Durga Moyee Dasyar Lobongo Monjan Dasya Panchanan Shaha, Nabin Chandra Shaha, Binod Behari Shaha, Janaki Debi Choudhurani, manager on behalf of Ramesh Chandra Ray Choudhuri, minor, Dena Moyee Debi Choudhurani, Sri Nath, Umamathi, Hor-nath Gangopadhyaya, Rao Madanab Dasya, mother and executrix on behalf of Rohini Kanta Mohini Mohan and Lahit Mohan Shaha, minors, Trilokya Nath Bandopadhyaya, Koolam Bibi, Bhendeswari Dasya, mother and executrix on behalf of Uma Kanta Das, minor, Resonari Dasya, Noyan Kumari Dasya, Radhamoni Dasya, Beleswari Dasya, and Bhoomaneswari Dasya, executrices on behalf of Broja Gobinda, Tarini Prasad, Jhin Narayan Pramanik, minors, Yatra Ram Das, Nihaluddin Mahamunad, Naganuddin Mahamunad Choudhuri, Joton Bibi, Amrannessa Bibi Choudhurani herself and manager of Abdul Latif Choudhuri, Neorannessa Bibi, Awanessa Khatun, Mohesh Chandra Rai Choudhuri, Abdul Mojd Choudhuri, Hishabuddin, Azizuddin Choudhuri, Sheikh Foring Choudhuri, Radha Sundari Choudhurani, executrix of Raman Mohan Ray, Sheikh Jeandhar Choudhuri, Jovanessa Khatun, Binod Behari Shaha, manager on behalf of Ashta Moyee Dasya, Hemendra Narayan Shaha himself and Hemendra Narain Shaha and Radha Dasya, managers on behalf of Durga Mohan, Grindra Narain, and Mathabendra Narain Shaha, minors, Radha Gullay Shaha, Mohan Lal Shaha, Bhogobatty Dasya, executrix on behalf of Ram Lal Shaha, Mohendra Narain Shaha, Adinannessa Bibi, Nabin Chandra Shaha, Panchanan Shaha himself and manager on behalf of Mohesh Chandra and Sambhu Chandra Shaha, minors, Mahannessa Bibi, Basiruddin Mahamunad, Abududdin Mahamunad, Someruddin Mahamunad, Amriddin Mahamunad, Moniruddin Mahamunad, Solimuddin Mahamunad, Ajmuddin Mahamunad, Hara Kanta and Janhavi Kanta Moulik themselves and Ganga Momi Dehya, managers on behalf of Anor Kanta and Shyam Kanta Moulik, minors, Adinannessa Bibi, Chand Keshore, Shafi Mahamud, Karmannessa Bibi Choudhurani, Nalerannessa Bibi Choudhurani, Kapah Abdul Gofoor, manager on behalf of Fasihul Alam, minor.	3,663 6 7	309 1 1	The share of Jeandhar Choudhuri and others, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 183-10-8, and for which no separate account has been opened, is only to be sold.
258	49	Ditto	Ditto	3,063 6 7	6 4 9	The share of Radhamoni Dasya, Beleswari Dasya, and Bhoomaneswari Dasya, managers on behalf of Broja Gobinda, Tarini Prasad, and Jhin Narayan Pramanik, minors, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 16-9-1, and for which a separate account has been opened, is only to be sold.
441	223	Khamar Kuresha and others, pergunnah Chakabund	Hor Doyal Ghose and Bipra Das Rai, Jasimannessa Choudhurani, Mohammad Nejamuddin Khan Choudhuri, Gura Das Rai and Bipra Das Rai, and Tarini Prasad Bhatta Bajee, executors of the late Bhagireth Das's estate, Abdul Kader Mra and Khajeh Mohammad Abraham Saher, Latiannessa Bibi, Salema Bibi, Mourir Bibi, Abdul Gofoor, manager on behalf of Khajeh Mohammad Fasihul Alam and Khadeja Bibi, minors, and Khajeh Emutullah Choudhuri.	2,505 14 11	312 11 4	With the exception of the shares of Abdul Kader and manager Abdul Gofoor, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 1,096-5-0, of Nejamuddin Khan, of which sudder jumma is Rs. 587-15-2, and of Jasimannessa Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 313-2-11, and for which separate accounts have been issued the remainder of the estate will be sold.
127	240	Chak Dargapur and others, share 7 annas and 10 gundas.	Karannessa Bibi Choudhurani, Enatullah Mra, Khossannessa Bibi Choudhurani, Jenatullah Choudhuri, Nejamuddin Mahamunad Choudhuri, Nebaluddin Mahamunad Choudhuri, Joton Bibi, Amrannessa Bibi Choudhurani, manager on behalf of Abdul Latif Choudhuri, minor, Trilokya Nath Lahuri, manager of the estate of the late Isham Chandra Ray.	1,892 15 8	07 9 2	With the exception of the share of the late Isham Chandra Ray, which is now under the Court of Wards and of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 131-5-4, the entire estate will be sold.
360	526	Khorda Mond-pore and others, share 8 annas.	Mohammad Askora, Abu Echhalak Choudhuri and others.	2,532 15 6	049 0 10	The entire estate will be sold.
608	697	Pergunnah An-gaon.	Muk Sundar Dassee, Gopal Chandra Ray, and Laksh Choudhurani, Isham Chandra Choudhuri, Trilokya Nath Lahuri, manager of Fuzul Chandra Keshore Ray, minor, Wazir Khatun Choudhurani, Keshha Moyee Choudhurani and Karani Sardar.	5,981 13 2	573 6 10	The share of Karana Sardar, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,21-15-0, is alone liable for the arrear.

Rungpore Collectorate, the 19th May 1886.

DENO NATH MOOREJEE, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barisal, on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1886, corresponding with 10th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886:—

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears due.	REMARKS.
1st class ...	1585	Taluq Radha Krishna Roy, Hara Nanda Roy, and Kally Das Shidhanta.	Brindaban Chandra Chakravarty Roy Chaudhury and others, proprietors of 5a, 14g, 3k, 1½kt. ijmal share.	Rs. A. P. 2,436 10 10 Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 1,591 15 3 874 11 7	Rs. A. P. 347 10 11½	The ijmal 5a, 14g, 3k, 1½kt. share will be sold.
Ditto	1585	Ditto ditto	Ashutoosh Chakravarty Roy Chowdhury, proprietor of 1a, 10½g, 1½k, share under separate account.	2,436 10 10 Deduct jumma of the ijmal share and other shares under separate account— 2,264 7 8 234 3 2	116 8 9	The 1a, 10½g, 1½kt. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto	1651	Taluq Ramjan Bibi, Farjana Bibi and Sadaruddin Kazi.	Samiruddin Kazi and others, proprietors of 4a, 7½g. ijmal share.	595 6 7½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 410 13 0 154 9 7½	39 8 7	The ijmal 4a 7½g. share will be sold.
Ditto	1651	Ditto ditto	Radhika Mohon Banerjia and others, proprietors of 3a, share under separate account.	595 6 7½ Deduct revenue of the ijmal and other shares under separate account— 459 0 4½ 106 0 3	59 9 4	The 3a, share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto	1717	Taluq Mohamed Hnat, 3a, 6g, share.	Madhu Ram Panda, proprietor of 3a, 6g, 3k, ijmal share.	1,808 15 2½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 1,321 14 7½ 447 0 7½	134 0 ½	The ijmal 4a, 6g, 3k, share will be sold.
Ditto	1761	3a, 1½g, 1kt. share of pergunnah Dakhin Shubazpore.	Mohamed Mrija and others.	5,543 6 6	Kist, January 1886— 3,598 7 3½ Kist, March 1886— 1,909 1 10 5,495 9 1½	The entire mahal will be sold.
Ditto	1918	Taluq Ramdeb Sen	Ram Kamal Sen, proprietor of 19½g, 1½kt. share.	1,797 10 9½ Deduct revenue of the ijmal share— 1,689 13 3½ 108 13 6	51 9 7	The 19½g, 1½kt. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto	2048	Estate Kalmr Chur	Surendra Nath Ghose and others.	1,816 10 8	618 12 11	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto	2749	Taluq Durga Ganeshvar	Har Charan Rai, proprietor of 2a, 1½g, 1kt.	1,037 11 2½ Deduct revenue of ijmal share— 864 12 0 172 15 2½	37 3 4½	The 2a, 1½g, 1kt. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto	3251	2a, share of pergunnah Barandi Kabkapur.	Abdul Gani Chowdhury and others.	3,154 11 6	876 11 8	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto	3432	Taluq Rudra Narayan Das.	Free Charan Chatterjee, proprietor of 6a, ijmal share.	603 3 2½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 376 15 0 226 4 2½	14 0 3	The ijmal 6a, share will be sold.
Ditto	3847	9½g, share of pergunnah Shahmahad.	Mrs. H. A. Lucas	2,929 6 0	759 3 1½	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto	4030	Kole Chori Patar Chur	Mahamed Mrija	2,529 0 0	1,679 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	4623	Kalyan Kalash Joar, including Lam Chori.	Karuna Shankar Bhattacharya and others, ijmal share 8a.	616 7 10 Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 308 3 11 308 3 11	222 11 11	The ijmal 8a, share will be sold.
Ditto	4623	Ditto	Sharada Shankar Bhattacharya, proprietor of 8a, share under separate account.	616 7 10 Deduct revenue of the ijmal share— 308 3 11 308 3 11	22 11 11	The 8a, share under separate account will be sold.
2nd class ...	4546	Nishan Baris Darinbad, taluk Madafat Angana Bibi, Char Padua, alias Char Ramjanpore.	Kasimuddy Howladar	2,443 3 0	2,138 9 0	The right and title of the settlement-holder will be sold.
Ditto	4546	Char Padua, alias Char Ramjanpore.	Mir Mouzem Hosen Chowdhury and others.	5,393 0 0	1,673 0 0	The proprietary right of the settlement-holder will be sold.
Ditto	Howla No. 4, in No. 5007.	Howla No. 4, in Chak Dhalua, in pergunnah Bozorgomedhore.	Taimi Charan Mukerji and others.	856 0 0	643 0 0	The entire howla will be sold.
Ditto	Ditto No. 8, in ditto.	Ditto No. 8, in ditto.	Moniruddy Howladar and others.	861 0 0	645 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto No. 12, in 5007.	Ditto No. 12, in ditto.	Jabbaruddy Shikdar and others.	1,000 0 0	754 0 0	Ditto.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 24th day of March 1886:—

Number in the revenue list.	Class.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
82	First class permanently-settled estates.	Majkuri, pergunnah Burdwan, thana Burdwan.	Nilmoney Mukerjee and others of Chandool, Division Cutwa.	1,521 4 0	7 11 4½	The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— Rs. A. P. Nobin Chandra Bhattacharjee 46 12 0 Kallu Das Dutta and others 14 4 3½ Bani Madhub Chowdhury 55 2 3½ Muktakessi Debha 53 7 8 Durga Dass Mukerjee 54 4 7½ Mon Mohini Debha 34 12 4½ Bonwar Lal Banerjee 34 10 8 Domor Chandra Banerjee 34 10 8 Sreemati Saroshi Debha, guardian mother of minor Surja Canto Chowdhry and others 29 14 11½
111	Ditto	Chotipore, pergunnah Chotipore, division Montes-sur.	Sreemati Mohamaya Dassi and others of Oola alias Beernagore, Division Ranaghat.	1,638 10 4	12 7 9	The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— Troduckho Nath Roy and others 112 10 1 Mohendra Nath Brohmochari 225 5 0
5174	Ditto	Salkooni, pergunnah Burdwan, division Shalub-range.	Sheik Ally Mullah and others of Shekarpore.	1,603 8 5	284 4 0	The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— Rs. A. P. Issur Chandra Roy and others 303 15 2½ Gorachand Roy and others 133 3 7½
6237	Ditto	Kallyanpore, pergunnah Umbica, division Bal-gore.	Khodaja Bibi and others of Panduah, Division Panduah.	863 10 4	30 2 11	
6238	Ditto	Ramkrishnapore, pergunnah Kuntapore, division Natpore.	Gopi Nath Mukerjee and others of Koondala.	2,631 0 0	1,087 0 0	

Burdwan Collectorate, the May 1886.

D. N. ABBY, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned lands, known as Government Lottery Committee lands, situated in the Town of Calcutta, will be put up to sale by public auction at the Calcutta Collectorate at 12 A.M. on the 12th July 1886, corresponding with 29th of Assar 1293 B.S.

The purchase will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The lands to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the lands will be considered as the proprietor of the lands, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such lands will be transferred to him subject to the payment of Government revenue of 3 annas per kottah.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred), the whole amount to be paid at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred), one-fourth the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that be a close holiday, then by the noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Lots.	Location.	Number of blocks.	Number of holdings.	NUMBER OF PREMISES AND NAME OF STREET.	Area.	Upset price per kottah.	Quarterly rent now payable.	Date of expiry of the lease.
					B. K. CH. S. FT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	North	XIV	549	108, Amherst Street	0 4 0 31	800 0 0	44 0 0	30th September 1886.
2	"	XXV	32	161 to 158, Cornwallis Street	0 4 0 17	600 0 0	15 0 0	31st March 1886.
3	"	"	"	65, (formerly 5) Strand Road	0 5 4 13	5,000 0 0	127 0 0	31st July 1887.
4	"	XXXI	14	109, Cornwallis Street	0 5 5 17	600 0 0	26 0 0	31st March 1888.
5	"	XIII	37	74, Amherst Street	1 2 14 8	600 0 0	69 0 0	30th September 1886.
6	"	XXXI	17	54, Grey Street, and 80, Cornwallis Street	2 0 15 16	800 0 0	123 0 0	31st March 1888.
7	"	XIII	119	49 and 52, Amherst Street	2 4 12 30½	600 0 0	104 0 0	30th September 1886.
8	"	XIII	111	79, Muchimbar Street	1 16 9 28½	600 0 0	45 0 0	Lease has expired.
9	"	XIII	135	46, Amherst Street	0 8 13 17	600 0 0	25 8 0	30th September 1886.
10	"	I	363	" Ditto	0 3 11 41	600 0 0	31 8 0	Lease has expired.
11	"	XIV	108	75, Manicktolla Street	1 4 7 32	700 0 0	20 0 0	30th November 1896.
12	"	II	100	151, (late 152) Amherst Street	0 2 6 1	600 0 0	18 0 0	31st March 1888.
13	"	I	391	3, Joyntain Chunder's Lane (late 23, Amherst Street)	0 5 10 24	400 0 0	10 8 0	Lease has expired.
14	"	"	205	The land is situated on the west of No. 5, Musadmanpara Lane, and east of the public drain, and No. 6, Musadmanpara Lane	0 1 3 21	400 0 0	1 8 0	31st October 1886.

G. M. GOODRICKS, Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, the 21st May 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Saturday, the 3rd July 1886, corresponding with Bengali 20th Ashar 1293, and Amli 21st Ashar 1293, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1886:—

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
70	41	Khandar ...	Amra ...	Goluk Chandra Masanta, Dwarikanath, and Gopinath Maiti and others.	Rs. A. P. 1,265 13 2	Rs. A. P. 2 7 9	
91	58	Rajgurb ...	Bonai, Angua ...	Separate account of Ram Charan Bando- padhya will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint shares and separate accounts will not be sold:—	104 10 2	48 14 3	
				Joint share of Srimotya Dowlota Dey and Menoka Dey ...	Rs. A. P. 52 5 2		
				Separate account of Ram- coomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Radhagobin- da Pal, minor ...	52 5 1		
				Ditto of Radhakristo Das ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Raja Ram Chandra Day ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Srimoti Kokila Dey ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Koor Naran Ray ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Kedar Nath, Roma- nath, Brojonath, and No- rendra Nath Bhattachar- jee ...	52 5 2		
				Ditto of Ramcoomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Radhagobinda Pal, minor ...	52 5 2		
					627 13 3		
				Total sudder jumma ...	732 7 5		
100	60	Klemut Kusi Jorah.	Akhooar ...	Joint share of Gopal Chandra Goswami and Gooroo Das Goswami and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:—	869 5 0	407 10 0	84, 1c. and 8ch. of land in mouzah Akhooar have been taken up for canals.
				Separate account of Moha- raja Jotindro Mohan Tha- coor and Baboo Sriindia Mohan Thacoor ...	Rs. A. P. 217 0 0		
				Ditto of Hagoonath Dey, Poddar ...	313 4 0		
					530 4 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,399 9 0		
116	73	Killa Moyna ..	Anandapur ...	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Govern- ment revenue:—	5,207 13 10	2,470 8 11	
				Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey and Khetter Moni Dasi, widow of the late Korah Charan Mitter, and others.			
				Separate account of Rajaram Das ...	71 14 2	33 11 4	
				Ditto of Prari Mohan and Umesh Chandra Das ...	71 14 2	33 12 0	
				Ditto of Horo Naran Das ...	71 14 2	33 12 0	
				The following separate accounts will not be sold:—			
				Separate account of Koor Naran Das ...	Rs. A. P. 95 13 7		
				Ditto of Srinath Chandra, Hira Lal Das, Srimotya Chandra Boti Dey, mother of Trovialya Nath Das ...	23 15 5		
				Ditto of Ujjola Moni Dasi ...	23 15 5		
					143 12 5		
				Total sudder jumma ...	5,657 4 9		
199	93	Kasljora ...	Baharpota alias Gourchakli.	Lakhi Naran Bandoapadhy ...	538 4 8	252 0 11	
200	93	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Horo Das Mookhopadhy and Prankristo Das, Thacoor Sabait of idol Sridhar Gopal Jeo.	1,704 5 5	708 13 9	
202	95	Ditto ...	Boroda alias Gobordhanpur.	Sodananda Mondol and Ramhary Mondal, and others.	1,375 2 4	614 15 1	64, 3c. 12ch. of land in mouzah Boroda Nankar have been taken up for canals.
203	96	Ditto ...	Borboria ...	Bharat Chandra Gongopadhy ...	1,857 9 2 (including police).	1,510 3 1	
204	97	Ditto ...	Boksitola alias Denibar.	Nimni Chand Dey ...	1,530 4 0	716 14 11	
207	99	Ditto ...	Balkisorepur...	Srimoti Mukhoda Debi ...	516 0 9	241 11 9	
216	100	Klemut Jorah.	Benia Golana...	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	691 12 5	323 4 7	
					(Including police)		
217	104	Sahapur ...	Kara Gurh ...	Joint share of Ram Charan Bandoapadhy, Dinonath Dutt and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Goluknath Das Bera and Jugendra Nath Das Bera will not be sold.	1,610 3 9 1,603 3 5	75 1 8	14c. 12ch. of land in Gobindapur and 52 18c. 4ch. of land in Panchgola have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma ...	3,213 7 2		

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
250	143	Sobong	Bohobalpur	Nhusi Chand Dey, Sodananda Mondal, and others.	2,098 3 1	1,263 15 7	
	146	Ditto	Borda	Joint share of Lal Chand Hazra and Ram Chand Hazra and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Bechoomoni Das ... 166 4 2 Ditto of Lal Chand Hazra ... 200 3 8 Ditto of Boloram Maiti ... 163 12 0 Total sudder jumma ... 773 15 3	158 11 5	16 14 5	
269	153	Ditto	Do.	Joint share of Kauram Pal will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Nanda Coomar and Annoda Prasad Bera and others will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 664 10 3	332 5 2 332 5 1	155 9 7	
350	204	Khandar	Barikbar alias Bar Gonesh.	Joint share of Srimoty Prasanna Moye and Badol Khan will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Ram Coomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Baboo Madha Gobinda Pal, minor, will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 3,496 0 3	874 0 0 3,623 0 3	30 12 0	2b. 13c. 4ch. of land in mouza Srimontapur, and 2b. 14c. 12ch. of land in mouza Taffir Amba, have been taken up for canals.
354	208	Ditto	Belki	Joi shar of Baikanta Nath, Upendra Nath and Jogendra Nath Maikap and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Chaudhari Sahao and Radhanath Sahao ... 55 1 1 Ditto of Lochonmoni, Gopal Chandra, Joygopal, Arigendra Nath and Norendra Nath Maikap ... 107 13 6 Total sudder jumma ... 734 3 11	871 5 4	4 1 1	
366	218	Ditto	Barbansai	The joint share of Srimoty Ador Mont Dehya and Raghunath Das Pohoraj Mohapatra and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Nohin Chandra and Auroon Chandra Bordhon ... 18 14 6 Ditto of Bhuhon Chandra Bandopadhyaya ... 68 0 0 Ditto of Shyama Charan Rant and Khoirat Ali ... 54 11 5 Ditto of Radha Nath Sahoo ... 426 11 2 Ditto of Dwarka Nath Mal, manager on behalf of Gyanendra Coomar Nag under the Court of Wards ... 4,647 12 8 Ditto of Matongini Das ... 1,120 8 6 Ditto of Dwarka Nath Maiti and Srimoti Sarasati Dey ... 1,120 8 6 Ditto of Bharat Chandra Gangooli ... 311 1 2 Ditto of Padma Lochan Atta ... 46 8 9 Ditto of Adormoni and Ananda Moye Das ... 41 14 3 Ditto of Akhoy Naran Bera ... 24 1 3 Ditto of Modhusudan Mana ... 18 15 11 Ditto of Jhameswar Bera ... 16 15 11 Ditto of Alladin Das ... 90 3 10 Ditto of Madhub Chandra Pal ... 80 9 8 Ditto of Gobindaram Mondal ... 20 0 8 Ditto of Modhu Sudan Ray ... 8 8 0 Ditto of Surma Moul Das ... 16 15 11 Ditto of Ekadosi Acharjee ... 21 3 11 Total sudder jumma ... 8,150 4 0 19,155 9 7	11,005 5 7	34 5 0	8b. 2c. of land in mouza Kristogeriar 18b. 17c. of land in mouza Barbansai, and 2b. 13c. of land in mouza Kanchanpur, have been taken up for canals.

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pargunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
367	219	Kbandar	Bolki	<p>Separate account of Modon Gopal Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.</p> <p>The following joint shares and separate accounts will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Joint share of Adormont Dehya and Chowdhury, Raghunath Das, Sitanath Das and others ... 368 5 3</p> <p>Separate account of Indranath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath and Pyari Mohan Masanta ... 126 3 0</p> <p>Ditto of Kosik Chand Maiti, manager on behalf of Srikantha Masanta, minor ... 126 3 6</p> <p>Ditto of Mohendra Nath Masanta ... 126 3 6</p> <p>Ditto of the Collector of Midnapore on behalf of minor Haripodo Masanta ... 75 7 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 946 10 4</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>126 3 7</p> <p>...</p> <p>820 6 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">946 10 4</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>58 11 9</p> <p>58 15 6</p> <p>35 4 6</p> <p>0 15 10</p>	<p>A common registry of a putni tenure of mouzas Kismut, Gopinath Chuk and others has been made by Gopinath Masanta at a jumma of Rs. 1,021-10-4.</p>
388	230	Batitaki	Booral	<p>Joint share of Mohendra Nath Ray and Ram Kanai Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.</p> <p>The following separate accounts will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Separate account of Frimoti Banakali Debi ... 137 11 6</p> <p>Ditto of Hadulka Nath Bando-padhya ... 137 11 6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 550 13 10</p>	<p>275 6 10</p> <p>275 7 0</p> <p>550 13 10</p>	<p>0 15 10</p>	
402	242	Dantoon Choro	Boichageria alias Kesarumbha.	<p>The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—</p> <p>Joint share of Girls Chandra Das Mohapatra and Koernama Ray.</p> <p>Separate account of Ram Churn Bando-padhya.</p> <p>The following separate accounts will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Separate account of Ram Coomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Babu Kadha Gobind Pal ... 184 12 5</p> <p>Ditto of Kedarnath, Romantb, Brojonath and Mohendronath Bhattacharjee ... 294 12 4</p> <p>Ditto of Girls Chandra Das Mohapatra ... 92 6 4</p> <p>Ditto of Gobinda Prasad Bisool ... 92 6 2</p> <p>Ditto of Bissambur Bose ... 132 1 3</p> <p>Ditto of Brojo Das Dutta ... 184 12 4</p> <p>Ditto of Netrananda Das and Dwarika Nath Das ... 51 15 6</p> <p>Ditto of Janaki Ballav Das Mohapatra ... 56 0 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 1,293 6 5</p>	<p>79 7 0</p> <p>125 3 10</p> <p>1,293 6 5</p>	<p>0 3 7</p> <p>58 11 8</p>	<p>A common registry of a putni tenure consisting of 1,084 1/2 ac. 12 ch. of land in mouzas Kesarumbha and others has been made by Raghunath Saha at a jumma of Rs. 1,100.</p> <p>A common registry of a potta consisting of 112 1/4 ac. of land in mouza Boorgapur has been made by Rev. John Mirah Phillips at a jumma of Rs. 8-13-10.</p>
448	271	Killa Mogna-chore.	Borisa alias Borisarara Chuk.	Sodananda Mondal and Ram Huri Mondal and others.	2,077 9 5	973 0 0	
449	272	Ditto	Brojoballavpur	<p>Joint share of Madhu Sudan Masanta will be sold for arrears of revenue.</p> <p>Separate account of Minabandhu Nandi himself and as guardian of Nobodwip Chand Nandi, minor, will not be sold.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 623 9 11</p>	<p>214 5 9</p> <p>400 4 2</p> <p>623 9 11</p>	<p>100 1 10</p>	
450	273	Ditto	Ditto	<p>Joint share of Jemoonamoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sodananda Masanta, Boanmoti Dasi, mother and guardian of Nobodwip Chand Masanta, will be sold for arrears of revenue.</p> <p>Separate account of Alladint Dasi and Podabati Dasi and Nauda Lal Masanta will not be sold.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 623 9 11</p>	<p>516 11 2</p> <p>106 14 9</p> <p>623 9 11</p>	<p>242 14 8</p>	
459	278	Birkool	Besontapur	Nobokristo Maiti ...	1,566 8 9	682 1 0	
461	311	Sabapur	Bhongoria alias Jote Ankoor.	<p>Separate account of Mohendro Nath Dey and others will be sold for arrears of revenue.</p> <p>The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Joint share of Domon Chandra Poramanik ... 128 3 7</p> <p>Separate account of Demoi Chandra Poramanik and others ... 152 6 4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 531 11 2</p>	<p>251 2 3</p> <p>250 8 11</p> <p>531 11 2</p>	<p>118 3 0</p>	

Number in register A.	Teerji number.	Pargunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
808	433	Moynachore ...	Dobandi alias Chap i j u m a P o o t p o o t i a Dobandi.	Premananda Bahubullendra and Sochhidananda Bahubullendra and others.	580 0 0	292 8 9	
811	436	Khorgapur ...	Doobgohal ...	Nimai Chand Dey	1,304 10 0	639 9 0	256. 5c. of land in mouza Jokpur have been taken up for canals.
870	458	Sahapur ...	Dhamtore ...	Joint share of Narain Das Mojomdar will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:—	540 11 7	256 2 7	
				Rs. A. P.			
				(No. 1) Separate account of Ram Prasad Pramanik ...	397 14 0		
				(No. 2) Ditto of Nobokisore Bhooya ...	265 4 0		
				(No. 3) Ditto of Khemankari Das ...	247 9 4		
				(No. 4) Ditto of Mohessur Maiti and others ...	112 8 7		
					1,023 3 11		
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,572 15 6		
926	479	Khandar ...	Gopalbar, share 3a. 8g. 10k. 16l.	Nimai Chand Dey ...	694 12 7	327 9 5	256. 19c. 4k. of land in mouza Saradabasan have been taken up for canals.
973	495	Kaoljora ...	Gajal ...	Gobind Chandra Sett ...	(Including police) 2,107 8 3	1,157 3 6	
975	497	Ditto ...	Gur Pooroo-sotumpur.	Prasanna Coomar Samonta ...	1,424 15 7	667 14 9	
					(Including police) 504 0 9	236 7 10	
976	498	Ditto ...	Gogras Patna	Joint share of Sheik Doman will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Gyanendra Coomar Nag and others, minors under the Court of Wards, will not be sold.	1,008 1 6	373 2 4	
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,512 2 3		
978	500	Ditto ...	Gur Pooroo-sotumpur alias Choftanpur.	Joint share of Hriday Chand Panda himself and Joggesur and Beni Madhab Panda and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Khetter Mohan Jana and others will also be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Gonganaran Maiti and others will not be sold.	590 14 8	269 6 8	
					92 5 4	51 12 0	
					55 6 8		
				Total sudder jumma ...	738 10 8		
979	501	Ditto ...	Gogras Kesub-bar.	Khetter Mohan Nag ...	1,005 8 8	470 15 10	56. 2c. 4k. of land in mouza Gogras Kesub-bar have been taken up for canals.
981	503	Ditto ...	Gourangapur...	Srinoti Tara Soondori Deye, mother of Nriya Gopal Maiti, minor, and Dwarika Nath Maiti and others.	553 1 0	168 2 11	
982	504	Kiamut Kasi-jora.	Gopalnagar ...	Brojendra Coomar Jana and Dojal Chaudra Jana and others.	1,511 0 9	708 11 8	
994	506	Sahapur ...	Goylageria alias Sulpoti.	Akhyarnan and Amrit Lal Bandopadhyay and others.	594 15 10	279 5 10	
1020	527	Datitaki ...	Goomal ...	Joint share of Roghunath Jana and Honomall Charan Bose and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Brojodas Panja will also be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:—	122 13 11	0 5 7	
				Rs. A. P.			
				Separate account of Indro Nath Masanta and others	327 9 1		
				Ditto of Bolistub Das	76 12 3		
				Panja of Kamoda	102 5 6		
				Charan Pal ...	506 10 10		
				Total sudder jumma ...	655 2 2		
1040	544	Killa Moynachore.	Gojina ...	Joint share of Srinath Das and Hira Lal Das and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will also be sold:—	490 4 0	215 15 6	56. 11c. 4k. of land in mouza Bouepur have been taken up for canals. A piece mokrari lease for 16. 1c. and 4k. of land in mouza Kallist has been registered by Bhujohury Maiti at a jumma of Rs. 2-3-2. 57%. of land in mouza Golgera have been taken up for canals.
				Separate account of Koor Naran Das	156 15 6	73 7 0	
				Ditto of Rajaram Das ...	206 2 7	90 8 9	
				Total sudder jumma ...	823 6 1		
1049	545	Ditto ...	Gur Sofat ...	Premananda and Purnananda Bahubullendra and others.	899 15 11	421 15 3	
1060	546	Ditto ...	Gur Moyna ...	Ganganaran Masanta ...	770 2 1	359 15 0	

Number in Register A.	Lowi num- ber.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
1099	569	Sobung	Gobindapur Dakhu.	Joint share of Abolya Dasi, mother and guardian of Radhagobinda Dey and others, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Horonaran Das will also be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Modon Mohan Maiti ... 152 5 0 Ditto of Ramkanta Mohapa- tra 153 5 0 304 10 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,318 14 3 (Including police) 2,303 3 11 (Including police) 834 3 5 392 10 8 Total sudder jumma ... 3,137 7 4	Rs. A. P. 799 15 2 114 4 4 304 10 9 1,318 14 3 (Including police) 2,303 3 11 (Including police) 834 3 5 392 10 8 3,137 7 4	Rs. A. P. 61 5 7 52 9 8	
1139	580	Kasijora	Harighama	Joint share of Bhuban Chandra Bondo- padhya will be sold for arrears of Govern- ment revenue. Separate account of Titoo Charan Das will also be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 3,137 7 4	2,303 3 11 (Including police) 834 3 5 392 10 8 3,137 7 4	1,080 0 4 392 10 8	46. 6c. 8ch. of land in mouzah Sitarampur and 116. 2c. 12ch. of land in mouzah Har- ghama have been taken up for canals.
1139	581	Ditto	Harinaran Chuk	Lakhi Narain Chakraverty	2,400 0 0 (Including p. lice) 1,718 0 7	1,125 0 0	
1143	585	Sahapur	Hasnup	Bissambhar Rana and Jukomohan Rana and others.	1,718 0 7	123 11 4	96. 14c. of land in mouzah Alisagar Gour- anga and 192ch. of land in mouzah Dhoba- geria have been taken up for canals.
1159	600	Sobung	Haripurpur	Nimai Chand Dey	2,439 6 3	1,150 0 0	
1156	619	Moynachore	Haridona Chuk	Nobin Chandra Bondopadhy	2,963 0 10	1,347 15 4	
1210	628	Ditto	Horocooli Dak- hu.	Joint share of Horo Narain Das and Dina- bandhu Das and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Poddaboti Dasi will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 810 9 8	624 14 2 185 2 6 810 9 8	289 8 5	
1211	629	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Troylakya Nath Bosa will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. (No. 1) Separate account of Dwarika Nath Ghosh will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 1,001 7 2	500 11 7 500 11 7 1,001 7 2	44 1 9	
1212	630	Ditto	Ditto	Jomme Joy Mallik	1,001 7 2	471 9 10	
1232	612	Amarsi	Jadubag alias Noyabasan	Joint share of Prem Chand Bera and Isan Chandra Bera and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Abolya Deyo 141 14 5 (No. 2) Separate account of Bolya Nath Pal and Roma Nath Pal 28 5 11 170 3 4 Total sudder jumma ... 907 12 3	737 8 11 170 3 4 907 12 3	68 15 1	
1248	633	Sahapur	Jogunnathpore alias Moo- kundapore.	Joint share of Dwarika Nath Maiti and Radhabinoda Maiti and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Gouri Mont Dasi ... 22 14 11 (No. 2) Ditto of Anno- purna Dasi and Khetter Mohan Dey 22 14 11 (No. 3) Ditto of Bistoolhuri Maiti 302 0 11 847 14 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,073 15 6	728 0 9 847 14 9 1,073 15 6	340 4 9	2c. of land in Mouza Jogunnathpur have been taken up for canals.
1306	690	Khorgapur	Jinsor	Joint share of Srimotyia Naraini Dasi, widow of the late Jharsaur Nondi, will be sold for arrears of revenue. No. (1) Separate account of Ram Chand Nondi and Bissanath Das Mohapatra will also be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 518 1 0	354 13 6 161 4 6 518 1 0	105 10 0 75 10 0	496. 16c. 8ch. of land in mouza Jinsor have been taken up for canals.
1309	693	Tural Jamna	Jamna	Separate account of Abhoynaran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhy and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Total sudder jumma ... 1,508 7 1	599 6 4 909 0 9 1,508 7 1	279 12 8	A common registry of a putni tenure consist- ing of mouzas Jamna and others has been made by Ajodhyaram Dey at a jumma of Rs. 2,022.
1416	710	Sobung	Khelona Chota	Nimai Chand Dey	715 5 10	335 15 6	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
1435	755	Sobung	Kootapara	Joint share of Radhabinoda Maiti and Dwarika Nath Maiti and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Bistoohari Maiti will not be sold.	Rs. A. P. 507 9 7 288 4 1 Total sudder jumma ... 855 13 8	Rs. A. P. 287 1 7	
1507	708	Kasijora	Kodalya	Prasanna Moye Das, mother and guardian of Uppendro Nath and Norendro Nath Jana, minors.	606 5 4	284 0 11	
1508	799	Ditto	Ditto	Brojendra Coomar Jana	606 5 4	284 0 10	
1512	803	Ditto	Kohtibar	Srimotya Anisoolat Burkat and Satkori Bibi	1,414 7 8	663 7 2	
1513	804	Ditto	Kolagechia	Joint share of Chandro Mohan Misser will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Chandro Mohan Misser will also be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Sarothi Debi will not be sold.	780 2 10 228 2 0 143 3 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,149 8 7	363 7 0 105 14 0	
1519	809	Kismut Kasijora.	Konokpur alias Naranda Konokpur.	Digamber Panda, father and manager of Srimotya Apoorba Moye Debya, minor, and others.	(Including police) 2,387 7 11	1,119 4 0	133b, 12c, 13cb. of land in mouza Konokpur and 56b, 11c, 12cb. of land in mouza Naranda have been taken up for canals.
1597	810	Moynachore	Kiarana	Chaudhuri Maiti	1,226 10 8	578 15 10	
1598	841	Ditto	Kripanandapur	Naran Maiti Brambon, Koroona Moye Dey, wife of Fakir Chandra Patnaik, and others.	673 8 7	235 0 0	
1599	842	Ditto	Koerchuk	Lakhi Naran Ghorol and Bosti Naran Ghorol and others.	666 2 4	309 15 11	
1614	85	Jellamoota	Koorama, Erinch Biswan, Bamda Bazar, Jalpai, Khass Pott.	(Temporarily settled) Anondo Moye and Hari Priya Debi ...	3,361 0 0	787 11 3	The term of settlement will expire at the close of year 1307.
1615	867	Chetooa	Koonjapur	(No. 2) Separate account of Lahi Naran Bondopadhyia will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Jommejy Malik ... 8,200 5 11 Separate account of Jommejy Malik ... 2,503 8 11 Total sudder jumma ... 10,823 14 10	(Including police) 1,993 13 9	692 4 2	
1679	895	Tuppa Janna	Mehal Khirinda	Sridhar Charan Nandi, Ayomotonnesa Bibi and others.	575 12 10	133 13 11	
1684	890	Moynachore	Khurai	Hinabandhu Nandi and Nobodwip Chand Nandi and others.	5,952 15 4	1,741 13 3	
1705	893	Amorsi	Khetropal Selanabad alias Selanabad.	Guroo Prasad Jana, Srimotya Aholya Deyo and others.	1,491 6 3	59 13 9	
1706	894	Do.	Khetropal alias Chak Bhogi.	Joint share of Romanath Sett, Kebolram Sant and Jommejy Malik and others will be sold for arrears. Separate account of Nironjon Mohapatra, manager on behalf of Radha Charan Mondol, will also be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Mohendra Nath Das ... 28 1 7 Ditto of Ram Kanta Putnaik ... 63 1 7 Ditto of Pran Kristo and Bal Kristo Ray ... 123 15 3 Ditto of Uday Chand Pradhan ... 41 5 8 Ditto of Gooruprasad Jana ... 30 10 7 Total sudder jumma ... 3,153 9 7	(Including police) 2,145 6 2	736 11 1	A common registry of a putni tenure, consisting of 199b, 3c, 12cb. of land in mouzas Khidirpur and others, has been made by Uday Chand Pradhan at a jumma of Rs. 270-10-10.
1725	900	Kasijora	Khosorbon	Akhey Naran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhyia and others.	731 1 3 277 2 9 Total sudder jumma ... 3,153 9 7	232 0 0	A common registry of a putni tenure, consisting of 125b, 16c, 11cb. of land in mouza kismut Gohalda, has been made by Ram Canto Putnaik at a jumma of Rs. 97-8.
					(Including police) 4,105 8 4	1,929 15 6	10b, 15c, 8cb. of land in mouza Nij Chand pur; 12c. of land in mouza Borodabar; 4b, 16c, 4cb. of land in mouza Koerarah; 31b, 4c, 8cb. of land in mouza Khosorban and 3b, 2c. of land in mouza Jalsanga have been taken up for canals.

Number in register A.	Towzi number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
1761	907	Amarsi ...	Laloon <i>alias</i> Bolo Bhadrapur.	Separate account of Prem Chand Bera will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Ram Prasad Bera ... 06 4 0 Separate account of Annoda Prasad Bera and others ... 402 6 7 Ditto of Gyanendra Coomar Nag and others ... 82 1 6 610 12 1 Total sudder jumma ... 921 13 1	Rs. A. P. 314 1 0	Rs. A. P. 146 0 3	
1760	911	Joolkapur ...	Lootnia ..	Joint share of Baikanta Nath Jann, Prem Chand Masanta and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Brijodas Panja ... 53 11 9 Ditto of Bolstabdas Panja ... 181 3 1 Ditto of Jogobundhu Panja ... 80 9 6 Ditto of Sasi Sekhar Panja ... 89 0 6 Ditto of Jotindronath Malik ... 107 7 4 Ditto of Durpa Naran Das ... 89 8 11 Ditto of Hari Pudo Masanta ... 32 4 0 623 6 1 Total sudder jumma ... 859 11 8	230 5 7	10 0 2	
1828	929	Kasijora ..	Monohurpur <i>alias</i> Prasad Chak.	Ramnidhi Coondhu, Ramananda Coondhu and others.	1,625 15 6	761 0 0	
1830	931	Ditto ...	Magoori ...	Joint share of Dinabondhu Nandi himself and as guardian of Nebodwip Chand Nandi, minor, and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Haripado Masanta will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 3,776 15 7	3,493 11 3 283 4 4	88 3 0 132 13 0	Under Court of Wards.
1841	942	Kismut Kasijora.	Mongoldwari <i>alias</i> Koyu Mongaldwari.	Joint share of Dizamber Panda father and manager of Srimotya Apoorba Moye Debya, minor, and Srimotya Taramohi Debya and others will be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. A. Separate account of Upendra Nath Panda ... 108 9 3 Ditto of Nando Lal Panda... 84 4 8 252 13 11 Total sudder jumma ... 1,048 5 2	795 7 3 252 13 11	42 10 4	
1863	953	Kismut Midnapur.	Mirchuk <i>alias</i> Mirchuk Anitpur.	Nimai Chand Dey	1,402 5 6	682 13 6	
1872	961	Sobang ...	Moorarichuk ..	Joint share of Srimotya Rajeswari Deye, Nilkanto Sasmal and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Ujjola Moni ... 41 10 3 Ditto of Jahnohi ... 160 8 10 Ditto of Srinath Das ... 62 7 4 Ditto of Nityanando Malti... 160 8 10 437 3 3 Total sudder jumma ... 686 3 5	229 0 2 437 3 3	0 14 5	
1869	1026	Moynachore ...	Moyna Dakhin	Separate account of Rajaram Das will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Joint share of Ujjola Moni Deye, Srimotya Adormoni Debys will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 548 11 5	365 12 11 182 14 6	171 7 11	
1890	1026	Kismut Kasijora.	Mechgram Uttar & annas share.	Debendra Nath Das	(Including police) 864 9 6	399 6 5	
2025	1033	Kasijora ...	Noichanpur ..	Joint share of Srimotya Hamidonnasa Bibi and Ajijol Hussein and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Monsaram Coondoo and Bissanath Coondoo will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 2,637 12 6	(Including police) 2,256 1 4 (Including police) 381 11 2	1,057 11 10	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
2020	1034	Kasijora ...	Nohona Koer Chuk.	Nimai Chend Dey	Rs. A. P. (Including police) 1,172 13 0	Rs. A. P. 550 14 1	575. 17c. 4ch. of land in mouza Nohona Koer Chuk, 59b. 18c. 12ch. of land in mouza Sarodabasan Koer Chuk, and 22b. 4c. of land in mouza Paikan Sarodabasan have been taken up for canals.
2040	1045	Midnapur ...	Nankar Bolla-pur.	The following separate accounts will be sold :— (No. 14) Separate account of Sabitra Dasi. (No. 18) Ditto of Kadombini Dasi, mother of Ashutosh Ghosh, minor, and Bandoobasini. (No. 21) Ditto of Chandramoni Dasi ... (No. 27) Ditto of Akhoyneran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhyaya and others. (No. 38) Ditto of Umes Chandra Bondopadhyaya. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :— Joint share of Jommejoy Mallik 1,772 6 0 (No. 1) Separate account of Srinath Charan Nandi ... 381 6 9 (No. 2) Ditto of Jommejoy Mallik 180 8 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Chandro Mohan Singh 60 5 10 (No. 4) Separate account of Jogobundhu Pal 182 6 2 (No. 5) Ditto of Ram Nidhi Coondhu 107 1 0 (No. 6) Ditto of Baikonto Nath Coondhu 151 6 2 (No. 7) Ditto of Modon Gopal Masanta 32 9 0 (No. 8) Ditto of Udhol Naran Masanta 116 8 10 (No. 9) Ditto of Goluk Chandra Masanta 415 8 11 (No. 10) Ditto of Dwarka Nath Masanta and Darpannaran Masanta 415 11 0 (No. 11) Ditto of Gopinath Masanta 120 3 11 (No. 12) Ditto of Gopinath Masanta 54 5 0 (No. 13) Ditto of Mohendra Nath Masanta 116 8 6 (No. 15) Ditto of Purnananda Coondhu 112 3 3 (No. 16) Ditto of Dhormo Das 72 0 5 (No. 17) Ditto of Gyanendra Coomar Nag and others ... 473 8 6 (No. 19) Ditto of Mongola Dasi 61 5 4 (No. 20) Ditto of Hari Prys ... 105 13 0 (No. 22) Ditto of Kadombini Dasi, wife of Abhoy Charn Biswas 11 13 9 (No. 23) Ditto of Ananda Lal Ray and Moorari Lal Ray 268 7 2 (No. 24) Ditto of Bechon Moni 65 11 11 (No. 25) Ditto of Uma Charan Ghose 21 5 10 (No. 26) Ditto of Kali Mohan Mitra and Mohendra Nath Dey and others... 175 7 8 (No. 28) Ditto of Nitombini 11 4 0 (No. 29) Ditto of Pauchanan and Isan Chandra Ray and others 115 0 2 (No. 30) Ditto of Sayud Mohamed Hossain 265 14 3 (No. 31) Ditto of Srimotya Horo Soondori 29 0 10 (No. 32) Ditto of Ganga Gobinda Bosu and Koylas Basini and others 263 7 6 (No. 33) Ditto of Udeynaran and Bosti Naran Hool ... 124 9 9 (No. 34) Ditto of Rajib Lochon Das Mohapatra 52 4 5 (No. 36) Ditto of Goluk Chandra Prodhan 163 1 3 (No. 37) Ditto of Uma Prasad Ray and others 316 4 11 (No. 38) Ditto of Srimotya Nobin Kali Debye 333 13 6 Total sudder jumma ... 9,063 1 11	123 11 9 800 2 2 41 4 10 539 14 7 299 8 10	58 0 0 420 14 3 19 9 4 233 15 0 0 5 8	575. 17c. 4ch. of land in mouza Nohona Koer Chuk, 59b. 18c. 12ch. of land in mouza Sarodabasan Koer Chuk, and 22b. 4c. of land in mouza Paikan Sarodabasan have been taken up for canals. 286 3c. 4ch. of land in mouza Bhandaria; 33b. 12c. 15ch. of land in mouza Sooranankur, 14b. 10c. of land in mouza Balbunda; 42b. 3c. 8ch. of land in mouza Kutai; and 5b. 6c. 1ch. of land in mouza Hullaupur have been taken up for canals. A common registry of 184b. of land in mouza Porosoorampur has been made by Soroop Mohan Bhan at a jumma of Rs. 227-3-4. Ditto of 178b. 17c. of land in mouza Muhisoda Nankar in pergunnah Tamluk has been made by Ganga Gobinda Bosu at a jumma of Rs. 145-10-1. Ditto of ditto has been made by Ram Coomar Bosu and others at a jumma of Rs. 36-4-7g.2c. Ditto of 73b. 2c. of land in mouza Chuk Tooria has been made by Raj Kristo Bukei at a jumma of Rs. 39-7-0. Ditto of 8b. of land in mouza Patthorghata has been made by Goluk Chandra Masanta, &c., at a jumma of Rs. 2-2-2g.2c. Ditto of mouza Talsidha has been made by Dwarka Nath Masanta at a jumma of Rs. 168-12-4. Ditto of ditto has been made by Goluk Chandra Masanta at a jumma of Rs. 164-15-4.
2041	1046	Sobong ...	Nondabar ...	Rajib Lochan Sabood and Modhu Sudan Sabood and others.	667 9 11	312 15 9	
2043	1048	Ditto ...	Nischinta alias Khagrageria.	Srimotya Doorgamoni Dasi and Sroemotya Rougo Lota Das and others.	653 10 7	244 8 7	
2045	1049	Ditto ...	Noya ...	Sroemotya Adormoni Debye, Roghunath Das, Pjhoraj Mohapatra and others.	868 8 3	171 8 5	
2047	1052	Moynachore ...	Narengadighi	Premananda Bahobullendra and Purnananda Bahobullendra and others.	1,493 7 11	806 10 2	

Number in Register A.	Page number.	Pargunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2650	1060	Majnamoota ...	Nankar Bajlup- ti.	Joint share of Anondo Moye Debi, Hari Praya Debi and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ram Nidhi Coondoo and others 703 13 5 (No. 2) Ditto of Digambari Dasi 344 8 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Chandra Mohan, manager on behalf of Purua Chandra Mitra, minor 344 8 1 1,392 13 7 Total sudder jumma ... 2,133 6 4	740 8 9	10 4 0	In this mohal there is a share of a minor.
2177	1110	Kailjora ...	Paschim Mar- kandapur alias Mar- kandapur.	Joint share of Holodhar Coondoo, Boykanta- nath Mana and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Uday Chand Sonumgrahi 103 5 4 (No. 2) Ditto of Ram Prasad Mana 258 5 4 361 10 8 Total sudder jumma ... 820 10 8	405 0 0	210 13 5	
2181	1114	Ditto	Purba Pitpur alias Purba Gopalpur.	Gopinath and Nanda Lal Masanta and others.	(Including police) 1,253 14 8	587 6 10	85. 10c. 13c. of land in mouza Pitpur have been taken up for canals.
2193	1116	Ditto	Pottabera ...	Joint share of Srimotya Brohma Moye Dasi, mother and guardian of Gopal Chandra Dey, minor, Srimotya Narayoni Dasi and others will be sold. Separate account of Ramananda Dey will not be sold for arrears of revenue. Total sudder jumma ... 512 7 0	440 3 4 93 3 8	210 14 4	
2194	1117	Sahapur ...	Popon Hari Charan alias Popon.	Separate account of Ganga Naran Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:— Joint share of Kartic Chandra Mitter, Dorpa Narayan Masanta and others. Separate account of Bosumoti Dasi, mother and guardian of Nobodwip Chand Masanta, minor. Total sudder jumma ... 1,844 5 3	(Including police) 922 2 7 711 6 2 210 12 0	131 11 9	140b. 0c. 15c. of land in mouza Hijolda, and 65b. 7c. of land in mouza Basda, and 21b. 11c. of land in mouza Chuck Popon have been taken up for canals. A common registry of a putul tenure, consist- ing of 1,130b. 8c. of land in mouza Hijolda, has been made by Sri- nath Charan Nandi at a jumma of Rs. 1,212- 10-4.
2195	1118	Shahapur ...	Popon Hari Charan alias Popon.	Sridhor Charan Nandi ...	(Including police) 571 1 6	263 6 8	29b. 12c. 8c. of land in mouza Chuck Popon have been taken up for canals.
2202	1131	Sobong	Paschim Kbi- ra.	Radhika Nath Bondopadhyas and Srimoti Bama Kali Debi.	2,802 4 5	1,317 14 11	
2217	1141	Amarsi ...	Palpara ...	(No. 2) Separate account of Rajnarayan Maiti will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Srihori Charan Das 310 15 0 (No. 1) Separate account of Debendro Nath Gossami and Jogendro Nath Gos- sami 28 12 9 (No. 3) Ditto of Mritunjoy Maiti 37 9 11 (No. 4) Ditto of Abolya Dey 47 10 10 (No. 5) Ditto of Becharam Maiti 47 10 10 (No. 6) Ditto of Hotoo Cha- ran Goochayat 47 10 10 (No. 7) Ditto of Tara Prasad Ray 100 10 11 (No. 8) Ditto of Mohan Chan- dra Roy 44 10 9 665 11 10 Total sudder jumma ... 815 4 10	(Including police) 119 9 0	69 13 0	

Number in register A.	Towij, number.	Pargunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
2218	1145	Amarai ...	Poorba Amarai alias Roghunathpur.	Separate account of Annopurna Dasi will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Umasaukar Pal and Tejaschandra Pal and others ... 252 13 5 (No. 2) Separate account of Becharam Maiti ... 136 11 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Lakhi Prya Dasi ... 136 11 1 (No. 4) Ditto of Aholya Deyo ... 47 5 9 (No. 5) Ditto of Aholya Deyo ... 82 8 5 656 1 0 Total sudder jumma ... 874 13 0	Rs. A. P. 218 11 3	Rs. A. P. 102 6 0	
2219	1146	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Joint share of Korali Charan and Titaram Bondopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Baboorani Mojoomdar will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 729 0 2	485 15 11 213 0 3	113 13 3	
2226	1152	Bojorpur ...	Pach Bojori alias Teghori.	Joint share of Abinax Chandra Ghose and Aaghore Chandra Ghose and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Gopal Chandra Ghosh ... 102 10 2 (No. 2) Ditto of Dwarka Nath Ghosh ... 179 9 8 (No. 3) Ditto of Troilakya Nath Ghosh ... 89 12 10 (No. 4) Ditto of Upendra Nath Ghosh ... 89 12 10 461 13 6 Total sudder jumma ... 821 0 11	359 3 5	72 7 4	
2233	1159	Bhooranuota ..	Paschim Masara alias Betal Khotian.	Joint share of Srimotyia Sotya Bhama and Anondo Lal Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Gunga Narai Misari will also be sold. The following separate account will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 2) Separate account of Jadub Chandra Misri ... 547 6 2 (No. 3) Ditto of Joynarai Hazra and others ... 336 6 0 883 12 2 Total sudder jumma ... 3,020 11 8	2,189 9 4 547 6 2	730 5 10 256 8 8	
2250	1172	Batitaki ...	Palgeria ...	Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey and Sridhar Chandra Dey and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. (No. 1) Separate account of Sodananda Mondal will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 630 1 9	334 11 11 285 5 9	135 9 9	
2272	1190	Turkachore ...	Polasi ...	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	1,945 10 4	905 13 7	
2275	1192	Moynachore ...	Pontpatia ...	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Sodananda Mondal and Ramhari Mondal and others ... 2,394 12 1 Separate account of Rajnarai Maiti ... 161 11 4 Ditto of Annopurna Dasi ... 161 11 4 Total sudder jumma ... 2,718 2 9		1,123 6 0 75 12 13 76 12 8	
2319	135	Paharpur, Khaila Bhograi.	Paharpur and Khaila Bhograi Jalpal.	(Temporarily settled.) Anondo Moye Debi and Hari Prya Debi ...	1,551 0 0	363 8 0	The term of settlement will expire at the close of the year 1307. There is a share of Basudebpur, minor, in this mohal.
2342	1218	Kismat Kasijora.	Polai Utter ...	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Srinath Das Mohapatra ... 773 15 6 Separate account of Srimoti Noyantara Debi, wife of Lal Mohun Panda ... 1,042 1 8 Ditto of Nilmoni Panda and Pitamber Panda, Saluts of Idol Roghunath Joo ... 224 0 0 Total sudder jumma ... 2,039 1 2	(Including police) 773 15 6 1,042 1 8 224 0 0	361 10 0 278 15 0 103 15 3	26. 5c. 11c. of land in mouza Paschim Nekra have been taken up for canals.
2375	1230	Ditto ...	Ratania ...	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	(Including police) 1,135 12 11	531 6 3	
2387	1241	Subong ...	Ragpur ...	Akhil Chandra Ray ...	1,136 0 0	531 15 11	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
2388	1242	Sobong ...	Ragpur Uddubpur.	Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey and Sheikh Motanotoli and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ramessar Rai and Ram Coomar Ray ... 582 8 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Kristo Prasad Das and Srimonta Lal Das ... 145 10 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Forhoton-nesa Bibi ... 40 0 9 708 2 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,105 0 0	Rs. A. P. 396 13 3	Rs. A. P. 25 9 3	
2442	1264	Kooroolchore...	Rejooria ...	Joint share of Srimotya Dasi Deye, mother and guardian of Tripura Deye, and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Gooroo Prasad Bisoo and Doorga Prasad Bisoo and others ... 83 12 10 (No. 2) Ditto of Kristo Prasad Das and Modhu Sudan Das ... 402 12 3 (No. 3) Ditto of Gobinda Prasad Bisoo ... 26 13 5 513 6 0 Total sudder jumma ... 1,123 3 1	800 12 7	51 10 10	
2450	1269	Khotnognr ...	Radha Nognr...	Joint share of Horonaran Jana, Pitambar Patra and Uma Prasad Dey and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ram Naran Ray ... 24 8 7 (No. 2) Ditto of Mohobboo Khan and Lal Khan and others ... 46 14 10 (No. 3) Ditto of Bhorat Charan Mana ... 135 6 8 (No. 4) Ditto of Nil Mohan Jana ... 7 14 6 (No. 5) Ditto of Godadhor Jana and Budyadhor Jana ... 24 10 9 (No. 6) Ditto of Radha Mohan Das Audhikari himself and as guardian of Nil Mohan Das Audhikari ... 87 2 10 (No. 7) Ditto of Sadhoo Charan Manna ... 135 6 8 (No. 8) Ditto of Koylas Chandra Brohmo and Lal Mohun Brohmo ... 122 11 0 (No. 9) Ditto of Srimotya Abhaya Sundari Das ... 148 13 3 (No. 10) Ditto of Sotrughua Acharjee and Modon Mohan Acharjee ... 445 2 2 (No. 11) Ditto of Srimotya Kripa Moya Debi ... 56 14 3 (No. 12) Ditto of Khetro Mohan Das Canoongo ... 108 10 8 (No. 13) Ditto of Gopi Nath Pradhan and Aurjoon Charan Pradhan ... 19 10 2 1,863 14 4 Total sudder jumma ... 2,654 13 2	1,290 14 10	216 10 0	
466	1280	Killa Moyna-chore.	Ram Chandrapur.	Brojodas Dutta and Kasi Das Dutta ...	1,300 13 9	203 7 6	A common registry of 346. Gc. 8ch. of land of this mahal has been made by Lakhinara Ghosal at a jumma of Rs. 54.
2524	1306	Birkool ...	Rampur alias Rampur Sonapur, 7 annas share.	Joint share of Akhoy Naran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Khodioton Kobla minor's mother and guardian Srimotya Unmoton Nasa Bibi and Chand Charan Sasnal ... 535 14 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Chand Charan Sasnal ... 1,920 6 6 (No. 3) John Cameron Macgregor, Esq., Receiver in the estate of Ajodhya Ram Khan ... 1,294 2 10 3,750 7 3 Total sudder jumma ... 5,176 11 4	1,426 4 1	618 15 7	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pargunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
2492	1329	Chotooa	Syamsunderpur.	Joint share of Sreemoti Dinomoye Dabi, mother of Lukhi Naran Bondopadhyaya, and Dhondra Chandra Mookhopadhyaya, executor on behalf of the late Jogut Chundro Mookhopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Syama Sundari Mallik ... 1,463 7 6 (No. 2) Ditto of Sooroth Nath Mallik ... 293 11 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Sriman Chandra Mookhopadhyaya ... 145 0 6 (No. 4) Ditto of Kannai Lal Seal ... 292 11 1 (No. 5) Ditto of Chintu Moni Gongopadhyaya ... 146 5 6 Total sudder jumma ...	Rs. A. P. 585 6 4	Rs. A. P. 82 4 6	A permanent mourasi izara lease for 12, 12g, share of this mehal has been registered by Nongendra Nath Misser at a jumma of Rs. 367-15a, 15g.
2508	1331	Kasijora	Sridhor Bosan alias Dhoulirah.	Separate accounts of Ganganaran Masan's will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Srimoty Nannofa Khatoon alias Hini Bibi and Hodi Ujjoma Khan ... 239 8 0 (Including police) Separate account of Mohendra Nath Masanta ... 293 8 4 Ditto of Joynarani Maifi ... 341 15 6 Total sudder jumma ...	(Including police) 593 13 8	277 13 7	5b. 13a. 4c. of land in mouza Dhoulirah and 16. 14c. of land in mouza Naran Chak have been taken up for canals.
2509	1332	Ditto	Sorsotyia	Kosintotonna Bibi, widow of the late Moonsi Arfan.	807 10 6	379 12 0	5b. 5c. of land in mouza Sorsotyia have been taken up for canals.
2501	1334	Ditto	Sadoonpota alias Amnan.	Sredhor Charan Nandi	1,040 0 0	447 8 0	
2507	133	Kismut Kasijora.	Syamsunderpur.	Joint share of Iudro Naran Pahari and Jogodipur Pahari and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Srimoty Doya Moye Debya, mother and guardian of Jogodipwar Pahari, and others will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Total sudder jumma ...	325 6 11 325 6 11	163 9 10	A common registry of mouza Gobinda Nagur has been made by Modhu Sudan Koolvi at a jumma of 4a.
2509	1340	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Digamber Panda, manager of Srimoty Apoorba Moye Debya, Nanda Lal and Upendro Lal Panda and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Radha Mohan Maifi ... 120 9 5 Ditto of Raghunath Dey, Poddar ... 120 9 0 Total sudder jumma ...	479 11 5 341 2 5 650 13 10	191 15 4	Ditto ditto of ditto has been made by Modhu Sudan Koolvi at a jumma of 9a.
2600	1341	Ditto	Simoolhara alias Simoolhara Sankertikri.	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Joint share of Digamber Pande, father and manager of Apoorba Moye Debya, minor, and Srimoti Noyantara Debi and others. Separate account of Upendranath Panda ... Ditto of Nanda Lal Panda ... Ditto of Bolkantannath Acharjee will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	320 6 8 294 0 2 143 0 1 44 9 7 791 0 6	65 2 0 132 10 4 68 4 2	9b. 10c. 12c. of land in mouza Simoolhara have been taken up for canals. A patra for mouza Simoolhara with a jumma of Rs. 15 has been registered by Daim Khan and others under Act XI of 1859.
2607	1347	Kismut Midnapur.	Sonatikri	Joint share of Lakhi Narsin Bondopadhyaya will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Mohendra Lal Khan ... 237 7 0 Ditto of Nobo Lal Khan ... 237 7 0 Ditto of Dinobundhu Nandi ... 118 11 6 Ditto of Nobodwip Chand Nandi ... 118 11 6 Total sudder jumma ...	237 7 2 713 5 0 949 12 2	110 8 11	
2625	365	Sobong	Samsora	Joint share of Srimoty Abolya Dasl, mother and guardian of Radha Gobinda Dey, minor, Surno Moye Dasl and others will be sold for arrears of revenue.	584 3 11	253 15 4	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
				The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Srimotya Surbango Soondori Das, wife of Radha Gobinda Singha ... 336 8 10 Ditto of Syam Soonder Das 124 8 10 Ditto of Khetter Mohan Jana 17 8 3 Ditto of Mohendra Nath Das ... 68 0 10 Ditto of Horonaran Das ... 21 0 3 Ditto of Sagor Chandra Samanta and others ... 68 0 9 611 11 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,195 15 8			
2640	1386	Bheoya Moota	Simoolia	Joint share of Srimotya Sotyahhama and Gankaram Misri will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Jadob Chandra Misri ... 116 12 2 Ditto of Radha Krista Dinda 233 8 8 350 4 10 Total sudder jumma ... 700 9 5	350 4 7	54 3 1	
2650	1387	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Sotyahhama and Srimoti Brohmio Moye, foster mother and guardian of Upendro Lal Ray, minor, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Radha Krista Dinda will not be sold for arrears of revenue. Total sudder jumma ... 1,070 9 0	713 11 8 350 13 10 1,070 9 0	167 0 8	
2707	1423	Dantoonchore	Simoolia Utter Raibar alias Simoolia.	Khem Chandra Bondopadhyas himself, and Srimotya Nistarini Dehya, mother and guardian of Panchanan Bondopadhyas and others.	1,200 13 8	562 11 11	
2735	1436	Utter Behar	Saorabat alias Sahoria.	Joint share of Gopinath Masanta, Prem Chand Masanta and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Separate account of the Collector of Midnapore on behalf of Haripada Masanta, minor, who is under the Court of Wards ... 651 6 3 Ditto of Lakhil Charan Giri and Nidhiram Giri ... 340 0 10 997 7 1 Total sudder jumma ... 2,171 4 8	1,173 13 7	41 0 4	
2739	1439	Killa Moyunchore.	Srirampur	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Kenaram Pal ... 97 13 0 (No. 1) Separate account of Kooornaran Darbar ... 283 10 6 (No. 3) ditto ditto of Lakshminarain Chowdhery ... 117 6 0 (No. 5) ditto ditto of Srimotya Sobochari Dey ... 68 7 6 (No. 7) ditto ditto of Brojendra-coomar Jana ... 498 13 6 The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 2) Separate account of Nimaichund Darbar ... 58 11 0 (No. 4) ditto ditto of Golukchandro Darbar ... 58 11 0 (No. 6) ditto ditto of Horekrishna Maiti ... 69 7 6 195 13 6 Total sudder jumma ... 1,252 0 0	97 13 0 283 10 6 117 6 0 68 7 6 498 13 6 195 13 6	35 12 0 132 14 8 54 11 9 0 0 9 233 15 0	
2740	1440	Ditto	Ditto	Separate account of Lalmoohan Maiti and Rajnarain Maiti will be sold for arrears of Government revenue ... 313 0 0 Separate account of Nosratuddin Ahmed and Afzuluddin Ahmed will also be sold for Government revenue ... 213 0 0 Joint share of Ramdhon Maiti will not be sold for arrears of revenue ... 626 0 0 Total sudder jumma ... 1,252 0 0	313 0 0 213 0 0 626 0 0 1,252 0 0	147 2 9 147 6 0	
2740	1444	Ditto	Sridharpur	Joint share of Digamber Panda, father and manager of Srimoti Apoorba Moye Dehya, minor, and Praonath Bera and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Nosratuddin Ahmed and Afzuluddin Ahmed and others will also be sold ... 82 3 0	890 12 2 82 3 0	124 7 7 35 6 0	

Under the Court of Wards.

Number of register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
				The following separate accounts will not be sold :—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				Separate account of Srimoti Rajeswari Dey	84 4 11		
				Ditto of Modonmohan and Tara Persad Maiti	42 2 6		
				Ditto of Modonmohan and Tara Persad Maiti	210 12 4		
				Ditto of Siddessur Poramanik	35 15 3		
				Ditto of Roghunnath Dey Poddar	82 12 1		
					456 15 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	929 14 2		
2750	1445	Killa Moynachore.	Sribrindaban Chuk.	(No. 1) Separate account of Rajnarain Maiti will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :—	95 15 11	44 15 11	A potta of mouza Sribrindaban Chuk with a jumma of Rs. 121-8-10 has been registered by Seddessur Poramanik under Act XI of 1859.
				Rs. A. P.			
				Joint share of Haradhona Mojomondar and Pachanan Mojomondar	479 15 8		
				Separate account of Horekristo Maiti	95 15 11		
				Ditto of Lalmo-han Maiti	95 15 11		
					671 15 6		
				Total sudder jumma ...	767 15		
2837	1401	Kastjora	Teghori alias Birinchibar.	Separate account of Digamber Panda, Sabait of Jdol Lakhi Janardn Jao, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Joint share of Ramchharan Bondopadhya will not be sold.	335 0 0	156 4 0	A common registry of Mouza Birinchibar has been made by Thakooradas Maiti at a jumma of Rs. 651.
					593 0 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	928 0 0		
2890	1496	Killa Moynachore.	Tilda Dakhinbar alias Dakhinbar.	Joint share of Sirish Chandro Ray and Jogendro Chandro Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Ram Chand Nandi will also be sold.	679 15 5	197 8 0	
					309 1 1	144 13 0	
				Total sudder jumma ...	989 0 6		
2890	1500	Kastjora	Uttar Usoot-pore.	Separate account of Nimal Chand Dey will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :—	640 0 0	300 0 0	11c. of land in mouza Josra have been taken up for canals. A common registry of mouza Kristo Chak has been made by Kristo Naran Ray and others at a jumma of Rs. 4.
				Rs. A. P.			
				Joint share of Ramnidhi Coondoo and Ramananda Coondoo and others	957 5 0		
				Separate account of Kamoda Charan Pal	640 0 0		
				Ditto of Lokenath Sett	331 0 6		
				Ditto of Bhobundhu Nandi himself and as guardian of Nobodwip Chand Nandi, minor	44 8 1		
				Ditto of Lakhi Naran Patra	300 12 9		
				Ditto of Mohan Patra and Bhajohuri Patra	327 14 6		
				Ditto of Srimotya Moha Maya Dey	214 11 8		
				Ditto of Srimotya Janaki Debi, wife of Bhagobuti Charan Bhottacharjee	48 14 7		
					2,665 3 1		
				Total sudder jumma ...	3,505 3 1		
2917	1515	Moynachore	Uttompur	Girls Chandra Maiti and Sreemoti Bobhamoni of Joynarangiri. (Jote Mandoli.)	1,199 2 10	231 7 8	
Towji No. 27.	Patta No. 25.	Kolyanpur	Mouza Mondal and others.	Buzlou Rohim, Fuzlou Rohim, and Tufzli Rohim.	85 0 0	399 6 0	
Ditto	Do. No. 56.	Ditto	Mouza Tetool-danga.	Soroop Chandra Patra	600 0 0	231 4 0	

NOTICE is given, under sections 6 and 7 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Pubna, will be put up to public and reserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Thursday, the 15th July 1886, corresponding with 32nd Asar 1293 B.E., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1886:—

Serial number.	Number on district revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
1	3	Dihl Saratol, pergunnah Isafshahi.	Pran Chandra Pakrassy and others.	Rs. A. P. 10,817 8 0 Police— 108 13 0	Rs. A. P. 189 4 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal. The share of Pran Chandra Pakrassy and others, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 15-7-15 and police Rs. 15-0, from which the arrear is due, will be first sold. The share in which there is no arrear will be released from sale. The shares in which there are no arrears— Rs. A. Kedar Nath Pakrassy, Durga Nath and Raj Kumar Pakrassy ... 2,783 2 Police ... 18 0 Sarada Prasad Pakrassy ... 2,465 11 Police ... 24 11 Binod Lal Pakrassy ... 1,273 5 Police ... 12 13 Joy Sundari Debhya, mother of Deb Lal Pakrassy ... 1,273 5 Police ... 12 13 Mohalaskhmi Debhya ... 152 12 Police ... 12 4 Hari Charn Bhattacharya and others 1,351 13 Police ... 13 19
2	13	Dihl Chala Sornuggur	Gobinda Nath Sen and others.	1,346 13 0 Police— 14 14 0	13 9 4 Police— 7 0 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal. The share of Hari Charn Bhattacharya, Shama Sundari Debhya, Peary Mohan Ban rji and others, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 9-11-13, police Rs. 10-1, from which the arrear is due, will be first sold. The share in which there is no arrear will be released from sale. The shares in which there are no arrears— Rs. A. Mukhada Shundari Debhya ... 136 13 Police ... 1 8 Mohalaskhmi Debhya ... 136 13 Police ... 1 8
3	19	Rajapur &c., pergunnah Isafshahi.	Kristo Kisoory Choudhurani and others.	1,085 4 0	4 8 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal. The share of Bhabani Nath (Roy), Shyam Rungani Dasyya and others, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 205-1, from which the arrear is due, will be first sold. The share in which there is no arrear will be released from sale. The shares in which there are no arrears— Rs. A. Kristo Kishori Choudhurani ... 54 9 Sarada Prasad Pakrassy ... 127 3 Bonomali Roy, Kristo Sunder Roy, Brojendra Lal Roy, Braja Sundery Dasyya, mother of Mohendra Lal Roy ... 542 10 Shoudamini Dasyya and Ryo Rungini Dasyya ... 11 1 Kedar Nath, Raj Kumar Pakrassy ... 144 2
4	125	Tarat Hatkhali, pergunnah Rajeschuppa.	Barada Gobind Sunyal and others.	2,312 6 0 Police— 5 9 0	7 7 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal. The share of Barada Gobinda Sunyal, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 143-2, from which the arrear is due, will be first sold. The share in which there is no arrear will be released from sale. The shares in which there are no arrears— Rs. A. Moharance Surnomoyi ... 1,501 7 Police ... 8 9 Ram Sunder Maitra, Braja Sunder Maitra themselves, and as guardian of Kisoory Mohan Maitra, minor ... 76 11 Mahomed Ismail Choudhuri ... 40 2 Mahomed Ismail Choudhuri ... 115 3
5	125	Ditto	Ditto	2,312 6 0 Police— 8 9 0	15 1 6	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal. The share of Nasimuddin Choudhuri, Abdul Ali Choudhuri and others, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 435-13, from which the arrear is due, will be first sold. The share in which there is no arrear will be released from sale. The shares in which there are no arrears— Rs. A. Moharance Surnomoyi ... 1,501 7 Police ... 8 9 Ram Sunder Maitra, Braja Sunder Maitra themselves and as guardian of Kisoory Mohan Maitra, minor ... 76 11 Mahomed Ismail Choudhuri ... 40 2 Mahomed Ismail Choudhuri ... 115 3
6	194	Kismut, pergunnah Handol, pergunnah Handol.	Annoda Mayi Debhya, Roy Girish Chandra Lahury, Gobind Nath Shaha and others.	6,069 9 0 Police— 60 13 0	7 3 0	The entire mehal will be sold.
7	227	Kismut, Aliarpore, pergunnah Kater-mahal.	Jogut Chandra Bhaduri and others.	3,129 0 0 Police— 14 1 0	35 7 0	Ditto ditto.
8	231	Kismut Choudhurao Taras, pergunnah Kater mehal.	Kristo Sunder Roy and others.	1,032 10 0	5 11 6	Ditto ditto.
9	1723	Chur Sarana, pergunnah Sinduri.	Shama Sundari Debhya, mother and guardian of Jadu Nath Bhonmik, minor, Madhu Sunder Majumder, Girish Chandra Majumder, Moni Dasyya.	697 0 0	174 0 0	The proprietary right and the right for temporary settlement will be sold.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Gya, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th July 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 20th day of March 1886, the 28th March having been Sunday:—

Towji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears.
1514	Pirawan, &c., pergunnah Cherkaway.	Musammat Sunder Bibee and others Exclusive of the separate share of Rewti Sahoo and others Ditto of Musammat Rukmin Koer Ditto of Harbans Lall Ditto of Lalji Sahoo The remaining jumal share of Sunder Bibee and others, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:— A. P. Mouzah Pirawan 6 0 " Hathawan 6 0 " Pipardih 6 0 " Kasma 5 0 " Dhakhhap 5 0	Rs. A. P. 410 11 0 11 13 0 63 5 0 67 9 0 219 5 0 300 11 0	Rs. A. P. 4 15 0
3170	Mohankhas, pergunnah Mahair.	Lachomon Lall and others. The entire 16 annas will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	602 15 0	6 9 0
3213	Madaha, Ladhway, pergunnah Mahair.	Poonet Lall and others Exclusive of the separate share of Razhoo Nath Sahoy The remaining eight annas jumal share of Poonet Lall and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	747 12 0 373 14 0	77 9 0
3348	Karsawan, pergunnah Monara.	Musammat Mahommedi Begum and others. The entire 16 annas will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	1,054 4 0	0 9 0
3457	Sera Monaupore, pergunnah Nuhut.	Bisheshwar Pershad Singh and others Exclusive of the separated share of Kashi Roy Kumar Baboo, Kishen Pershad, guardian of Deo Rani Koer Ditto of Ku-hya Singh Exclusive of the separated share of Musammat Ganesh Kuer, mother and guardian of Karoo Narain Singh Ditto of Gaya Pershad Singh Ditto of Bisheshwar Pershad Singh and others Ditto of Adet Pershad Singh and others Ditto of Jag Prakash Singh and others Ditto of Komal Singh and others Ditto of Murl Singh alias Buddhoo Babu, under the guardianship of Rakmin Showak Singh, and others Ditto of Pryag Singh and others Ditto of Jhannan Singh and others Ditto of Musammat Anar Koer and others The remaining 20s. 2d. 10s. 13d. 4c. jumal share of Ram Ghulam Singh and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only Janki Singh and others. The entire 16 annas will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	1,800 0 0 25 0 0 40 0 0 33 5 0 33 5 0 100 0 0 33 5 0 150 0 0 100 0 0 33 5 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 217 8 0 400 0 0 314 4 0 564 14 0 602 0 0 8 3 0 19 8 0 54 8 0 4 11 0 97 7 0 21 5 0 21 5 0 53 14 0 54 10 0 54 12 0 79 15 0	30 1 0 34 7 0 0 1 0
3455	Shahzadpore Asowan, pergunnah Nuhut.	Musammat Karimannissa and others Exclusive of the separate share of Syed Murad Ali Ditto of Jaladhari Singh and others Ditto of Begraj Singh and others Ditto of Sita Singh Ditto of Musammat Karimannissa Ditto of Nathan Singh and others Ditto of Jetho Singh Ditto of Buddhoo Singh Ditto of Gopal Singh and others Ditto of Syed Aulad Ali The share of Syed Zahoorool Hassan and others, as detailed below, and for which a separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:— A. S. Mouzah Pasia Kallan 4 Ditto Pasia Khurd 4 Ditto Bishoonpore 4 Ditto Andhrijhand 4 The share of Syed Jinnat Hossein, noted below, and for which a separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Mouzah Lah Singhani 16 annas. And the remaining jumal share of Sita Singh and others, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:— A. S. Mouzah Lat 16 " Tin Sisa 16	564 14 0 602 0 0 8 3 0 19 8 0 54 8 0 4 11 0 97 7 0 21 5 0 21 5 0 53 14 0 54 10 0 54 12 0 79 15 0 53 1 0 7 5 6 64 10 0	34 7 0 0 1 0
4227	Jakhe, &c., Dah Kallan Mansoonah, mahal Boothoon, pergunnah Pachrukhi.	Nobho Gopal and others Exclusive of the separated share of Akhouri Brijkumar and others Ditto of Akhouri Harihar Charan Ditto of Gopi Nath Ditto of Sadashib Lal Ditto of Akhauri Pem Narayan Ditto of Akhauri Lachmi Narayan Ditto of Akhauri Kishoon Sahay and others Ditto of Mahanth Hem Narayan Gir Ditto of Musammat Rukmin Koer Ditto of Harbans Lall Ditto of Rewti Sahoo Ditto of Sadho Charan Ditto of Soomak Lal Ditto of Akhauri Deo Narayan Ditto of Balgobind Purshad Ditto of Kirat Narayan Ditto of Shani Narayan Ditto of Harakh Narayan Ditto of Akhauri Ramannund Ditto of Akhauri Ramannugrah Purshad Ditto of Purina Nand The remaining jumal share of Nobho Gopal, &c., as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:— A. S. P. K. Mouzah Amaroon 5 10 8 " Nain Sagar 4 0 0 " Ghirsindi Khurd 8 0 0 " Ghirsindi Kallan 5 10 8 " Soorjmandal 1 7 4 " Ratni 16 4 16 " Harakh and Srie Chak 8 0 0	673 1 0 42 8 0 29 0 0 25 5 0 21 4 0 39 8 0 39 8 0 39 8 0 187 12 0 3 9 0 3 12 0 23 11 0 17 8 0 14 13 0 6 4 0 11 13 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 6 4 0 3 2 0 36 11 0 3 2 0 60 15 0	32 1 0
4401	Amaroon, &c., pergunnah Sberghatty.	Bishun Dyal and others Exclusive of the separated share of Bishun Dyal and others Ditto of Harihar Prosad and others Ditto of Rewti Sahoo Ditto of Musammat Rukmin Koer Ditto of Harbans Lall Ditto of Draupadi Koer Ditto of Akhori Har Dyal Singh and others Ditto of Raghoo Nandan Sahal	790 13 0 31 14 0 50 13 0 129 14 0 114 9 0 122 8 0 7 1 0 62 15 0 7 6 0	
4400	Amaroot, &c., pergunnah Sberghatty.			

Towji number.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears.
		Exclusive of the separated share of Amrit Lall Ditto of Bhagudhari Lall The remaining jumma share of Akhori Sheo Sahai and others, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:—	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0 33 10 0 181 2 0	Rs. A. P. 32 3 0
		Mouzah Amaroot Do. Anwar Dohar Do. Kotwara Do. Kojia Ram Patti Do. Kowabar Do. Mudha Do. Sonbarasa	A. P. 8 4 16 0 16 0 5 4 16 0 2 0 5 8	
4687	Pankerdi Maliharne, &c., Talooka, pergunnah Sherghatty.	Choolan Singh and others Exclusive of the separated share of Abdool Hossain Khan and others Ditto of Syed Fazal Hossain and others Ditto of Bhairo Singh and others Ditto of Inder Nath Singh and others Ditto of Mohammad Isak and others Ditto of Bhairo Singh and others Ditto of Ram Chohan Koer Ditto of Joo Lal Mahton and others Ditto of Tribhooan Mahton and others Ditto of Jhangoo Mahton and others Ditto of Lachan Singh and others Ditto of Ram Lachan Singh and others Ditto of Mussamut Tapo Koer Ditto of Mussamut Gannish Koer and others Ditto of Nundoo Mahton and others Ditto of Bhola Mahton alias Bikoo Mahton Ditto of Matadin Saho Ditto of Harihar Prasad Ditto of Jouri Mahton Ditto of Balkishen Lal and others Ditto of Bahadoor Hossain Khan and others Ditto of Mahanth Hem Narain Gir Ditto of Fazal Hossain Khan and others Ditto of Mahammad Hossain Khan Ditto of Mussamut Miran Bibi Ditto of Mussamut Kudrat Bibi Ditto of Mussamut Nooran Bibi Ditto of Mussamut Asmat Bibi Ditto of Mussamut Nooran Bibi Ditto of Mussamut Koem Bibi and others Ditto of Syed Hossain Khan and others Ditto of Mussamut Nawab Bibi Ditto of Koop Singh Ditto of Rewti Sahon Ditto of Persidh Narain Singh and others Ditto of Achambhit Singh Ditto of Rukmin Koer Ditto of Jamlo Bibi Ditto of Bakheri Lal Ditto of Jilaha Koer and others Ditto of Karoo Padhya and others Ditto of Het Narain Singh and others Ditto of Ashraf Hossain Khan Ditto of Rahmat Bibi Ditto of Kudrat Bibi Ditto of Mussamut Harkhia Koer Ditto of Harbans Saho Ditto of Sardar Bibi Ditto of Hulin Khan Ditto of Ram Saran Singh and others Ditto of Sheo Charan Singh and others Ditto of Mahammad Hasan and others Ditto of Rahmat Bibi and others Ditto of Amir Hassan Khan and others Ditto of Matadin Saho Ditto of Abdul Gafoor Khan alias Bakheri Khan Ditto of Baldeo Lal Nakphopha Ditto of Mahammad Hasan Khan and others Ditto of Rahmat Bibi and others Ditto of Tatal Hasan Khan Ditto of Baijnath Mahton and others Ditto of Mussamut Fazlo Bibi Ditto of ditto ditto Ditto of Hansraj Lal Ditto of Khoda Bux Bibi Ditto of Inder Nath Singh and others Ditto of Fazal Hossain Khan and others Ditto of Akhaj Singh Ditto of Mangal Saho Ditto of Sheo Sahai Singh Ditto of Bed Singh and others Ditto of Mussamut Hedsat Bibi Ditto of Khoda Bux Bibi Ditto of Janasee Singh and others Ditto of Bhairo Singh and others Ditto of Narkoo Lal Ditto of Akouri Niranjan Lal Ditto of Gulam Ahmad Khan and others Ditto of Syed Fazal Hossain and others Ditto of Sheo Charan Singh and others Ditto of Mahammad Bux Khan Ditto of Fazlo Bibi Ditto of Walait Hossain Khan Ditto of Sahelzade Bibi Ditto of Abdul Hossain Khan and others Ditto of Abdul Hossain Khan Ditto of Walayet Hossain Ditto of Zarif Khan Ditto of Asmat Bibi Ditto of Amrun Bibi Ditto of Pamri Saho and others Ditto of Fazal Hossain Khan Ditto of Hasan Raza Khan Ditto of Makeood Ali Khan Ditto of Matadin Saho Ditto of Ghulam Ahmad Khan and others Ditto of Mussamut Waziran Bibi Ditto of Jan Bibee Ditto of Sahelzadi Bibee and others Ditto of Baldeo Lal Nakphopha Ditto of Bhola Mahton Ditto of Abdul Ghafur Khan alias Bakheri Khan Ditto of Sona Bibee Ditto of Hossain Raza Khan Ditto of Chander Bas Koer Ditto of Chowdhri Durga Singh	15,087 13 0 1,509 6 0 131 14 0 48 11 0 89 5 0 103 0 0 10 13 0 164 8 0 40 8 0 41 8 0 165 0 0 126 10 0 7 10 0 473 4 0 1,112 11 0 121 8 0 20 6 0 11 2 0 1,332 11 0 23 8 0 49 10 0 794 2 0 12 16 0 673 16 0 13 12 0 370 8 0 649 3 0 19 12 0 2 14 0 294 15 0 223 8 0 358 3 0 13 12 0 30 3 0 250 12 0 26 9 0 17 15 0 227 5 0 431 9 0 33 10 0 33 10 0 20 11 0 26 11 0 650 0 0 32 14 0 55 14 0 17 6 0 240 7 0 513 7 0 0 6 0 26 11 0 24 7 0 8 4 0 31 12 0 204 0 0 14 5 0 169 0 0 7 9 0 5 10 0 169 0 0 186 1 0 24 12 0 26 11 0 63 9 0 0 3 0 0 6 0 18 3 0 44 14 0 1 4 0 24 11 0 7 9 0 27 12 0 137 15 0 7 11 0 14 3 0 83 7 0 33 10 0 30 0 0 3 14 0 240 8 0 10 11 0 6 15 0 9 9 0 10 11 0 5 6 0 33 2 0 1 9 0 13 4 0 1 0 0 24 15 0 1 1 0 41 0 0 11 4 0 28 7 0 6 3 0 10 9 0 9 7 0 9 4 0 8 13 0 11 6 0 15 0 0 1 9 0 24 14 0 90 1 0 102 6 0 33 8 0 4 13 0	

Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears.
		Exclusive of the separated share of Debi Singh	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Ditto of Mahadeo Lall	6 13 0	
		Ditto of Jagmohan Lall	1 0 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Sona Bibi	15 13 0	
		Ditto of Sardar Ali Khan <i>alias</i> Sadoo Khan	23 2 0	
		Ditto of Muhammad Ali Khan and others	62 1 0	
		Ditto of Hasan Raza Khan	76 6 0	
		Ditto of Shahzadi Bibi	9 6 0	
		Ditto of Koop Kali Kuer	10 0 0	
		Ditto of Amir Hasan Khan	10 6 0	
		Ditto of Shahzadi Bibi	0 13 0	
		Ditto of Mani Jan Bibi	0 4 0	
		Ditto of Afzal Bibi	0 7 0	
		Ditto of Janki Koer, mother and guardian of Hanuman Pershad	26 1 0	
		Ditto of Abdul Bibi	122 6 0	
		Ditto of Muhammad Husain Khan	4 8 0	
		Ditto of Baghober Singh	1 4 0	
		Ditto of Dharshan Singh	12 15 0	
		Ditto of Fakharunissa <i>alias</i> Sohan Bibi	0 13 0	
		Ditto of Abdul Hosain Khan	60 12 0	
		Ditto of Liladhar Singh <i>alias</i> Teni Singh	6 12 0	
		Ditto of Harghulam Singh	71 15 0	
		Ditto of Israt Bibi	2 10 0	
		Ditto of Bhagwati Koer	6 14 0	
		Ditto of Bibi Labbo	0 8 0	
		Ditto of Baboo Chhote Narain Pershad	20 5 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Sukhdass Koer	47 3 0	
		Ditto of Aminuddin Ahmad <i>alias</i> Syed Asghar	14 10 0	
		Ditto of Ajaib Singh	19 10 0	
		Ditto of Nakhid Singh	4 8 0	
		Ditto of Paras Nath Singh	9 0 0	
		Ditto of Bahadur Ali Khan	4 8 0	
		Ditto of the ijnali share of Choolhan Singh and others	1 12 0	
		<i>as. ad. 2c.</i> share of Peryag Singh and others in mouzah Nawgadh Lemoca, for which a separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	1,313 14 0	
		And the share of Laik Bibi, for which a separate account has been opened, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:—	29 2 0	20 13 0
		A. D. C. B. P. R.		
		Mouzah Rabda	0 16 4 2 5 0	
		" Bhangia	0 16 4 2 5 0	
		" Harhanj	0 12 6 10 15 0	
		" Pathra	0 12 6 10 15 0	
		" Darnora Motianpore	0 15 8 3 8 15	
		" Tilaiya	0 15 8 3 8 15	
518	Belar Anace, pergunnah Samai.	Khadai Jatun Nissa and others	773 4 0	
		Exclusive of the separated share of Mussamut Khadai Jatun Nissa and others	105 0 0	
		The separated share of Mussamut Lochun Koer, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:—	314 2 0	117 13 0
		Ans.		
		Mouzah Belarance Bhawanundpore	8	
		Baliare	8	
		Odaipore	8	
		Chandpoora	8	
		Azamipore	8	
		Harokhar	8	
		And the remaining ijnali share of Dooli Chand and others, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:—	314 2 0	71 0 3
		Ans.		
		Mouzah Belarance Bhawanundpore	8	
		Baliare	8	
		Odaipore	8	
		Chandpoora	8	
		Azamipore	8	
		Harokhar	8	
5213	Bhudakhara, pergunnah Samai.	Kameshwar Pershad and others	803 3 0	
		Exclusive of the separated share of Gouri Shankar	16 1 0	
		Ditto of Hanuman Sahai	6 5 0	
		Ditto of Rasdhari Singh	14 7 0	
		Ditto of Digambar Sahai	10 7 0	
		Ditto of Kali Charan	18 1 0	
		Ditto of Jagar Nath Sahai <i>alias</i> Majhi Lal	78 2 0	
		Ditto of Gopal Singh and others	104 4 0	
		Ditto of Hulas Narain	28 13 0	
		Ditto of Inder Kumar	20 1 0	
		The remaining ijnali share of 10as. 3d. 10c. 3b. 13r. of Kameshwar Pershad and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	510 10 0	32 2 0

Gya Collectorate, the 7th June 1886.

C. W. BOLTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Rajshahye, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th day of June 1886, corresponding with 15th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrear for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
257	Dihl Satni, pergunnah Gobindpur.	Gobind Prasad and others.	Rs. A. P. 914 0 0	Rs. A. P. 60 15 0	Excluding the separated shares of which the Government revenue is Rs. 4,886-13, and for which separate accounts have been opened under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859 and section 70 of Act VII of 1876 (B.C.), the remaining joint shares of Bhabo Sundari Dassya, mother and guardian of Akhoy Chandra and Satis Chandra Singh, minors, Sowdamony Debya Hobibunnessa Khatan herself and guardian of Khundkar Syeduddin Mahomed, Alfanunessa and Mozidunnessa Khatan, minors; Umadannessa Khatan, with a Government revenue including police Rs. 921-5, will be put up to sale.
		Total ...	921 5 0	61 10 0	
309	Kushalpur, pergunnah Dhamin.	Brindaban Behari Masumder.	506 14 0	140 10 0	Entire estate will be sold.
1876	Kiamut, pergunnah Tahirpur.	Debendra Narayan Roy and others.	531 6 0	303 8 0	Excluding the separated shares of Bama Sundari Debiya, &c., of which the Government revenue is Rs. 4,570-1, and for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, the remaining joint share of Shama Sundari Debya and Debendra Narayan Roy, with Government revenue Rs. 531-6, will be sold.

Rajshahye Collectorate, Rampore Beaulah, the 29th May 1886.

E. H. RYDLOCK, Collector.

Notice.

THE following are the dates within which the Government Revenue of each Block must be paid. If the rents are not paid on or before the due dates, warrants will issue:—

Survey blocks	... { 1 and 2 North Division	On or before the 30th April of the official year for which it is due.
Ditto	... { 1 and 2 South Division	Ditto 31st May ditto.
Ditto	... { 3 and 4 North Division	Ditto 30th June ditto.
Ditto	... { 3 and 4 South Division	Ditto 31st July ditto.
Ditto	... { 5 and 6 North Division	Ditto 31st August ditto.
Ditto	... { 5 and 6 South Division	Ditto 30th September ditto.
Ditto	... { 7 and 8 North Division	Ditto 31st October ditto.
Ditto	... { 7 and 8 South Division	Ditto 30th November ditto.
Ditto	... { 9 and 10 North Division	Ditto 31st December ditto.
Ditto	... { 9 and 10 South Division	Ditto 31st January ditto.
Ditto	... { 11 and 12 North Division	Ditto 28th February ditto.
Ditto	... { 11 and 12 South Division	
Ditto	... { 13 and 14 North Division	
Ditto	... { 13 and 14 South Division	
Ditto	... { 15 and 16 North Division	
Ditto	... { 15 and 16 South Division	
Ditto	... { 17 and 18 North Division	
Ditto	... { 17 and 18 South Division	
Ditto	... { 19 and 20 North Division	
Ditto	... { 19 and 20 South Division	
Ditto	... { 21 and 22 North Division	
Ditto	... { 21 and 22 South Division	
Ditto	... { And Lottery Committee	
	Lands assessed under Act XXIII of 1850.	

2. The holding can be redeemed on payment of 30 years' rent thereof to this Collectorate, under the orders of Government, No. 375—167 L. R., dated 19th February 1881.

3. Parties disposed to question the claim made by this bill are referred to sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act XXIII of 1850. Transfers of property should be notified to the Collector.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector of Calcutta.

District Charitable Society.

Abstract of Accounts for the month of May 1886.

RECEIPTS.	May,	From 1st January to 31st May.	PAYMENTS.	May 1886.	From 1st January to 31st May 1886.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Subscriptions and Donations—</i>			<i>Relief afforded—</i>		
Government	1,200 0 0	6,000 0 0	Through District Committees	1,502 8 0	8,095 4 0
Calcutta Corporation	100 0 0	500 0 0	" Native Committee	1,503 0 0	8,742 0 0
The Public	948 0 0	10,763 8 0	" Central Office (pensions)	416 0 0	2,081 14 0
Allowance from Mutiny Relief Fund towards establishment	50 0 0	250 0 0	" Deputy Commissioner of Police	387 1 0	2,283 15 0
Allowance from Government towards establishment	250 0 0	1,250 0 0	School fees for pauper children	139 4 0	506 12 0
Interest on Trust funds	4,802 13 9	14,480 8 8	Mutiny Relief Fund (pensions)	414 4 0	2,076 14 0
Interest on Invested funds	.....	520 0 0	<i>Alms House—</i>		
Alms House for paying inmates, work done, &c	149 12 6	790 15 9	Establishment	422 0 0	2,116 0 0
Mutiny Relief Fund (for distribution)	400 0 0	2,000 0 0	Dieting	1,170 4 0	5,510 7 0
Deposits and advances	127 13 8	2,457 14 8	Clothing	.....	39 0 0
Miscellaneous receipts	2 8 0	2 8 0	Boots and shoes (for females)	30 15 0	67 13 6
Srimati Bogula Sundari Dasi's fund (capital)	.....	500 0 0	Contingencies	100 0 0	1,001 4 9
			Municipal taxes	.....	53 15 9
			Beds	.....	320 0 0
			<i>Leprosy Asylum—</i>		
			Establishment	153 0 0	700 0 0
			Dieting	386 10 0	2,172 2 6
			Medicines and contingencies	30 0 0	187 8 0
			Municipal taxes	.....	17 15 9
			Beds and Drainage (M.S.W.Fd.)	.....	204 8 0
			<i>Central Office—</i>		
			Secretary	.....	1,250 0 0
			Office establishment	440 14 4	2,248 10 0
			" rent	30 0 0	160 0 0
			Contingencies	45 5 0	342 1 9
			Printing and advertising	179 0 3	431 14 0
			Interest on overdraft	12 3 9	40 6 4
			Law charges	4 8 0	687 3 0
			Auditing fees	.....	300 0 0
			Commission on collections	77 2 3	501 1 10
			Bank's commission on realising interest	7 2 8	23 14 5
			Deposits and advances	65 14 2	327 14 2
			Bank of Bengal (deposit account)	.....	500 0 0
Total	8,028 15 11	43,523 7 1	Total	7,596 8 4	43,105 8 6

MEMO.

Receipts as above	Rs. A. P.	Payments as above	Rs. A. P.
Overdraft on Bank of Bengal on 31st May 1886, Rs. 972-15-0, less Rs. 194-0-3 cash balance on that date	43,523 7 1	Overdraft on Bank of Bengal on 31st December 1885, Rs. 6,550-15-10, less Rs. 360-2-0 cash balance on that date	43,105 8 6
	778 14 9		6,196 13 4
Total	43,302 5 10	Total	40,302 5 10

* Overdraft in Bank Rs. 922-15-0
Outstanding cheque " 50-0-0

972-15-0

Calcutta, the 7th June 1886. M. DESOUZA, Accountant. PATRICK MCGUIRE, Asst. Secy. G. W. MACLEOD, Secretary.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1886.	.		
May 31	13 Packages, G 157 in a diamond ...	Order	S. S. "Chyebassa."
June 4	1 Case, S S by 122 in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, 376 in a diamond, outside A B & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, A M in a diamond or in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, 4669 in a diamond, outside B R & B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, B in a diamond, top C R ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, 4840 in a diamond, outside B R & B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	5 Cases, 4836 in a diamond, outside B R & B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, Bujancherra Factory in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, 1 by 249 in a diamond, outside C B & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	5 Packages, 18 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, C M S by 928 in a diamond, bottom L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	3 Crates, D in a diamond, top C R ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	6 Cases, D R in a diamond, bottom S & S, bottom C. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, D in a diamond, top C R or C. Roberts, Esq., Woodlands, Darjeeling, Bengal. ...	Addressed	Ditto.
" 4	8 Cases, E & C in a diamond, bottom K, Delhi ...	Order	Ditto.
" 4	4 Packages, G 168 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	15 Cases, Golam Hyder & Sons, bottom Shillong ...	Addressed	Ditto.
" 4	3 Cases, G 157 in a block or in a diamond ...	Order	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, G 168 in a block or in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, G 161 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, G 166 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	9 Plates iron, H ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Plate iron, B P & Co., or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	2 Bundles galvanized corrugated sheet iron, C ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, 1845 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, K R ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, K by 112 in a triangle, top A B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, M & Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	3 Cases, M A in a diamond, top J L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	3 Cases, W. Master, Esq., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Gya, near Patna, Bengal. ...	Addressed	Ditto.
" 4	1 Keg, M G ...	Order	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, no mark, or 471 in a diamond, top F W, bottom H C. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	2 Packages, N C W ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, N by S in a diamond, bottom W ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, O by S in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	7 Packages, S & E in a triangle, top C R ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, S G & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, S S by 163 in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, S K L & Co. in a diamond, bottom L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	4 Cases, 1895 in a diamond, bottom J S E ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, S B by 1005 in a diamond, bottom L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Bar round steel, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	4 Cases, 578 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
May 31	2 Cases, 1227 in a block, outside B M & Co. ...	Ditto	S. S. "City of Venice."
" 31	5 Cases, 1309 in a block, outside B M & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 31	3 Cases, 1440 in a block, outside B M & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 31	1 Case, D S & A S ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 31	10 Cases, G H by S ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 31	6 Packages, G C M & B, or in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 31	17 Cases, D. Hay & Sons, top 3 ...	Addressed	Ditto.
" 31	33 Cases, J A & Co. in a diamond ...	Order	Ditto.
" 31	1 Case, R by 538 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 31	1 Case, S S by 28 in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
June 1	1 Bundle square bar iron, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 2	1 Cast iron, S S by 77 in a block, or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 3	4 Bales, C R in a diamond, outside U H C ...	Ditto	S. S. "Mira."
" 3	2 Cases, 79 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 3	10 Cases, 5 in a diamond, outside C H L & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, D by M ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 3	2 Cases, 212 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 3	6 Cases, G C M & B in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, H by D D ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, 1501 in a diamond, outside J S & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 3	6 Cases, M B M I in a diamond, bottom Delhi Calcutta. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 3	2 Iron chains, 642 in a diamond, bottom W L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	6 Packages, G C M & B in a block ...	Ditto	S. S. "Clan Macintosh."
" 4	1 Bar round iron, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	2 Bundles corrugated sheet iron, L, or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	2 Bundles nail rod iron, or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	2 Bundles hoop iron, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	6 Packages, M & B in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, M or H in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, no mark, or B C D ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Bag, P R P S, or no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	7 Cases spelter, B by W in a circle ...	Ditto	Ditto.

IT is hereby notified that the following properties of the judgment-debtor will be sold by public auction in the Court of the First Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot, at Mozufferpore, on 15th day of July, at Mozufferpore, in the execution case of Moharaja Luchmeshwar Singh Bahadoor, purchaser of the decree of Mattuck Lal Sahu, decree-holder against Sadik Ali Khan, judgment-debtor:—

Number.	Name of the mouzah, with pergunnah.	Area.	Extent of share.	Estimated value.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
		A. R. P.	As. G. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Mouzah Hulpore Dukhra, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Jakhur, thana Rosra, zillah Durbhunga, bearing old touzi No. 1431 and new No. 2869.	375 3 11	4 0 0	200 0 0	244 1 0	This property is mortgaged in the decree under execution.
2	Mouzah Dinmanpore, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Jakhur, bearing touzi No. 1491 old and new No. 2879, thana Rosra, zillah Durbhunga.	740 2 5	4 0 0	400 0 0	206 14 2	Ditto ditto.
3	Mouzah Allabad, appertaining to mehal Dilwarpore, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Jakhur, bearing old touzi No. 1491 and new No. 2879, police station and zillah Durbhunga.	260 2 35	4 0 0	150 0 0	206 14 2	Ditto ditto.
4	Mouzah Athar, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Ahilwara, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga, bearing old touzi No. 3560 and new No. 335.	533 3 0	4 0 0	250 0 0	364 8 2	Ditto ditto.
5	Mouzah Rampore, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Athar, pergunnah Ahilwara, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga, bearing old touzi No. 3560 and new No. 335.	318 1 23	4 0 0	150 0 0	364 8 2	Ditto ditto.
6	Mouzah Lalpore, appertaining to mehal Athar, pergunnah Ahilwara, bearing touzi old No. 1491 and new No. 2879, thana Rosra, zillah Durbhunga.	533 0 35	4 0 0	300 0 0	364 8 2	Ditto ditto.
7	Mouzah Dilwarpore, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Jakhur, thana Rosra, zillah Durbhunga, bearing old touzi No. 1491 and new No. 2879.— As. G. C. On account of khass share ... 4 0 0 Share left by Mussamut Shazadi Begum ... 1 5 2	2,096 0 12	5 17 2	1,500 0 0	206 14 2	This property is not mortgaged in the decree under execution.
8	Mouzah Dinmanpore, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Dilwarpore, pergunnah Jakhur, being the share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum, thana Rosra, zillah Durbhunga, bearing old touzi No. 1491 and new No. 2879.	740 2 5	1 17 2	200 0 0	206 14 2	Ditto ditto.
9	Mouzah Babara, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Dilwarpore, pergunnah Jakhur, touzi No. 1491 old and No. 2879 new, thana Rosra, zillah Durbhunga.— As. G. C. Own share ... 4 0 0 Inheritance of Mussamut Shazadi Begum ... 1 17 2	29 1 35	5 17 2	25 0 0	206 14 2	Ditto ditto.
10	Mouzah Allabad, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Dilwarpore, pergunnah Jakhur, share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum, touzi No. 1491 old and 2879 new, thana and zillah Durbhunga.	260 2 3	1 17 2	70 0 0	206 14 2	Ditto ditto.
11	Mouzah Hulpore Dukhra, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Jakhur, share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum, thana Rosra, zillah Durbhunga, old touzi No. 1431 and new No. 2869.	375 3 11	1 17 2	90 0 0	244 1 0	Ditto ditto.
12	Mouzah Athar, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Ahilwara, share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga, touzi No. 3560 and new touzi No. 335.	533 3 0	1 17 2	100 0 0	364 8 2	Ditto ditto.
13	Mouzah Rampore, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Ahilwara, share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum appertaining to mehal Athar, bearing old touzi No. 3560 and new No. 335, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga.	318 1 23	1 17 2	70 0 0	364 8 2	Ditto ditto.
14	Mouzah Lalpore, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Athar, pergunnah Ahilwara, share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum, bearing old touzi No. 3560 and new No. 335, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga.	533 0 39	1 17 2	140 0 0	364 8 2	Ditto ditto.
15	Mouzah Dhanouti, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Bhachi and others, pergunnah Hawi, bearing old touzi No. 1403 and new No. 6505, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga.— As. G. C. Own share ... 4 0 0 Share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum ... 1 17 2	1,417 2 32	5 17 2	1,600 0 0	431 13 10	Ditto ditto.
16	Mouzah Dhanouti, appertaining to mehal Bhachi and others, pergunnah Hawi, bearing old touzi No. 1403 and new No. 6505, thana Bahera and zillah Durbhunga.— As. G. C. Own share ... 4 0 0 Share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum ... 1 17 2	2,000 1 33	5 17 2	1,400 0 0	431 13 10	Ditto ditto.
17	Mouzah Jhiki, pergunnah Bhalla, bearing old touzi No. 214, new No. 727, thana Baniputti, zillah Durbhunga.— As. G. C. Own share ... 4 0 0 Share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum ... 1 17 2	870 3 34	5 17 2	600 0 0	231 9 9	Ditto ditto.
18	Mouzah Kowad Barhi, appertaining to mehal Jhiki, pergunnah Bhalla, bearing old touzi No. 214 and new No. 727, thana Baniputti, zillah Durbhunga.— As. G. C. Own share ... 4 0 0 Share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum ... 1 17 2	1,573 1 34	5 7 2	1,100 0 0	231 9 0	Ditto ditto.
19	Mouzah Gawn Katam, pergunnah Dharoar, bearing old touzi No. 607 and new No. 3390, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga.— As. G. C. Own share ... 4 0 0 Share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum ... 1 17 2	1,410 1 16	5 17 2	1,000 0 0	965 7 9	Ditto ditto.

Number.	Name of the mouzah, with pergunnah.	Area.	Extent of share.	Estimated value.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
20	Mouzah Sripore, pergunnah Bhalla, bearing old touzi No. 210 and new No. 932, thana Baniputti, zillah Durbhunga— Own share Share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	A. R. P. 1,480 0 6	As. G. C. 5 17 2	Rs. A. P. 1,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 233 2 8	This property is not mortgaged in the decree under execution.
21	Mouzah Bhander Serja, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Bhandarsen and others, pergunnah Loom, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga, bearing old touzi No. 1795 and new No. 6052— Own share Share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	10,036 0 0	5 17 2	500 0 0	2,368 8 6	Ditto ditto.
22	Mouzah Bisunpore Gengoura, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Bhandarsen, pergunnah Loom, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga, bearing old touzi No. 1795 and new No. 6052— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	1,100 1 0	5 17 2	1,000 0 0	2,368 8 6	Ditto ditto.
23	Mouzah Balha, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Bhandarsen, pergunnah Loom, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga, bearing old touzi No. 1795 and new No. 6052— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	733 2 27	5 17 2	500 0 0	2,368 8 6	Ditto ditto.
24	Mouzah Patharputti, appertaining to mehal Bhandarsen, pergunnah Loom, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga, bearing old touzi No. 1795 and new No. 6052— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	50 0 0	5 17 2	425 0 0	2,368 8 6	Ditto ditto.
25	Mouzah Pandoul, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Bhandarsen, pergunnah Loom, bearing old touzi No. 1795 and new No. 6052, thana Bahera, and zillah Durbhunga— Own share Share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	693 1 11	17 2	500 0 0	2,368 8 6	Ditto ditto.
26	Mouzah Trani, appertaining to mehal Bhandarsen, pergunnah Loom, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga, bearing old touzi No. 1795 and new No. 6052— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	424 0 30	5 17 2	500 0 0	2,368 8 6	Ditto ditto.
27	Mouzah Pattahpore, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Bhandarsen, pergunnah Loom, bearing old touzi No. 1795 and new No. 6052, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	1,193 0 0	5 17 2	500 0 0	2,368 8 6	Ditto ditto.
28	Mouzah Satpore Aburhta, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Dhurmour, touzi No. 639 old and No. 378 new, thana Bahera, zillah Durbhunga— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	913 0 16	5 17 2	500 0 0	464 3 0	Ditto ditto.
29	Mouzah Dani, pergunnah Pindaruj, appertaining to mehal Dani, bearing old touzi No. 2447 and new No. 216, thana and zillah Durbhunga— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	121 2 0	5 17 2	75 0 0	815 4 3	Ditto ditto.
30	Mouzah Ashrafpore, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Dani Taluka, pergunnah Pindaruj, thana and zillah Durbhunga, bearing touzi No. 2447 and new touzi No. 216— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. A. P. 4 0 0	167 0 9	5 17 2	75 0 0	815 4 3	Ditto ditto.
31	Mouzah Saunpore, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Dani Taluka, pergunnah Pindaruj, bearing touzi old No. 2447 and new touzi No. 216, thana and zillah Durbhunga— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	191 3 17	5 17 2	125 0 0	815 4 3	Ditto ditto.
32	Mouzah Tetar, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Dani Taluka, pergunnah Pindaruj, old touzi No. 2447 and new touzi No. 216, thana and zillah Durbhunga— Own share Share inherited from Mussamut Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	806 2 9	5 17 2	500 0 0	815 4 3	Ditto ditto.
33	Mouzah Chohali, appertaining to mehal Dani Taluka, pergunnah Pindaruj, old touzi No. 2047 and new No. 216— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	513 0 30	5 17 2	200 0 0	815 4 3	Ditto ditto.
34	Mouzah Sohan, appertaining to mehal Dani Taluka, pergunnah Pindaruj, thana and zillah Durbhunga, old touzi No. 2447 and new No. 216— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum As. G. C. 1 17 2 4 0 0	136 2 12	2	75 0 0	815 4 3	Ditto ditto.

Number.	Name of the mouzah with pergunnah.	Area.	Extent of share.	Estimated value.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
		A. B. P.	As. G. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
35	Mouzah Saidpore, appertaining to mehal Dani Taluka, pergunnah Pindaruj, thana and zillah Durbhunga, old touzi No. 2447 and new No. 216— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum	197 3 27	5 17 2	125 0 0	815 4 3	This property is not mortgaged in the decree under execution.
36	Mouzah Shaikhputti, appertaining to mehal Dani Taluka, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Pindaruj, thana and zillah Durbhunga, touzi No. 2447 and new No. 216— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum	64 2 23	5 17 2	50 0 0	815 4 3	
37	Mouzah Gote, appertaining to mehal Dani Taluka, Asli with Dakhli, pergunnah Pindaruj, appertaining to thana and zillah Durbhunga, old touzi No. 2447 and new touzi No. 216— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum	1,024 1 18	5 17 2	500 0 0	815 4 3	Ditto ditto.
38	Mouzah Mukurthoo, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Dani Taluka, pergunnah Pindaruj, thana and zillah Durbhunga, old touzi No. 2447 and new touzi No. 216— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum	312 1 25	5 17 2	100 0 0	815 4 3	Ditto ditto.
39	Mouzah Nonoura, Asli with Dakhli, appertaining to mehal Dani Taluka, pergunnah Pindaruj, thana and zillah Durbhunga, old touzi No. 2447 and new No. 216— Own share Share inherited from Shazadi Begum	517 3 26	5 17 2	400 0 0	815 4 3	Ditto ditto.

(1338—1)

MATADIN, 1st Subordinate Judge.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th June 1886.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A. P.	ASSETS.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	...	...	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	...	55,22,731	4 0
Reserve Fund	...	...	41,56,684	15 0	Other authorized Investments	...	...	54,40,861	8 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	...	...	Ra. 1,49,29,223	2 7	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	...	...	1,34,59,839	2 5
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	...	1,23,52,808	7 10	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto	...	...	73,37,368	0 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,90,44,291	1 4	Bills discounted and purchased	...	...	2,64,69,204	5 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	3,60,891	5 1	Balances with other Banks	...	...	12,23,302	7 7
Sundries	...	...	20,64,479	0 5	Bullion	...	...	5,125	9 0
					Dead Stock	...	...	11,43,071	1 4
					Stamps	...	...	9,444	15 6
					Sundries	...	...	6,51,744	11 10
								6,17,60,693	1 7
					Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	...	Ra. 1,01,25,975	14 0
					Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	...	...	1,10,41,710	0 8
								2,11,67,685	14 8
								8,39,28,378	0 3

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th June 1886J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.
Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 36By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
(1339—1)

Notice.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

IN modification of the notice regarding the closure of the Sone Canals, which was published at page 534, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st March 1886, it is hereby notified that the Eastern Main and Patna Canals will remain closed until the 20th June 1886, inclusive.

D. B. HORN, Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

LOST Draft No. 169318, 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 330, issued in favour of Ram Lall Mookerjee in satisfaction of 42nd half-year's interest on Notes Nos. 197414 082172, general 2119, 098595, 162619, and 168492 aggregating Rs. 16,500.

RAM LALL MOOKERJEE.
(1306—3)

Notice to Creditors.

In the goods of Mrs. MARY ANN PARKER, widow, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 42 of Act XXVII of 1866, notice is hereby given that Probate of the Will of the abovenamed Mary Ann Parker, widow of Sub-Conductor W. T. Parker, deceased, was, on the 31st day of May instant, granted by the High Court, Calcutta, to James Kennedy, Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, to whom all persons having claims against the estate should send in particulars of such claims on or before the 31st day of August 1886, after which date the assets will be distributed and regard had only to claims which may have been notified.

J. KENNEDY, Executor.

Morgan & Co., Attorneys.
31st May 1886.

(1337—2)

MR. C. H. AGER is authorized to sign for us.
CARLISLES NEWBURN & Co.
(1322—3)

Notice.

Oudh Forest Department.
BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of *sāl* beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet length.	at Rs. 2-10	per cubic foot.
22. "	"	2-12 "
23. "	"	2-14 "
24. "	"	3 "

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet at " 3 "The above prices are for ordinary building purposes. For *Planking, Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N. W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Bahramghat Division.

Bahramghat, the 1st April 1886.

Crystalline Cinchona Febrifuge.

A NEW and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates:—Per four ounce tin *Rs. 6 ans. 8*, per eight ounce tin *Rs. 12 ans. 8*, per pound tin *Rs. 24*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—Per four ounce tin *Rs. 8 ans. 8*, per eight ounce tin *Rs. 16 ans. 8*, per pound tin *Rs. 32*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8 oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4 ans. 8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8 ans. 8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16 ans. 8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 5 ans. 8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 10 ans. 8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

WANTED a Sub-Inspector on the Inspecting and Detective Establishment of the Excise Department in the district of Julpigoree, on a salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 60 per mensem.

Candidates must have a good knowledge of English, possess a sound constitution, some experience in the Department, be of active habits and able to ride.

Apply, stating age and with copies of testimonials, before the 1st of July to

The Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree.

G. J. B. T. DALTON, Deputy Commissioner,
Julpigoree.

Julpigoree, the 12th June 1886.

Notification.

WANTED an Excise Sub-Inspector for Bogra district for inspection and detective works on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70.

Candidates must have competent knowledge of English, and be familiar with the use of Hydrometer. They should be of active habits, so as to be able to perform rapid journeys on horseback in the interior of the district.

Apply with copies of testimonials (giving age) to the undersigned not later than the 15th June 1886.

MAHES CHANDRA SEN, Excise Deputy Collector,
Bogra, the 26th May 1886.

Notice.

WANTED an Inspector and a Head Clerk and Sheristadar for the Excise Department of the Cuttack district. Salary Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 per mensem rising to Rs. 100 and 70, respectively. None need apply who has not a fair knowledge of English. Candidates for Inspectorship must be able to ride also.

Applications with testimonials will be received up to 28th instant.

T. INGLIS, Offg. Collector.
Cuttack Collectorate, the 8th June 1886.

Wanted

AN Overseer by the District Road Cess Committee of Noakhally for the Feni Sub-division on a salary of Rs. 60 with horse allowance of Rs. 15 a month.

None need apply who has not passed the examination for Overseer in the Public Works Department. Practical experience in surveying, levelling road and bridge making is essentially necessary.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman up to 21st June 1886. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

R. M. WALLER, Chairman,
Road Cess Committee, Noakhally.
(1335—3)

WANTED a Draftsman and Estimator for the District Engineer's Office, Jessore, on a monthly salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 50 by biennial increments of Rs. 2. None need apply who cannot prepare drawings of bridges and culverts from sketches. Applications with copies of testimonials and specimens of drawings will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant. Applicants must state their age and place of residence.

C. H. BURT, District Engineer.
Jessore, the 9th June 1886.

(1336—2)

For sale at the Patna Opium Factory
Saw-Mills, Goolzarbaugh.

TWO Armstrong's patent dovetailing machines, adapted for cabinet makers and builders and packing-case makers.

They are of one inch pitch, capable of dovetailing planking 15 inches wide and 1½ inches thick, and will cut the dovetails at the rate of 20 feet of planking per minute.

Each machine is arranged for cutting ordinary and blind dovetails and dovetails on the angle, and is easy to work. The discs being set to the proper angle, the board is fastened on the travelling table by a cramp, which, on being set in motion, travels along the front face of the saws.

The machines are similar in construction to the one exhibited by Messrs. Robinson and Sons, of Rochdale, England, at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84.

	£.	s.	d.
Each machine cost ...	106	12	8
Landing in Calcutta plus for carriage to Patna ...	43	13	0

These machines are perfectly new, and are sold merely because they are not of the required specifications. Offers are invited.

Apply to
DR. H. WHITWELL,
Principal Assistant to Opium Agent, Behar, Patna.

Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of Marcar David in the firm of Messrs. M. David & Co., of Calcutta, Dacca, Naraingunge, and Chittagong, ceased as on and from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

M. DAVID & Co.
Calcutta, 1st May 1886. (1321--2)

Goods of Catherine Strachan, deceased.

IT is hereby notified, as directed by section 31, Act II of 1874 (L.C.), that by deed or deeds, dated the 17th day of May 1886, and made between Charles PaCsta, executor of the will of the abovenamed deceased, of the one part, and Lewis Price Delves Broughton, Administrator-General of Bengal, of the other part, all estates, effects and interest vested in the said executor by virtue of the probate granted by the High Court at Calcutta on the 10th day of February 1885 were transferred and assured to the Administrator-General of Bengal.

SANDERSON & Co., Attorneys for the said executor and the Administrator-General.
Calcutta, 2nd June 1886. (1329--2)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited"

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 7th day of July 1886, at 11 A.M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 12th June 1886.

By order of the Board,
H. H. MACLEOD, Superintendent.
Calcutta, the 15th June 1886. (1342--4)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 7th day of July 1886, at 11 o'clock A.M., or as soon after that hour as the business of the other meeting of the Company to be held on that day will permit, to confirm the Resolution passed at the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 12th June 1886.

By order of the Board,
H. H. MACLEOD, Superintendent.
Calcutta, the 15th June 1886. (1313--4)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Friday, the 17th day of September 1886, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and approving a proposal to increase the remuneration now paid to the Superintendent of the Company. This Meeting is called by the Directors of the Company under Clause 98 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Board,
H. H. MACLEOD, Superintendent.
Calcutta, the 15th June 1886. (1344--4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.**In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.**

In the matter of GOPAUL CHUNDER RAGE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May last, it was ordered that Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on that day the said insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after-acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

N. G. Newgie, Attorney. (1332--2)

In the matter of JOGEBUNDHOO GOPE GHOSE, HERRALOLL GOPE GHOSE, MOHUNLOLL GOPE GHOSE, and BRAJOBAST GOPE GHOSE, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 5th day of May last, it was ordered that Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on that day the said insolvents be discharged personally as well as to their after-acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Sen & Co., Attorneys. (1333--2)
Chief Clerk's Office, the 8th day of June 1886.

In the matter of NISSIM NISSIM ADIS and DAVID AARON GUBBOY, both of No. 17, Ezra Street, in the Town of Calcutta, who lately carried on business there as Bill and Stock Brokers, under the name and style of Adis Gubboy and Company, insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 1st day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

N. C. Bural, Attorney. (1345--1)

In the matter of MANUK THEODORE MANUK, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

§ 42 "Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

A. M. Gasper, Attorney. (1346--1)

In the matter of AUSHOOTOSH BOSE, of Grey Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Accountant in the Public Works Department, Nagpore C. H. H. State Railway in the Central Provinces, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 10th day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

S. J. Leslie, Attorney. (1347--1)

In the matter of AUSHOOTOSH BOSE, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 10th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

S. J. Leslie, Attorney. (1348--2)

In the matter of AUSHOOTOSH BOSE, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

§ 42 "Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

S. J. Leslie, Attorney. (1349--1)

In the matter of MANUK THEODORE MANUK, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

A. M. Gasper, Attorney. (1350--2)

In the matter of MANUK THEODORE MANUK, of Old China Bazar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, a clerk in the Vestry of the Armenian Church of Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed

in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 8th day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

A. M. Gaspar, Attorney. (1351—1)

In the matter of **GEORGE HENWOOD**, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (1352—2)

In the matter of **GEORGE HENWOOD**, of No. 20, Mott's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, a Conservancy Superintendent of Howrah Municipality, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 8th day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person. (1353—1)

In the matter of **BHOODARMULL**, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 7th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. F. Pittar, Attorney. (1354—2)

In the matter of **BHOODARMULL**, late of No. 159, Cotton Street, Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, a broker in Opium, formerly a gomastah in the service of Bissendyal, of Burra Bazar, Calcutta, merchants, but now a prisoner in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 7th day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. F. Pittar, Attorney. (1355—1)

In the matter of **CHAMARTY SREERAMLLOO**, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 2nd day of June instant, by an order of this Court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Insolvent in person. (1356—1)

In the matter of **KOONJOUHARRY TREBADER**, of No. 13, Smith's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, late a petty dealer in cloth and now out of work, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 1st day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

N. G. Newgie, Attorney. (1357—1)

In the matter of **KOONJOUHARRY TREBADER**, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 1st day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. G. Newgie, Attorney. (1358—2)

In the matter of **NISSIM NISSIM ADIS** and **DAVID AARON GUNNOY**, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. C. Bural, Attorney. (1359—2)

In the matter of **SITAL CHUNDRA SHAH**, **GADADHUR SHAH**, **PULIN CHUNDER SHAH**, **BEEPIN CHUNDER SHAH**, **PROTAP CHUNDER MONDLE** and **BABOL CHUNDER SHAH**, lately carrying on business at No. 20, Baniatollah Street, in Calcutta, under the name and style of Sceptul Chunder Gadadhur Shah, Gadadhur Pulin Chunder Shah, Beepin Behari Protap Chunder Mondle and Babol Chunder Gadadhur Shah, insolvents.

On Monday, the 31st day of May last, it was, on the petition of Srehari Shaw, a creditor of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Sital Chundra Shah, Gadadhur Shah, Pulin Chunder Shah, Beepin Behari Shah, Protap Chunder Mondle and Babol Chunder Shah have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

N. C. Bose, Attorney. (1360—2)

In the matter of **KHETTER MOHUN SEIN**, of No. 20, Rajmohun Bose's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as dealers in gold and silver in co-partnership with Anunto Mohun Sein, at No. 6, Moyrahatta Street, Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, under the style or firm of Markundo Sein, Khetter Mohun Seio, and now employed as Mohurer, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 28th day of May last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Wilson and Chatterjee, Attorneys. (1361—1)

In the matter of **KHETTER MOHUN SEIN**, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 28th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Wilson and Chatterjee, Attorneys. (1362—2)

In the matter of **JOHN PATTERSON**, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of March last, by an order of this Court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge, under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

N. C. Bose, Attorney. (1363—1)

In the matter of **JAMES JOHN WYLDE**, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of April last, it was ordered that the hearing of the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be adjourned to the first Court day in May 1887, and it is further ordered that the said insolvent do in the meanwhile during the whole of the said term pay to John Cameron Macgregor, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Court and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, monthly and every month for the benefit of the estate of the said insolvent the sum of Rs. 100, the first of such payments to be made on the 21st day of April instant, and subsequent payments to be made on the 21st day of each and every succeeding month; and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said insolvent from arrest, to take effect from the date hereof, in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule of the said insolvent filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the said first Court day in May 1887, provided the said insolvent shall monthly and every month pay the said sum in manner hereinbefore directed, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. C. Chick, Attorney. (1364—1)

In the matter of **ENATOOLLAH SIRCAR** and **NAZERHUKSHI SIRCAR**, insolvents.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by Enatoollah, one of the said insolvents, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Sitanauth Doss, Attorney. (1365—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 15th day of June 1886.

Insolvent notice.

In the matter of GOLOCK CHANDRA DAS, an insolvent. **GOLOCK CHANDRA DAS**, son of Thacoordas Das, of Chandur, thana Haripal, district Hooghly, was declared an insolvent on the 29th May and discharged under section 351, Civil Procedure Code.

R. F. RAMPINI, Offg. District Judge.

Hooghly Judge's Office, the 5th June 1886. (1327—1)

Insolvent notice.

In the matter of SHOSHIBHUSAN GHOSH, an insolvent. **SHOSHIBHUSAN GHOSH**, son of Rajnaran Ghosh, of Gholadanga, thana Howrah, district Hooghly, was declared an insolvent on the 28th May 1886 and discharged under section 351, Civil Procedure Code.

R. F. RAMPINI, Offg. District Judge.

Hooghly Judge's Office, the 5th June 1886. (1328—1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th June 1886.

Archibald, A. M.
Dundas, R. H. D.
Faulkner, Mrs. G. H.
Krayn, William.
Marshall & Co.

Nicholson, G.
Palendine, W.
Parry, J. C.
Stevens, R. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Barnes, G. J.
Barnett, Mrs. James.
Bashem, M. E.
Bates, J. N.
Bigex, Mon. E.
Blessett, W. V.
Bowers, S.
B. R.
Burke, E. M.
Bush, C.
"C. E."
Capei, Lt.-Col.
Carson, Mrs.
Caws, Capt. A. E.
Charleston, R. M.
Cohon, Mr.
Copenhagen, M.
Delany, Mrs. J.
Dimmock, Basil.
D'Mello, Jose.
Dodd, C. B. N.
Dowling, D. G. A.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.
D'Rozario, Miss J.
Driver, W. H. P.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.
Dukes, Mrs.
Earl, T.
Easton, Percy H.
Ellis, R. H. M.
Entwisle, R.
Fox, R. C. W.
Fraser, H. B.
Gayer, A. H.
Gilbert, Mrs. M.
Godfrey, J. B.
Goodall, Miss.
Griffiths, Morris.
Guerrier, H. J.
Guilday, Mr.
Hair, G.
Hannagan, C. H. M.
Hill, Mrs. Knox.
Hoare, R.
Horne, James S.
Howell, L. J.
Hutton, Lt.-Col.
J. M. Mc.

Jones, Mrs.
Kelly, Miss G.
K. T. M.
Kirkbride, J.
Knight, Capt. M. J.
Lea, Jay.
Ludder, E.
Macqueen, T.
Martin, H.
McCarthy, Chas.
McDonald, J.
McDonald, Miss.
McLaughlin, John.
Miller, Capt. John C.
Morris, Paul.
Mullen, J.
Murphy, H.
Norville, Mrs. L.
Olsen, J.
Pago, J. B.
Percy, A.
Perry, C. J.
Poley, J.
Power, J. O.
Preston, R. C. Campbel.
Randall, T.
Rice, W. G. L.
Rishworth, B. J.
R. M. E., Miss.
Roberts, H. A.
Robinson, F. A.
Salten, Miss M.
Sargon, S.
Schmid, Otto.
Schonamaun, C. H.
Smith, Chas. W. Trevor.
Sole, Rev. A. B.
Stone, Mrs. T.
Swingler, Mrs. C.
Sykes, J. H.
Taylor, Capt.
Todd, H. P.
Tracey, A.
Tyrrell, C. A.
Walker, P. C.
Ward, Lieut. B. R.
Williams, C.

Registered Letters

Grogan, H. C.
Guerrier, H. J.
Jones, W.

Power, J. O.
Sutherland, G.
Wilson, W. T.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th June 1886.

Agar, H.
Arrakiel, M.
Barrow, A. J.
Cross, J.
Deburgh, W. T.
Doyle, A.
Fagan, H. R.
Fowler, J.
Hart, H.

Kerr, Major.
Owen, J.
Owen, M. S.
Patch, J.
Phuffer, R.
Rayneau, G.
Stewart, Mrs.
Thomas, Major.
Zacheriah, H. C.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	How de-patched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	19th June	Per P. & O. str. from Bombay.
Ditto books-post and pattern makers.	18th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	26th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets (Supplementary).	10th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	22nd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	22nd "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo ...	23rd "	Per P. & O. str. Coromandel.
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	19th "	Per str. A. Apcar.
Rangoon and Moumein ...	16th "	Ditto Secundra.
Akyab, Kyauk-Pyoo and Rangoon.	16th "	Ditto Bushcer.
Ditto ditto ...	23rd "	Ditto Coconada.
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	23rd "	Ditto Sira.

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G. BARTON GROVES, Offg. Presy. Postmaster.

General Post Office, the 16th June 1886.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 11th June 1886.

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Bhagirathi.	Entrance from Ganges	9 3	
	Thence to Nurpur	4 6	Modunpur.
	From Nurpur to Jungipur	5 3	Bangabari.
	" Jungipur to Berhampore	5 0	Kulgachi.
	" Berhampore to Cutwa	4 6	Melan.
Bhuyub-Jelunghi.	" Cutwa to Nuddea	4 6	Nogore.
	Entrance from Ganges	3 9	
	Thence to Akrganj	7 6	
	Akrganj to junction of the Bhuyub and Jelunghi	3 4	Hurrampur.
	Thence to Patkabari	4 6	Patkabari.
Matabanga.	Patkabari to Nuddea	4 0	Khaspur.
	Entrance from Ganges	3 1	
	Thence to Chnypara	3 1	
	From Chnypara to Shikarpur	2 6	Kadipur.
	" Shikarpur to Boulia	2 0	Kajapur.
	" Boulia to Chuadanga	2 3	Mohespur.
	" Chuadanga to Kissen-ganj and Hanskhali	3 9	Jorati.

Gauge Readings.						
	Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea level.	REMARKS.
Ganges.	Sahabganj ...	13-6-86	A.M. 6	1'3	68'10	Below zero.
	Rampore Bhoalia	12-6-86	12	.....	42'0	
	Entrance of Bhagirathi ...	13-6-86	7	9'80	.....
	Entrance of Bhagirathi-Jellinghi ...	13-6-86	...	3'95	.....
	Entrance of Matabanga ...	12-6-86	...	2'44	.....
Bhagirathi...	Berhampore ...	14-6-86	10	6'94	.....
Jellinghi ...	Kishnaghur ...	12-6-86	13	2'9	.....
Matabanga	Hanskhali ...	11-6-86	...	1'0	.....

P. B. ROBERTS, C.E., Executive Engineer,
Nuddea Rivers Division.

Berhampore, the 14th June 1886.

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In future no publication will be supplied, or advertisement notice, &c., inserted in either of the Gazettes, except for the offices mentioned above, unless the cost thereof has been remitted to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat. In the case of insolvency notices, cash must be sent with such notices when forwarded by Mofussil courts or offices, and for those forwarded by the

Official Assignee, cash must be paid on presentation of memorandum of cost by the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

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Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 24th February 1886.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 14th April 1886, and having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th May 1886, is hereby published for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1886.

An Act to further amend the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870: It is enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, Bengal Act VI of 1870 as amended by Bengal Act I of 1871.

And it shall come into force in all districts to which Bengal Act VI of 1870 as amended by Bengal Act I of 1871 has been extended from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

New section substituted for section 3.

“3. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district, by a writing under his hand, to appoint not less than three nor more

than five persons to be a panchayat in any village containing more than sixty houses, within the district of which he has charge:

“Provided that no such panchayat shall be appointed in any place to which the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, has been, or may hereafter be, extended:

“Provided also that no panchayat shall be appointed in any village until some officer exercising magisterial powers shall, in personal communication with the villagers, have explained to them the duties of a panchayat, and shall have ascertained on the spot, by any means he thinks best to employ, the persons who, by reason of their local influence, in the opinion of the villagers, or for special reasons to be recorded by such magisterial officer, are most proper to be appointed members of the panchayat:

“Provided also that in every village to which this Act has already been extended the Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, ascertain, in the manner hereinbefore provided, the persons most proper to be appointed as members of the panchayat, and shall appoint them accordingly.”

New section substituted for section 6.

3. For section 6 the following shall be substituted :—

“6. Whenever any member of a panchayat shall die or cease to be a member of such panchayat, the Magistrate shall, by a writing under his hand, call on the remaining members of the panchayat to nominate within thirty days a fit and proper person to be appointed as member of the panchayat in the room of such member so dying or ceasing to be a member and the Magistrate

Succession of member of panchayat.

shall, unless he considers such nomination improper, appoint the person so nominated to be a member of the panchayat:

"Provided that if no person shall have been so nominated, or if in the opinion of the Magistrate the person nominated is, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, unfit to be appointed a member of the panchayat, the Magistrate shall appoint a fit and proper person to be a member of the panchayat."

4. In section 8 for the words "fifteen days" shall be substituted the words "thirty days," and for the words "two years," shall be substituted the words "three years."

New section substituted for section 9. 5. For section 9 the following shall be substituted:—

"9. Every member of a panchayat appointed under section three shall be appointed for the term of three years. Every member of a panchayat appointed under section six shall be appointed only for a term equal to the unexpired portion of the term for which the member whom he succeeds was appointed."

New sections to follow section 9. 6. After section 9 the following shall be inserted:—

"9A. No member of a panchayat, after the expiry of his term of office, shall be again appointed a member of a panchayat, without his consent, till after the lapse of three years."

"9B. On the expiry of the term for which the members of a panchayat were appointed, the Magistrate shall appoint a new panchayat in the manner prescribed in section three, the outgoing panchayat continuing to exercise all the functions of a panchayat until such new panchayat has been appointed."

7. In section 22, for the words "six per cent." shall be substituted the words "ten per cent."

Amendment of section 39. 8. To section 39 the following shall be added:—

"8th—He shall assist the collecting member of the panchayat in collecting the chankidari assessment."

9. In section 41 after the words "such member shall himself report the same" and

before the words "to such officer" shall be inserted the following:—

"or cause the same to be reported."

New section substituted for section 43. 10. For section 43 the following shall be substituted:—

"43. Every chaukidar shall receive, quarter by quarter, the full amount of his salary from such officer or person as the Magistrate shall appoint."

New section substituted for section 44. 11. For section 44 the following shall be substituted:—

"44. Within thirty days after the end of each quarter, every panchayat shall pay or remit to such officer or person as the Magistrate may appoint under the last foregoing section a sum equal to the pay of the chaukidar for the quarter, or any smaller amount which may stand to the credit of the Chaukidari Fund of the village."

12. In section 45 for the words "shall issue his warrant" shall be substituted the words "may issue his warrant," and at the end of the section the following shall be added:—

"An application for the appointment of a tehsildar under section 46A shall not of itself be deemed a sufficient step to realize from defaulters the arrears due from them."

New sections to follow section 46. 13. After section 46 the following shall be inserted:—

"46A. The Magistrate may at any time, on the application of the panchayat of any village, appoint a tehsildar in such village to assist the collecting member of such panchayat, and such tehsildar shall exercise all the powers vested in the panchayat for the collection of the chaukidari assessment, and the Magistrate shall, on a like application, revoke such appointment."

"46B. Every tehsildar appointed under the last foregoing section shall be remunerated at such rate and in such manner as the Magistrate may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division prescribe; and such remuneration shall be levied from those who have failed to pay their chaukidari assessments in the same manner and in the same proportion as the chaukidari assessment:

"Provided that one tehsildar may, in the discretion of the Magistrate, be appointed for more than one village."

GORDON LEITH,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honour on the 29th March 1886, and having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th May 1886, is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1886.

An Act to amend Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Bengal Act II of 1866 and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866: It is enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

2. For section 41 of Bengal Act II of 1866, and for section 68 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, the following shall be substituted:—

New section substituted for section 41, Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and section 68, Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

“Whoever is found drunk and is incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour, in any

Penalty for drunkenness, or riotous or indecent behaviour, in public.

public street or thoroughfare, or in any place of public amusement or resort, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding eight days.”

New section to follow section 68 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

3. After section 68 of the said Calcutta Police Act the following shall be added:—

“68A. Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance, by casing himself in, or by the side of, or near to, any public street or thoroughfare or place, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, or in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three days.”

Amendment of section 72 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

4. After section 72 of the said Calcutta Police Act the following words shall

be added:—

“if the name and address of such person be unknown to such police officer, and cannot be ascertained by him then and there.”

GORDON LEITCH,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.*

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th May, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee—

NO. 6 OF 1886.

THE INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL, 1886.

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A Bill to Amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

- 1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankruptcy Act, 1886.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India, and shall apply to all British subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, whether in the service of the Government of India or otherwise, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place beyond the limits of British India.

(3) It shall, except as by this section otherwise provided, come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

(4) Any power conferred by this Act to make rules may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule so made shall not take effect till the commencement of this Act.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKRUPTCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of Bankruptcy.

- 2. (1) A debtor commits an act of bankruptcy in each of the following cases:—

- (a) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors generally;
- (b) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property, or of any part thereof;
- (c) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged bankrupt;
- (d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things, namely, departs out of British India, or,

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being out of British India, remains out of British India, or departs from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absents himself, or begins to keep house, or closes his place of business, or suffers himself to be arrested or taken in execution for a debt not due, or submits collusively or fraudulently to an adverse decree, or procures himself, or his property, moveable or immoveable, to be attached or taken in execution;

- (e) if he files in the Court a declaration of his inability to pay his debts or presents a bankruptcy petition against himself;
- (f) if he gives notice that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts;
- (g) if he makes to any of his creditors an offer of a composition in satisfaction of any of his debts, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs;
- (h) if he is imprisoned in execution of a decree or order of a Civil Court for a longer period than twenty-one days for making default in payment of a sum of money.

Receiving Order.

3. Subject to the conditions specified in this Act, if a debtor has committed an act of bankruptcy, the Court may, on a bankruptcy petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order, in this Act called a receiving order, for the protection of the estate.

Jurisdiction to make receiving order.

4. (1) The Court shall not have jurisdiction to make a receiving order unless—

- (a) the debtor is, at the time of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, under an order of a Civil Court, for making default in payment of a sum of money; or
- (b) the debtor, or, if he is a member of a firm, his partner or one of his partners, has, within a year before the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits:

Provided as follows:—

- (i) in any case where an application for declaring a debtor insolvent has been made under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to any Court subordinate to the Court, and the Court is of opinion that the proceedings may be more advantageously conducted before itself and under this Act, the Court, on the application of the debtor or of any of his creditors, or of its own motion, may withdraw the proceedings from the subordinate Court, if competent so to do under its Letters Patent or section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may then make a receiving order under this Act in supersession of all or any of the proceedings which may have been previously taken under the said Code:

- (ii) the Court may, in any prescribed class of cases make a receiving order on a bankruptcy petition notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by clauses (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

(2) The application of the provisions of this Act to a case withdrawn under proviso (1) to sub-section (1) shall be subject to such modifications, if any, of those provisions as may be prescribed.

5. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless—

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees; and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum, payable either immediately or at some certain future time; and
- (c) the act of bankruptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him, after deducting the value so estimated, in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

6. (1) A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts, and be served in the prescribed manner.

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of—

- (a) the debt of the petitioning creditor,
- (b) the act of bankruptcy, or, if more than one act of bankruptcy is alleged in the petition, some one of the alleged acts of bankruptcy, and,
- (c) if the debtor does not appear, the service of the petition;

and, if satisfied with the proof, may make a receiving order in pursuance of the petition.

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the act of bankruptcy, or of the service of the petition, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts, or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition.

(4) Where the debtor appears on the petition, and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against the debtor in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.

(5) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss,

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 9.]

[L. R. 13 Q. B. D. C. A. 471, and Law Journal, September 21st 1885.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 5.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 6 (1), clause (d).]

IV of 1882.

IV of 1882.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 8 & 9, 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 6.]

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 10.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 7.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 7-11.)*

on such terms as it thinks just, the petition on which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

(6) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentation, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 5.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 8.] 7. (1) A debtor's petition shall allege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and the presentation thereof shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy without the previous filing by the debtor of any declaration of inability to pay his debts; and, if the debtor proves that he is entitled to present the petition, the Court shall thereupon make a receiving order, unless, in its opinion, the proceedings ought to have been taken before some other Court having jurisdiction under this Act.

(2) A debtor's petition shall not, after presentation, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 13 & 49.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 9.] 8. (1) On the making of a receiving order the official assignee shall be thereby constituted receiver of the property of the debtor, and the debtor, if in prison, shall be released, and thereafter, except as directed by this Act, no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any suit or other legal proceeding unless with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.

(2) But this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 49.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 10.] 9. (1) The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary for the protection of the estate, at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition and before a receiving order is made, appoint the official assignee to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof.

(2) The Court may at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition stay any suit or other legal proceeding pending before any Judge or Judges of the Court or in any other Court in British India against the property or person of the debtor, and any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bankruptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 11.] 10. Where the Court makes an order staying any suit or other legal proceeding, or staying proceedings generally, the order may be served by sending a copy thereof, under the seal of the Court, by prepaid letter addressed to the Court before which the proceeding is pending and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 12.] 11. (1) If in any case the official assignee, having regard to the nature of the debtor's estate or business or to the interests of the

creditors generally, is of opinion that a special manager of the estate or business other than the official assignee ought to be appointed, he may appoint a manager thereof accordingly to act until the property vests in the official assignee, or, if a special assignee is appointed as hereinafter provided, until that appointment takes effect, and to have such powers of the official assignee himself as may be entrusted to him by the official assignee.

(2) The debtor may be appointed special manager.

(3) The special manager shall give security and furnish accounts in such manner as the official assignee, subject to the control of the Court, may direct, and shall receive such remuneration as the official assignee may, within limits prescribed and subject to that control, determine.

12. Notice of every receiving order, stating the name, address and description of the debtor, the date of the order, the Court by which the order is made and the date of the petition, shall be published in the prescribed manner.

13. If in any case where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition it appears to the Court by which the order was made, upon an application by the official assignee, or by any creditor or other person interested, that by reason of the residence of the majority of the creditors in number or value, or the situation of the property of the debtor, in some part of British India or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere, beyond the limits within which the Court ordinarily exercises civil jurisdiction, or from any other cause, his estate and effects ought to be administered by some other Court having jurisdiction under this Act or under the Bankruptcy or Insolvent Laws of some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, the Court, after such enquiry as to it may seem fit, may rescind the receiving order and stay all proceedings on, or dismiss, the petition, upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit.

Proceedings consequent on Order.

14. (1) When a receiving order is made against a debtor, he shall prepare a statement of his affairs, and submit to the official assignee a statement of and in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by affidavit, and showing the particulars of the debtor's assets, debts and liabilities, the names, residences and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the official assignee may require.

(2) The statement shall be so submitted within the following times, namely:—

- (i) if the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within seven days from the date of the order;
- (ii) if the order is made on the petition of a creditor, within fourteen days from the date of the order.

But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend the time.

(3) If the debtor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, the official assignee may, at the expense of the estate, cause a statement of affairs to be prepared in manner prescribed,

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 15-18.)*

and, if the default of the debtor was in the opinion of the Court without reasonable excuse, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, or of any creditor, adjudge him bankrupt.

(4) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may, personally or by agent, inspect the statement prepared under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) at all reasonable times, and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor shall be punished, on the complaint of the official assignee, with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

[New, cf. 40 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 16.]

15. The debtor may within the time limited for the submission of the statement of his affairs, or, with the permission of the Court, at any time before he has been adjudged bankrupt, submit to the official assignee a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to his creditors or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs.

Public Examination of Debtor.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 17.]

16. (1) Where the Court makes a receiving order it shall hold a public sitting, on a day to be appointed by the Court, for the examination of the debtor, and the debtor shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property.

(2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the submission of the debtor's statement of affairs.

(3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time.

(4) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or a legal practitioner authorised by him in this behalf, may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure.

(5) The official assignee shall take part in the examination, and for the purpose thereof may, subject to such directions as may be given by the Court, employ a legal practitioner.

(6) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient.

(7) The debtor shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.

(8) Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.

(9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded, but that order shall not preclude the Court from directing a further examination of the debtor as to his conduct, dealings or property whenever it may see fit to do so.

Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

[New, cf. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 15.]

17. (1) Where a debtor has submitted a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to his creditors or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the official assignee

shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, communicate the proposal in manner prescribed to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs and either summon him to attend a meeting to be held for the consideration of the proposal, or cause a notice to be served on him in manner prescribed requiring him, within a time to be specified in the notice, to notify in writing to the official assignee whether or not he accepts the proposal.

(2) The Court may at any time direct, and one-fourth in value of the creditors mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs may, within the time specified in the notice served under sub-section (1), by requisition in writing, require, that a meeting of the creditors shall be held for the consideration of the proposal.

(3) With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at a meeting convened under this section, or any subsequent meeting of creditors, the rules in the first schedule shall be observed.

(4) Where the official assignee issues a notice under sub-section (1), requiring a creditor to notify whether or not he accepts a proposal, he shall send with the notice a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official assignee may think fit to make.

18. (1) The composition or scheme proposed by the debtor shall not be deemed to be accepted by the creditors unless—

(a) where a meeting has been convened under the last foregoing section, the creditors who have proved resolve, by special resolution passed at that meeting or an adjournment thereof, that the proposal shall be accepted, or,

(b) where a meeting has not been convened under that section, a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors who have proved notify in writing to the official assignee their acceptance of the proposal.

(2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors unless, after its acceptance, by them, it is approved by the Court.

(3) The debtor or the official assignee may, after the conclusion of the public examination of the debtor, apply to the Court to approve any composition or scheme which has been accepted by the creditors, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.

(4) The Court shall, before approving a composition or scheme, hear a report of the official assignee as to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(5) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme are not reasonable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any case in which the Court is required under this Act where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or if any such facts are proved as would under this Act justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 19-22.)*

may in its discretion, refuse to approve the composition or scheme.

(6) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval shall be testified in the prescribed manner.

(7) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in bankruptcy.

(8) A certificate of the official assignee that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity.

(9) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court on application by any person interested, and an order of the Court made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.

(10) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheme cannot, in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any creditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the date of the adjudication, shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

(11) If, under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, the official assignee or a special assignee is appointed to administer the debtor's property or manage his business, Part IV or Part V of this Act, as the case may be, and such other portions of the Act as may be prescribed, shall apply to the assignee as if he were an assignee in a bankruptcy, and as if the terms "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or arranging debtor and an order approving the composition or scheme.

(12) Part III of this Act shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being given to the words "assignee," "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" as in the last preceding sub-section.

(13) A composition or scheme shall not be approved by the Court unless it provides for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(14) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under this Act would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

19. Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme, the composition or scheme shall not be binding on any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which, under the provisions of this Act, the

debtor would not be discharged by an order of discharge in bankruptcy, unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

20. (1) At the time of making a receiving order, or at any time thereafter, the Court may, on the application of the debtor himself, adjudge him bankrupt. The application may be made orally and without notice.

(2) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, then, if a composition or scheme is not accepted and approved in pursuance of this Act within fourteen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

(3) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt his property shall become divisible among his creditors and shall vest in the official assignee.

(4) Notice of every order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, stating the name, address and description of the bankrupt, the date of the adjudication and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.

21. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt the creditors may, if they think fit, at any time after the adjudication, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them under the bankruptcy, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted before adjudication.

(2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy and vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in such other person as the Court may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare.

(3) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any person interested, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made, or thing duly done, under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

Control over Person and Property of Debtor.

22. (1) Every debtor against whom a receiving order is made shall, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, attend any meeting of his creditors which the official assignee may require him to attend, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

[See ss. 33 and 34 of this Bill.]

[See s. 28 (b) of this Bill.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 19.]

[See ss. 28 and 107 of this Bill.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 23-26.)*

(2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, wait at such times and places on the official assignee or special manager, execute such powers-of-attorney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be reasonably required by the official assignee or special manager or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official assignee or special manager, or any creditor or person interested.

(3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(4) If a debtor wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the official assignee or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 25.]

23. (1) The Court may, by warrant addressed to any police-officer or prescribed officer of the Court, cause a debtor to be arrested, and any books, papers, money and goods in his possession to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Court may order, under the following circumstances:—

(a) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he has absconded or is about to abscond with a view of avoiding service of a bankruptcy petition or of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him;

(b) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official assignee, or that there is probable reason for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his property or any books, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy;

(c) if, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him, or after a receiving order is made against him, he removes any property in his possession above the value of fifty rupees without the leave of the official assignee;

(d) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court.

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act relating to fraudulent preferences.

24. Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, may, from time to time, order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, post letters and telegrams addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed, sent or delivered by the Postal and Telegraph authorities in British India to the official assignee, or otherwise as the Court directs; and the same shall be done accordingly.

25. (1) The Court may, on the application of the official assignee, or of any creditor who has proved his debt, at any time after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.

(2) If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the Court may, by warrant, cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

(3) The Court may examine on oath, either by word of mouth or by written interrogatories, any person so brought before it concerning the debtor, his dealings or property.

(4) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he is indebted to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, order him to pay to the official assignee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount in which he is indebted, or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination.

(5) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, order him to deliver to the official assignee that property, or any part thereof, at such time, in such manner and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

Discharge of Bankrupt.

26. (1) A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until

[11 & 12
Vic., c. 21, ss.
47 & 50-51.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 28.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 27-28.)*

the public examination of the bankrupt is concluded. The application shall be heard in open Court.

(2) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official assignee as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or with respect to his after-acquired property:

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 50 & 51.]
 XLV of 1860. Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, and shall, on proof of any of the facts hereinafter mentioned, either refuse the order, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to such conditions as aforesaid.

(3) The facts hereinbefore referred to are—

- (a) that the bankrupt, if a trader, has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy or within such shorter period immediately preceding that event as the Court may deem reasonable in the circumstances of the case;
- (b) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;
- (c) that the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it;
- (d) that the bankrupt has brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations or unjustifiable extravagance in living;
- (e) that the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any suit or other legal proceeding properly brought against him;
- (f) that the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order, when unable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;
- (g) that the bankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt or made under any enactment in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions a composition or arrangement with his creditors;
- (h) that the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

(4) For the purposes of this section the report of the official assignee shall be *prima facie* evidence of the statements therein contained.

(5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published in the prescribed manner and sent one month at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Court may hear the official assignee, and may

also hear any creditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evidence as it may think fit.

(6) The Court may, in making an order of discharge, pass a decree against the debtor in favour of the official assignee for any balance of the debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of his discharge; but in that case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his debts.

(7) A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the official assignee may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the official assignee, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation.

(8) Where the Court refuses the discharge of the bankrupt, it may, after such time and in such circumstances as may be authorised by general rules, permit him to renew his application for an order of discharge.

Fraudulent settlements. 27. In either of the following cases, that is to say:—

- (1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settlor is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, or
- (2) in the case of any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not being money or property of or in right of his wife),

if the settlor is adjudged bankrupt or compounds or arranges with his creditors, and it appears to the Court that the settlement, covenant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay creditors, or was unjustifiable having regard to the state of the settlor's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement, as the case may be, in like manner as in cases where the debtor has been guilty of fraud.

28. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt on a recognisance, or from any debt with which the bankrupt may be chargeable at the suit of the Crown or of any person for any offence against an enactment relating to any branch of the public revenue, or at the suit of the sheriff or other public officer on a bail-bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence; and the bankrupt shall not be discharged from these excepted debts unless the Government certifies in writing its consent to his being discharged therefrom.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part II.—Disqualifications of Bankrupt.—Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 29-32.)*

(2) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party, or from any debt or liability whereof he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptcy, and of the validity of the proceedings therein; and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 59 & 60.] (5) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the receiving order was a partner or co-trustee with the bankrupt or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

PART II.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF BANKRUPT.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 32 & 34.] 29. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt Disqualifications of he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified for—

- (a) being appointed or acting as a Member of any Legislative Council constituted under the Indian Councils Act, 1861;
- (b) being appointed or acting as a Justice of the Peace, Judge or Magistrate;
- (c) being appointed or acting as a member of any local authority.

24 & 25 Vic., c. 67.

(2) The disqualifications to which a bankrupt is subject under this section shall be removed and cease if and when—

- (a) the adjudication of bankruptcy against him is annulled; or
- (b) he obtains from the Court his discharge with a certificate to the effect that his bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

The Court may grant or withhold the certificate as it thinks fit, but a refusal of the certificate shall be subject to appeal.

(3) If a person is adjudged bankrupt whilst holding the office of Member of a Legislative Council, Justice of the Peace, Judge, Magistrate or member of a local authority, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Proof of Debts.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 41. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 37.] 30. (1) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise or breach of trust shall not be provable in bankruptcy.

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankruptcy available against the debtor shall not prove under the receiving order for any debt or liability

contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(3) Save as aforesaid, all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An estimate shall be made by the official assignee of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 48.]

(5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the official assignee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.

(6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in bankruptcy.

(8) "Liability" shall for the purposes of this Act include any compensation for work or labour done, and any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it shall include any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or money's worth, whether the payment is, as respects amount, fixed or unliquidated; as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any one contingency or on two or more contingencies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules, or as matter of opinion.

31. Where there have been mutual credits, mutual debts or other mutual dealings between a debtor against whom a receiving order is made under this Act and any other person proving or claiming to prove a debt under the receiving order, an account shall be taken by, or under the orders of, the Court of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of those mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; but a person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefit of any set-off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the debtor notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and available against him. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 39. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 38.]

32. With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right of proof by secured and other creditors, the admission and rejection of

Rules as to proof of debts.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 39.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 33-37.)*

proofs, and the other matters referred to in the second schedule, the rules in that schedule shall be observed.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 40.]

33. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(a) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to Her Majesty, to any local authority or otherwise, due from the bankrupt at the date of the receiving order, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before that date;

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 46.]

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each clerk or servant; and

(c) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order.

(2) The foregoing debts shall rank equally among themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the bankrupt is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions among themselves.

[Act IX of
1872, s. 262.]

(3) In the case of partners the joint estate shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of their joint debts, and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. If there is a surplus of the separate estates, it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint estate.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in the bankruptcy shall be paid *pari passu*.

(5) If there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the receiving order at the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts proved in the bankruptcy.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 41.]

34. (1) Where at the time of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition any person is apprenticed or is an artied clerk to the bankrupt, the adjudication of bankruptcy shall, if either the bankrupt or the apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the official assignee to that effect, be a complete discharge of the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement; and, if any money has been paid by or on behalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a fee, the official assignee may, on the application of the apprentice or clerk, or of some person on his behalf, pay such sum as the official assignee, subject to an appeal to the Court, thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's property to or for the use of the apprentice or clerk, regard being had to the amount paid by him or on his behalf, and to the time during which he served with the bankrupt under the contract or articles before the commencement of the bankruptcy, and to the other circumstances of the case.

(2) Where it appears expedient to the official assignee, he may, on the application of any apprentice or artied clerk to the bankrupt, or any person acting on behalf of the apprentice or artied clerk, instead of acting under the preceding provisions of this section, transfer the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement to some other person.

35. (1) The landlord or other person to whom any rent is due from the bankrupt may, at any time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy, exercise his right of distraint (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if the distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptcy it shall be available only for three months' rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

(2) For the purposes of this section the term "order of adjudication" shall be deemed to include an order for the administration of the estate of a deceased person who dies insolvent.

Property available for Payment of Debts.

36. The bankruptcy of a debtor, whether the relation back of as same takes place on the debtor's own petition or upon that of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptcy being committed on which a receiving order is made against him, or, if the bankrupt is proved to have committed more acts of bankruptcy than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the bankrupt within three months next preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition; but a bankruptcy petition, receiving order or adjudication shall not be rendered invalid by reason of any act of bankruptcy anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

37. The property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the bankrupt, shall not comprise the following particulars:—

(1) property held by the bankrupt on trust for any other person;

(2) the tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing-apparel, bedding and other such necessities of himself, his wife and children, to a value, inclusive of tools and apparel and the other things aforesaid, not exceeding two hundred rupees in the whole;

But it shall comprise the following particulars:—

(3) all such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankrupt at the commencement of the bankruptcy or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge;

(4) the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the bank-

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 38-43.)

rupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or before his discharge; and

[11 & 12 Vic.,
21, s. 23.]

(5) all moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof: Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section.

Effect of Bankruptcy on antecedent Transactions.

Cf. Act XIV
of 1882, s.
95.
6 & 47 Vic.,
s. 45.]

38. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the official assignee, except in respect of assets realized in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor, has been given to the Court executing the decree.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a mortgagee or incumbrancer of property against which a decree is executed.

46 & 47 Vic.,
s. 46.]

39. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution, and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property to be delivered to the official assignee, but the costs of the execution shall be a charge on the property so delivered, and the official assignee may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

(2) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a debtor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the official assignee.

46 & 47 Vic.,
s. 47.]

40. (1) Any settlement of property not being a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settlement made on or for the wife or children of the settler of property which has accrued to the settler after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the settler becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlement, be void against the official assignee, and shall if the settler becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of the settlement, be void against the official assignee unless the parties claiming under the settlement can prove that the settler was at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement and that the interest of the settler in the property had passed to the trustee of the settlement on the execution thereof.

(2) Any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage, for the future settlement on or for the settler's wife or children of any money or

property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest, whether vested or contingent in possession or remainder, and not being money or property of or in right of his wife, shall, on his becoming bankrupt before the money or property has been actually paid or transferred pursuant to the covenant or contract, be void against the official assignee.

(3) "Settlement" shall for the purposes of this section include any conveyance or transfer of property.

41. (1) Every conveyance or transfer of property, or charge thereon made, every payment made, and every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the official assignee.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

42. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of bankruptcy on an execution and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of a bankruptcy—

- (a) any payment of the bankrupt to any of his creditors,
- (b) any payment or delivery to the bankrupt,
- (c) any conveyance or assignment by the bankrupt for valuable consideration, or
- (d) any contract, dealing or transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration:

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

- (1) the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place before the date of the receiving order; and
- (2) the person (other than the debtor) to, by or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction was made, executed or entered into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, notice of any available act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt before that time.

Realization of Property.

43. (1) The official assignee shall, as soon as may be, take possession of the deeds, books and documents of the bankrupt, and all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 44-47.)*

(2) The official assignee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the bankrupt, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver under that section as may be prescribed; and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly.

[11 & 12 Vic.
c. 21, s. 25]

(3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of stock, shares in ships, shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company, office or person, the official assignee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt.

(4) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of things in action, those things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the official assignee.

(5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the official assignee all money and securities in his possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the official assignee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the official assignee.

44. Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of a bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt or of any other person, and with a view to the seizure thereof may break open any house, building or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and, where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search-warrant to any police-officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

[46 & 47 Vic.
c. 52, s. 51.]

45. (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy or of Her Majesty's Indian marine service, or an officer or clerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the official assignee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankrupt's pay or salary as, subject to the provisions of section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, may, by order under section 268 of that Code, direct.

[11 & 12 Vic.
c. 21, s. 27,
40 & 47 Vic.
c. 52, s. 53.]

(2) Where a bankrupt is in the receipt of a salary or income other than as aforesaid, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, shall from time to time, subject to the provisions of section 266 of the said Code and of the Pensions Act, 1871, make such order as it thinks just for the payment of the salary or income, or of any part thereof, to the official assignee, to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.

XIV of 1882

XXIII of
1871.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss a bankrupt.

46 The property of a debtor who has been adjudged bankrupt shall pass from official assignee to official assignee, and shall vest in the official assignee for the time being during his continuance in office, without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever.

47. (1) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of any tenancy burdened with onerous covenants, of shares or stock in companies, of unprofitable contracts, or of any other property that is unsaleable, or not readily saleable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act, or to the payment of any sum of money, the official assignee, notwithstanding that he has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the property, or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto, but subject to the provisions of this section, may, by writing signed by him, at any time within three months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, disclaim the property:

Provided that, where any such property has not come to the knowledge of the official assignee within one month after the adjudication, he may disclaim the property at any time within two months after he first became aware thereof.

(2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclaimer, the rights, interests and liabilities of the bankrupt and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the official assignee from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the bankrupt and his property and the official assignee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

(3) The official assignee shall not be entitled to disclaim a tenancy without the leave of the Court, except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules; and the Court may, before or on granting the leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave, and make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy, as the Court thinks just.

(4) The official assignee shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this section in any case where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and he has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not; and, in the case of a contract, if the official assignee, after such application as aforesaid, does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

(5) The Court may, on the application of any person who is, as against the official assignee, entitled to the benefit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the bankrupt, make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the non-performance of the contract, or otherwise, as to

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(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 48-50.)

the Court may seem equitable; and any damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt under the bankruptcy.

- (6) The Court may, on application by any person either claiming any interest in any disclaimed property, or being under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property, and on hearing such persons as it thinks fit, make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to any person entitled thereto, or to whom it may seem just that the same should be delivered by way of compensation for such liability as aforesaid, or a trustee for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just; and, on any such vesting order being made, the property comprised therein shall vest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose:

Provided always that, where the property disclaimed is a tenancy, the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of any person claiming under the bankrupt, whether as under-tenant or as mortgagee by demise, except upon the terms of making that person subject to the same liabilities and obligations as the bankrupt was subject to under the tenancy in respect to the property at the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed, and any under-tenant or mortgagee declining to accept a vesting order upon these terms shall be excluded from all interest in and security upon the property; and if there is no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to accept an order upon these terms, the Court shall have power to vest the bankrupt's estate and interest in the property in any person bound either personally or in a representative character, and either alone or jointly with the bankrupt, to discharge the tenant's liabilities and obligations, freed and discharged from all estates, incumbrances and interests created therein by the bankrupt.

(7) Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the bankrupt to the extent of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the bankruptcy.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 56.] 48. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, Powers of assignees the official assignee may do to dealing with property. all or any of the following things:—

- [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 31.] (a) sell all or any part of the property of the bankrupt (including the goodwill of his business, if any, and the book debts due or growing due to him by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels;
- (b) give receipts for any money received by him, which receipts shall effectually discharge the person paying the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof;
- (c) prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend in respect of any debt due to the bankrupt;
- [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 30.] (d) exercise any powers the capacity to exercise which is vested in the official assignee under this Act, and execute any powers-of-attorney, deeds and other instruments for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act;
- [Cf Act XXXI of 1854, c. 2.] (e) deal with any property to which the bankrupt is beneficially entitled as tenant

in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it.

- (2) Any dealing by an official assignee under clause (e) of sub-section (1) with any property to which the bankrupt is before his discharge entitled as in that clause mentioned shall, although the bankrupt be dead at the time of that dealing, be as valid and have the same operation as if the bankrupt were then alive.

49. The official assignee may, subject to any Powers exercisable by assignee subject to orders of Court. general or special orders of the Court, do all or any of the following things:—

- (1) carry on the business of the bankrupt, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;
- (2) bring, institute or defend any suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the bankrupt;
- (3) employ a legal practitioner or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business;
- (4) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankrupt a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as he thinks fit;
- (5) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the bankrupt for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;
- (6) refer any dispute to arbitration, and compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, whether present or future, certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the bankrupt and any person who may have incurred any liability to the bankrupt, on the receipt of such sums, payable at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on;
- (7) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptcy;
- (8) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bankrupt, made or capable of being made on the official assignee by any person or by the official assignee on any person;
- (9) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

Distribution of Property.

50. (1) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration or otherwise, the official assignee shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts.

(2) The first dividend, if any, shall be declared and be payable within six months after the adjudication, unless the official assignee satisfies the

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Court that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration to a later date.

(3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and be payable at intervals of not more than six months.

(4) Before declaring a dividend the official assignee shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be published in the prescribed manner, and shall also send reasonable notice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the bankrupt's statement who has not proved his debt.

(5) When the official assignee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable, and a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the estate.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 50.]

51. (1) Where one partner of a firm is adjudged bankrupt, a creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the bankrupt until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.

(2) Where joint and separate properties are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, subject to any order to the contrary that may be made by the Court on the application of the official assignee or any person interested, be declared together; and the expenses of and incident to those dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the official assignee between the joint and separate properties, regard being had to the work done for and to the benefit received by each property.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 43.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 60.]

52. In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the official assignee shall make provision for debts provable in bankruptcy appearing from the bankrupt's statements, or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the official assignee is acting that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, or to establish them if disputed, and also for debts provable in bankruptcy the subject of claims not yet determined. He shall also make provision for any disputed proofs or claims, and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 61.]

53. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being in the hands of the official assignee any dividend or dividends he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 62.]

54. When the official assignee has realized all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needlessly

protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy, he shall, with the leave of the Court, declare a final dividend; but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court within a time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or, if the Court on application by any such claimant grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of that further time, the property of the bankrupt shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any other persons.

55. No suit for a dividend shall lie against the official assignee, but if the official assignee refuses to pay any dividend the Court

may, if it thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

56. (1) The official assignee may appoint the bankrupt himself to superintend the management of the property of the bankrupt or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any)

of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the official assignee may direct.

(2) The official assignee may, from time to time, make such allowance as he thinks just to the bankrupt out of his property for the support of the bankrupt and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but the Court may reduce any such allowance and limit the time for which it may be made.

57. The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus plus remaining after payment in full of his creditors, with interest, as by this Act provided, and of the costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings under the bankruptcy petition.

PART IV.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

Appointment and Removal.

58. (1) The Chief Justice of each of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may from time to time

appoint such person as he thinks fit to the office of official assignee of debtors' estates for that Court, and may, with the concurrence of a majority of the other Judges of the Court, remove the person for the time being holding that office for any of the following causes, namely, unwillingness to act, removal from out of the jurisdiction of the Court, incapacity or misconduct.

(2) The Local Government may in like manner appoint such person as it thinks fit to the office of official assignee of debtors' estates for any other Court having bankruptcy jurisdiction under this Act, and may remove the person for the time being holding that office.

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(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-sections (1) and (2), the persons substantively or temporarily holding the office of official assignee immediately before the commencement of this Act in the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay under the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21 (*an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*), and in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon under that statute as applied by the Burma Courts Act, 1875, shall, without further appointment for that purpose, become the official assignees, substantive or temporary, as the case may be, under this Act in the High Courts at Fort William, Madras and Bombay and in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, respectively.

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Duties.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 68.] 59. (1) The duties of an official assignee shall have relation both to the conduct of the debtor and to the administration of his estate.

(2) An official assignee may, for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs, petitions or other proceedings under this Act administer oaths.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 69.] 60. As regards the debtor, it shall be the duty of the official assignee—

Duties of official assignee as regards the debtor's conduct.

(1) to investigate the conduct of the debtor and to report to the Court, stating whether there is reason to believe that the debtor has committed any act which constitute an offence under this Act or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, or which would justify the Court in refusing, suspending or qualifying an order for his discharge;

(2) to make such other reports concerning the conduct of the debtor as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed;

(3) to take such part as may be directed by the Court in the public examination of the debtor; and

(4) to take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any fraudulent debtor as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed;

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 70.] 61. (1) As regards the estate of a debtor it shall be the duty of the official assignee—

(a) where a special assignee has not been appointed, to act as receiver of the debtor's estate, and, where a special manager has not been appointed, as manager thereof;

(b) to authorise the special manager to raise money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in any case where, in the interests of the creditors, it appears necessary so to do;

(c) to summon and preside at the meeting mentioned in section 17;

(d) to report to the creditors as to any proposal which the debtor has made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs;

(e) to advertise the receiving order, the date of the debtor's public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise.

(2) For the purpose of his duties as interim receiver or manager the official assignee shall have all of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure as may be prescribed.

(3) The official assignee shall account to the Court and pay over all moneys and deal with all securities in such manner as, subject to the provision of this Act, the Court, from time to time, directs.

Remuneration.

62. (1) The remuneration to be paid to the official assignee shall be fixed by general rules.

(2) The rules shall express what expenses the remuneration is to cover, and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's estate, or to the creditors, in respect of any expenses which the remuneration is expressed to cover.

(3) No remuneration whatever beyond that referred to in sub-section (1) shall be received by an official assignee as such.

Costs.

63. (1) No payment shall be allowed in the accounts of the official assignee or manager in respect of the performance by any other person of the ordinary duties which are required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be performed by himself.

(2) All bills and charges of legal practitioners, managers, accountants, auctioneers, brokers and other persons shall be taxed by the prescribed officer, and no payments in respect thereof shall be allowed in the accounts of the official assignee without leave of the Court given after the bills and charges have been taxed.

(3) Every such person shall, on request by the official assignee (which request the official assignee shall make a sufficient time before declaring a dividend), deliver his bill of costs or charges to the prescribed officer, and if he fails to do so within seven days after receipt of the request, such further time as the Court, on application, may grant; the official assignee shall declare and distribute the dividend without regard to any claim by him, and thereupon any such claim shall be forfeited as well against the official assignee personally as against the estate.

Receipts, Payments, Accounts and Audit.

64. (1) Two accounts, called respectively the Bankruptcy Estates Account and the Bankruptcy Dividends Account, shall be kept by the Court with such Government treasury, and in accordance with such rules, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe.

(2) Subject to those rules, the Bankruptcy Estates Account shall be an account of money held by the Court for estates in bankruptcy, and the Bankruptcy Dividends Account shall be an account of declared dividends remaining unclaimed or undistributed.

(3) The said accounts shall be opened as soon as may be after the passing of this Act.

(4) The official assignee shall, in such manner and at such times as the Court, with the sanction

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of the Governor General in Council, directs, pay the money received by him on account of estates in bankruptcy into the Court for credit to the Bankruptcy Estates Account, and the Court shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 34.] (5) If an official assignee at any time retains for more than ten days a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or such other sum as the Court in any particular case authorizes him to retain, then, unless he explains the retention to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall pay interest on the amount so retained in excess at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and shall be liable to pay any expenses occasioned by reason of his default, and to submit to such other consequences as may be prescribed.

(6) All payments out of money standing to the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account or the Bankruptcy Dividends Account shall be made by the treasury in the prescribed manner on the order of the prescribed officer.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 75.] 65. An official assignee shall not pay any sums received by him as official assignee into his private banking account.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 76.] 66. (1) Whenever the balance standing to the credit of an estate in the Bankruptcy Estates Account exceeds ten thousand rupees, the Court may order such part thereof as is not required for the time being to answer demands in respect of the estate, or for transfer to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account in respect of dividends declared, to be invested in Government securities.

(2) When the Court has made an order under sub-section (1), it shall notify the order to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and pay over to the officer the sum which it has ordered to be invested or any part thereof as the officer may require, and the officer may invest the said sum or part thereof in Government securities to be placed to the credit of the estate.

(3) Whenever any part of the money so invested is, in the opinion of the Court, required to answer any demands in respect of the estate or for transfer to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account, the Court shall notify to the officer the amount so required and the officer shall thereupon repay to the Court such sum as may be required to the credit of the estate, and for that purpose may direct the sale of such part of the said securities as may be necessary.

(4) Interest on investments under this section shall be paid to the Bankruptcy Estates Account to the credit of the estate.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 33. Ben. Rules, 39-41. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 78.] 67. (1) Every official assignee shall, at such times as may be prescribed, but not less than twice in each year during his tenure of office, submit to the Court, or as it directs, an account of his receipts and payments as such official assignee.

(2) The account shall be in a prescribed form, shall be made in duplicate, and shall be verified by a declaration in the prescribed form.

(3) The Court shall cause the accounts so submitted to be audited, by such officer as the Gov-

ernor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and for the purposes of the audit the official assignee shall furnish the officer with such vouchers and information as the officer may require, and the officer may at any time require the production of and inspect any books or accounts kept by the official assignee.

(4) When any such account has been audited, a copy thereof shall be filed in the Court, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor, or of the bankrupt, or of any person interested.

68. The official assignee shall, whenever required by any creditor so to do, and on payment by the creditor of the prescribed fee, furnish and transmit to the creditor by post a list of the creditors, showing in the list the amount of the debt due to each of the creditors. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 79.]

69. The official assignee shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper books, in which he shall from time to time cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed; and any creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent, inspect any such books. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 80.]

70. (1) Every official assignee shall, from time to time, as may be prescribed, and not less than once in every year, during the continuance of the bankruptcy, submit to the Court a statement showing the proceedings in the bankruptcy up to the date of the statement, containing the prescribed particulars, and made out in the prescribed form. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 81.]

(2) The Court shall cause the statement so submitted to be examined, and shall call the official assignee to account for any misfeasance, neglect or omission which may appear on the statement or in his accounts or otherwise, and may require the official assignee to make good any loss which the estate of the bankrupt may have sustained by reason of the misfeasance, neglect or omission.

Release.

71. (1) When the official assignee has realized all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needlessly protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy, and distributed a final dividend, if any, or has ceased to act by reason of a composition having been approved, or has resigned, or has vacated or been removed from his office, the Court shall, on his application, cause a report on his accounts to be prepared, and, on his complying with all the requirements of the Court, shall take into consideration the report, and any objection which may be urged by any creditor or person interested against the release of the official assignee, and shall either grant or withhold the release accordingly. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 82.]

(2) Where the release of an official assignee is withheld, the Court may, on the application of any creditor or person interested, make such order as it thinks just, charging the official assignee with the consequences of any act or default which he may have done or made contrary to his duty.

(3) An order of the Court releasing the official assignee shall discharge him from all liability in

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respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bankrupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as official assignee, but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

Official Name.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 83.]

72. The official assignee may sue and be sued by the name of "the official assignee of the property of a bankrupt," inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description, make contracts, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Vacation of Office on Insolvency.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 85.]

73. If a receiving order is made against an official assignee, he shall thereby vacate the office of official assignee.

Control.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 89.]

74. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall, in the administration of the property of the bankrupt and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by any resolution of the creditors at a meeting.

(2) The official assignee may, from time to time, summon meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution at any meeting, or the Court may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

(3) The official assignee may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the bankruptcy.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 90.]

75. If the bankrupt or any of the creditors, or any other person, is aggrieved by any act or decision of the official assignee, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 91.]

76. (1) In the event of any official assignee not faithfully performing his duties and duly observing all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment, rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Court by any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

(2) The Court may at any time require any official assignee to answer any inquiry made by it in relation to any bankruptcy in which he is

engaged, and may examine him or any other person on oath concerning the bankruptcy.

(3) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the official assignee.

PART V.

SPECIAL ASSIGNEES.

77. (1) If any creditor desires that any person other than the official assignee be appointed assignee of the bankrupt's estate, he may, at any time after the debtor has been adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court to summon a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of considering the appointment of a special assignee.

(2) The Court may in any case, and shall if the creditor, or he and other creditors applying with him, represent one-fourth in value of the creditors, cause a meeting to be summoned for that purpose.

(3) At the meeting convened under sub-section (2) the creditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint a special assignee of the property of the bankrupt.

(4) If a special assignee is appointed, he shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Court; and the Court, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, unless it disapproves of the appointment on the ground that it has not been made in good faith by a majority in value of the creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as assignee, or that his connection with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally.

(5) The appointment of a special assignee shall take effect as from the date of the certificate.

(6) If the Court disapproves of the appointment made at the meeting summoned under sub-section (2), it shall cause a further meeting of the creditors to be summoned for the purpose of appointing some other person to be special assignee.

(7) If either at the meeting summoned under sub-section (2) or at the further meeting summoned under sub-section (6) the creditors do not, by ordinary resolution, appoint a special assignee, or if at the further meeting they make an appointment of which the Court disapproves on any of the grounds mentioned in sub-section (4), the official assignee shall be the assignee throughout the bankruptcy.

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to security and the approval of the Court, the creditors, if they think fit, may, by ordinary resolution, appoint more persons than one to the office of special assignee; and, where more persons than one are appointed, the creditors shall declare whether any act required or authorised to be done by the special assignee is to be done by all or any one or more of those persons, all of whom are in this Act included under the term "special assignee," and shall be joint-tenants of the property of the bankrupt with right of survivorship.

(9) Where the Court disapproves of the appointment of any one of more persons than one

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part V.—Special Assignees.—Section 78.)

appointed to the office of special assignee, it shall be deemed, subject to the next following sub-section, to disapprove of the appointment of all of them.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 84.] (10) Provided, with respect to sub-sections (6), (7), (8) and (9), that, where the creditors resolve to appoint a special assignee, or more persons than one to the office of special assignee, they may appoint one or more persons to be substituted in succession in the place of the person first named, or of one or more of the persons first named, in the event of his or their declining to accept the office of special assignee, or failing to give security, or not being approved of by the Court.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 86.] (11) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which seven days' notice has been given, remove a special assignee appointed by them, and may, at the same or any subsequent meeting, appoint another person to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided in the case of a vacancy in the office of special assignee.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 86.] (12) If the Court is of opinion that a special assignee appointed by the creditors is guilty of misconduct, or fails to perform his duties under this Act, the Court may remove him from his office.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.] (13) If a vacancy occurs in the office of special assignee, the creditors at a meeting may appoint a person to fill the vacancy, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken as in the case of a first appointment.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.] (14) The official assignee shall, on the requisition of any creditor, summon a meeting for the purpose of filling any such vacancy.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.] (15) If the creditors do not within four weeks after the occurrence of a vacancy appoint a person to fill the vacancy, the official assignee shall be the assignee during the remainder of the bankruptcy.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.] (16) During any vacancy in the office of special assignee the official assignee shall act as assignee.

78. Where a special assignee has been appointed under the last foregoing section, the property of the bankrupt shall vest in the special assignee without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose; and, save as provided by any general rules and any general or special orders of the Court, all the foregoing provisions of this Act referring to an official assignee shall, so far as may be, be construed as referring to the special assignee, subject to the following provisions, namely:—

(a) the references to the official assignee in sections 8, 9, 11 and 13 to 18 (both inclusive), section 20, sub-section (3), section 26, sub-sections (2), (4) and (6), sections 58 to 62 (both inclusive), and section 77, apply to the official assignee only;

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.] (b) the special assignee shall not do any of the things mentioned in section 49 without the permission of the Court, or, if the Court so directs, of the prescribed officer, given on an application to the Court or to the prescribed officer, as the case may be, for permission to do the particular thing or things in the specified case or cases stated in the application;

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 82.] (c) with his application to the Court for leave to declare a final dividend under section 54, the special assignee shall, when he has not realised all the property of the

bankrupt, submit a report by the prescribed officer as to the sufficiency of the grounds for his opinion that he has realised so much of the property of the bankrupt as can be realised without needlessly protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy;

(d) the special assignee shall not, without the [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 84.] previous sanction of the Court, or, if the Court so directs, of the prescribed officer, appoint the bankrupt himself to discharge any of the duties mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 56, or make any allowance to the bankrupt under sub-section (2) of that section;

(e) the remuneration, if any, of the special [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 72.] assignee shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realised, after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend, and it shall be fixed by the creditors, by ordinary resolution, at the meeting at which he is appointed, but may be reduced by the Court, and shall be so adjusted that the expense of administration by a special assignee shall not exceed the expense of administration by the official assignee;

(f) the special assignee shall not, under any [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 72.] circumstances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the bankrupt, or any legal practitioner, auctioneer or any other person that may be employed about the bankruptcy, any gift, remuneration or pecuniary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remuneration fixed by the creditors and payable out of the estate, nor shall he make any arrangement for giving up, or give up, any part of the remuneration payable to him in any capacity, to the bankrupt or to any legal practitioner or other person that may be employed about the bankruptcy;

(g) when no remuneration has been voted to [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 72.] the special assignee, he shall be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate such proper costs and expenses incurred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankruptcy as the prescribed officer may allow;

(h) the special assignee shall supply the official [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 68.] assignee with such information, and give him such access to, and facilities for inspecting, the bankrupt's books and documents, and generally shall give him such aid, as may be requisite for enabling the official assignee to perform his duties under this Act;

(i) where the special assignee has not previously [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 82.] resigned or vacated or been removed from his office, his release under section 71 shall operate as a removal of him from his office;

(j) the vote of the special assignee, or of his [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 89.] partner, clerk, legal practitioner or legal practitioner's clerk, either as creditor or as proxy for a creditor, shall not be reckoned in the majority required for passing any resolution affecting the remuneration or conduct of the special assignee.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part VI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 79-87.)*

PART VI.

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT.

*Jurisdiction.*46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 98.]

79. (1) The Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall be—

(a) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;

(b) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon; and

(c) subject to any limitation which the Governor General in Council may impose with respect to the extent of the jurisdiction to be exercised, such other Civil Courts as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf in the territories administered by it.

New.]

80. For the purposes of this Act the local limits of their jurisdiction of the said Courts shall, subject to the provisos to section 4, sub-section (1), be the following, namely:—

(a) the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts of Judicature shall be the local limits for the time being of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

(b) the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall comprise the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein;

(c) the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

11 & 12
Vic., c. 21,
s. 3.46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 94(2).]

81. All matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given by this Act shall, where the Court consists of more Judges than one, be ordinarily transacted and disposed of by or under the direction of one of the Judges of that Court, and the Chief Justice or senior Judge shall, from time to time, assign a Judge for that purpose.

46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 97(2).]

82. Any proceedings in bankruptcy pending in any Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under section 79 may, at any time, and at any stage thereof, and either with or without application from any of the parties thereto, be transferred by the High Court of the province to itself or to any Court appointed as aforesaid in the province.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 97,
(3).]

83. If any question of law arises in any bankruptcy proceeding in a Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under section 79, and all the parties to the proceeding desire, or one of them and the Judge of the Court desire, to have the question determined in the first instance in the High Court of the province, the Judge shall state the facts, in the form of a special case, for the opinion of that High Court. The special case and the proceedings, or such of them as may be required, shall be transmitted to the High Court for the purposes of the determination.

84. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, the Judge of a Court exercising jurisdiction in chambers may exercise in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction. [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 98.]

85. (1) Subject to general rules limiting the powers conferred by this section, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, from time to time, direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, an officer of the Court or Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court appointed by it in this behalf shall have all or any of the powers in this section mentioned; and any order made or act done by such officer or Judge in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the High Court. [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 99.]

(2) The powers referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely:—

(a) to hear bankruptcy petitions, and to make receiving orders and adjudications thereon;

(b) to hold the public examination of debtors;

(c) to grant orders of discharge;

(d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;

(e) to make interim orders in any case of urgency;

(f) to make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which by any rule in that behalf is prescribed as proper to be made or exercised in chambers;

(g) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application;

(h) to summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debtor, or to be indebted to him, or to be capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property.

86. The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and any Court appointed by a Local Government under section 79, shall, for the purposes of its bankruptcy jurisdiction, in addition to its ordinary powers, have all the powers and jurisdiction possessed by any of the said High Courts of Judicature; and the orders of the Court may be enforced accordingly in manner prescribed. [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 100]

87. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of bankruptcy coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case. [46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, s. 102]

(2) A Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall not be subject to be restrained in the execution of its powers under this Act by the order of any other Court, nor shall any appeal lie from its decisions, except in manner directed by this Act.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part VI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 88-95.)*

(3) Where a receiving order has been made in any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act, and that Court consists of more Judges than one, the Judge by whom the order was made, or, where the order was made by an authority empowered in that behalf under section 85, the Judge assigned under section 81 for the transaction and disposal of matters in bankruptcy, shall have power, if he sees fit, without any further consent, to order the transfer to himself of any suit or other proceeding by or against the bankrupt pending before any other Judge or Judges of the Court.

(4) Where default is made by an assignee, debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction given by the Court or by an official assignee or any other officer of the Court under any power conferred by this Act, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee or other duly authorised person, or of its own motion, order the defaulting assignee, debtor or person to comply with the order or direction so given; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, upon any such application make an immediate order for the committal of the defaulting assignee, debtor or other person:

Provided that the power given by this sub-section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for any other right or remedy in respect of the default.

Appeals.

8 & 47 Vic.,
52, s. 104.]

88. (1) Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act may review, rescind or vary any order made by it under its bankruptcy jurisdiction.

(2) Orders in bankruptcy matters shall, at the instance of any person aggrieved, be subject to appeal as follows:—

(a) an appeal from an order made by an officer of the Court or Judge of a Presidency Small Cause Court empowered under section 85 shall lie to the Judge assigned under section 81 for the transaction and disposal of matters in bankruptcy;

(b) an appeal from an original order made by a single Judge or Bench of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one shall, if appeals lie to the High Court from orders passed by a single Judge or Bench thereof in exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, lie to the High Court in accordance with the rules applicable to those appeals;

(c) an appeal from an order of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall lie to the Special Court;

(d) an appeal from an order of a Court appointed by a Local Government under section 79, not being a High Court to which clause (b) of this sub-section applies, shall lie, if the Court is not a High Court, to the High Court of the province, and, if the Court is a High Court, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct;

(e) no appeal shall be entertained except in conformity with such general rules as may for the time being be in force in relation to the appeal.

Procedure.

89. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 106.] and to general rules, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding in Court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit to impose.

(3) The Court may at any time amend any written process or proceeding under this Act upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit to impose.

(4) Where by this Act or by general rules the time for doing any act or thing is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

(5) Subject to general rules, the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either *visu voce* or by interrogatories, or upon affidavit, or by commission beyond the limits of British India.

(6) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors, the Court may, if it thinks fit, and on the report of the official assignee that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of the joint debtors if he is unavoidably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence abroad.

90. Where two or more bankruptcy petitions [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 106.] are presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

91. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition, [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 107.] the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of the petitioning creditor, or may give the carriage of proceedings to the official assignee.

92. If a debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 108.]

93. The Court may, at any time, for sufficient reason, make an order staying the proceedings under a bankruptcy petition, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 109.]

94. Any creditor whose debt is sufficient to entitle him to present a bankruptcy petition against all the partners of a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners of the firm without including the others. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 110.]

95. Where there are more respondents than one to a petition, the Court may dismiss the petition as to one or more of them, without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 111.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.**(Part VII.—Small Bankruptcies.—Part VIII.—Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors.—Sections 96-102.)*

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 112.] 96. Where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition against a partner or by one member of a partnership, any other bankruptcy petition against or by a member of the same partnership shall be filed in or transferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petition is in course of prosecution; and, if an assignee is acting in respect of the property of the first-mentioned member of the partnership, the same assignee shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, act in respect of the property of the last-mentioned member, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

[16 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 113.] 97. Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankrupt, the Court may authorise the assignee to commence and prosecute any suit or other legal proceeding in the names of the assignee and of the bankrupt's partner; and any release by the partner of the debt or demand to which the proceeding relates shall be void; but notice of the application for authority to commence the proceeding shall be given to him, and he may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the proceeding, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 114.] 98. Where a bankrupt is a contractor in respect of any contract jointly with any other person, that other person may sue or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the bankrupt.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 115.] 99. Any two or more persons, being partners, or any person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the firm; but in that case the Court may, on application by any person interested, order the names of the persons who are partners in the firm, or the name of the person carrying on business under a partnership name, to be disclosed in such manner, and verified on oath or otherwise, as the Court may direct.

Annulment of Adjudication.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, ss. 8 & 9.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 95.] 100. (1) Where in the opinion of the Court a debtor ought not to have been adjudged bankrupt, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt are paid in full, or where in some part of British India, or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere, beyond the limits within which the Court ordinarily exercises civil jurisdiction, proceedings are pending for the distribution of the estate and effects of the bankrupt among his creditors under this Act or under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions, and it appears to the Court that the distribution ought to take place in that part of British India or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order, annul the adjudication.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, ss. 7 & 11.] (2) Where an adjudication is annulled under this section, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore

done, by the assignee or other person acting under his authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrupt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, revert to the debtor for all his estate or interest therein, on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare by order.

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith published in the prescribed manner.

(4) For the purposes of this section any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full if the debtor enters into a bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs, and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKRUPTCIES.

101. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official assignee reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications, namely:—

- (a) if the debtor is adjudged bankrupt, the official assignee shall be the assignee in the bankruptcy;
- (b) no appeal shall lie from any order of the Court, except by order of the Court;
- (c) the estate shall, where practicable, be distributed in a single dividend;
- (d) such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure; but nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

PART VIII.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

102. (1) "The Court" in this Part means the Court before which an accused person is tried and, with respect to matters which it is the duty of a jury to decide or determine, includes the jury where the trial of the accused is by jury.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Part, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Part:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part VIII.—*Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors.*—Sections 103-104.)

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 11.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 163.]

103. Any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the cases following, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; that is to say—

- (a) if he does not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fully and truly discover to the assignee administering his estate for the benefit of his creditors all his property, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when, he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade (if any), or laid out in the ordinary expenses of his family, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (b) if he does not deliver up to that assignee, or as he directs, all such part of his property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (c) if he does not deliver up to that assignee, or as he directs, all books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (d) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he conceals any part of his property to the value of one hundred rupees or upwards, or conceals any debt due to or from him, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (e) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he fraudulently removes any part of his property of the value of one hundred rupees or upwards;
- (f) if he makes any material omission in any statement relating to his affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;
- (g) if, knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy, he fails for the period of one month to inform the assignee aforesaid thereof;
- (h) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law;
- (i) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he conceals, destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of, any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law.

(j) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(k) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission in, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering or making any omission in, any document affecting or relating to his property or affairs:

(l) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or at any meeting of his creditors within four months next before the presentation thereof, he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses:

(m) if while undischarged he obtains credit to the extent of two hundred rupees or upwards from any person without informing that person that he is an undischarged bankrupt: [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 81.]

(n) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, by any false representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same:

(o) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, obtains, under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit, and has not paid for the same, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(p) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, pawns, pledges or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(q) if he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his bankruptcy.

104. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, any person against whom a receiving order is made under this Act quits British India and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation to quit British India and to take with him, any part of his property to the amount of two hundred rupees or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, he shall (unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent

Penalty for absconding with property.

[32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 12.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 163.]

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 105-112.)

to defraud) be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

[82 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 13.]

105. Any person shall in each of the cases following be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; that is to say—

- (a) if in incurring any debt or liability he has obtained credit under false pretences or by means of any other fraud;
- (b) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, made, or caused to be made, any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property;
- (c) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed or removed any part of his property since or within two months before the date of any unsatisfied decree or order for payment of money obtained against him.

[82 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 14.]

106. If any creditor, in any bankruptcy composition or arrangement with creditors wilfully and with intent to defraud makes any false claim, or any proof, declaration or statement of account which is untrue in any material particular, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

[82 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 15.]

107. Where a debtor makes any composition or arrangement with his creditors, he shall remain liable for the unpaid balance of any debt which he incurred or increased, or whereof before the date of the arrangement or composition he obtained forbearance, by any fraud, provided the defrauded creditor has not assented to the arrangement or composition otherwise than by proving his debt and accepting dividends.

[82 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 16.
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 164.]

108. Where the assignee reports to any Court exercising jurisdiction in his opinion a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act has been guilty of any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, or where any such Court is satisfied upon the representation of any creditor that there is ground to believe that the debtor has been guilty of any offence as aforesaid, that Court shall, if it appears to it that there is a reasonable probability that the debtor may be convicted, order the assignee to prosecute him for the offence.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 167.]

109. Where a debtor has been guilty of any offence he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Application of Act.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 152.
45 & 46 Vic.,
c. 75, s. 1 (5)
Act 111 of
1874, s. 8.]

110. A married woman shall, in respect of her Application to married separate property (if any), be subject to this Act in the same way as if she were unmarried.

111. A receiving order shall not be made against any corporation, or against any partnership, association or company registered under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force. [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 123.]

Exclusion of corporations and companies, any partnership, association or company registered under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force.

112. (1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor in whose debt would have been sufficient to support a bankruptcy petition against the debtor, had he been alive, may present to the Court a petition in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to the law of bankruptcy. [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 12.]

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased debtor, the Court may in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in bankruptcy of the deceased debtor's estate, or may upon cause shown dismiss the petition with or without costs.

(3) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, be made until the expiration of two months from the date of the grant of probate or letters of administration, unless with the concurrence of the legal representative of the deceased debtor, or unless the petitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy within three months prior to his decease.

(4) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been commenced in any Court of Justice for the administration of the deceased debtor's estate; but that Court may, in that case, on the application of any creditor, and on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts, transfer the proceedings to the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy; and thereupon the last-mentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall ensue as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.

(5) Upon an order being made for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate under this section, the property of the debtor shall vest in the official assignee of the Court, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(6) With the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part III of this Act, relating to the administration of the property of a bankrupt, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to an order of adjudication under this Act.

(7) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration, the official assignee shall have regard to any claims by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate; and those claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order, and be

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(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 113-119.)

payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in priority to all other debts.

(8) If, on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the official assignee after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of bankruptcy, the surplus shall be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased debtor's estate, or dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(9) Notice to the legal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a creditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event of an order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of bankruptcy, and after the notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official assignee. Save as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative before the date of the order for administration.

(10) Unless the context otherwise requires, "Court," in this section, means the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease; and "creditor" means one or more creditors qualified to present a bankruptcy petition as in this Act provided.

(11) General rules, for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in bankruptcy.

General Rules.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 53 & 73. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 127.] **113. (1)** The High Court of a province may, from time to time, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, make, revoke and alter general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

(2) All general rules made under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

(3) After the commencement of this Act no general rule under the provisions of this section shall come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same has been made and issued.

Fees.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 3. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 128.] **114.** The High Court of a province, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time make rules prescribing the fees and percentages to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act, and the fees to be charged for or in respect of proceedings instituted under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in any Court having jurisdiction under this Act, and may direct by whom and in what manner the same are to be collected and accounted for, and to what account they shall be paid.

Evidence.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 132.] **115. (1)** A copy of the *Gazette of India*, or of the *Gazette of a Local Government*, containing any notice inserted therein in pursuance of this Act

or the rules made under this Act, shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice.

(2) The production of a copy of the *Gazette* [46 & 47 Vic., c. 22, s. 133.] containing any notice of a receiving order, or of an order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, shall be conclusive proof in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.

116. (1) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of creditors under this Act, signed at the same or the next ensuing meeting

by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(2) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.

117. Any petition or copy of a petition in bankruptcy, any order or certificate or copy of an order or certificate made by any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, any instrument, affidavit or document or copy of an instrument, affidavit or document made or used in the course of any bankruptcy proceedings, or other proceedings had under this Act, shall, if it appears to be sealed with the seal of any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, or purports to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certified as a true copy by any Registrar thereof, be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.

118. Subject to general rules, any affidavit may be used in a Bankruptcy Court if it is sworn—

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 80. 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 135.] Swearing of affidavits.

(1) in British India, before—

(a) any Court or Magistrate, [Act XIV of 1882, s. 197.]
(b) any officer whom the High Court of a province may appoint in this behalf, or

(c) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf;

(2) in England, before any person authorised to administer oaths in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or before any Registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptcy Court authorised in writing in that behalf by the Judge of the Court;

(3) in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge Ordinary, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and

(4) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or other person qualified to administer oaths in that place (he being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or qualified as aforesaid, by a British Minister or British Consul or British Political Agent or by a notary public).

119. In case of the death of the debtor, or of a witness whose evidence has been received by any Court in any proceeding under this Act, the

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(Part I.X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 120-130.)

deposition of the person so deceased, purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Court, or a copy thereof purporting to be so sealed, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed to.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 4.] **120.** Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have a seal describing the Court in such manner as may be directed by order of the High Court of the province, and judicial notice shall be taken in all legal proceedings of the seal, and of the signature of the Judge or Registrar of any Court having that jurisdiction.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 138.] **121.** A certificate of the Court, that a person has been appointed or is an assignee under this Act, shall be conclusive proof of his having been appointed or being such assignee.

Time.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 141.] **122.** (1) Where by or under this Act any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, then in the computation of that limited time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding shall be done or taken at latest on the last day of that limited time as so computed, unless the last day is a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

(2) Where by or under this Act any act or proceeding is directed to be done or taken on a certain day, then, if that day happens to be a day on which the Court does not sit, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

Notices.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 142.] **123.** All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Formal Defects.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 143.] **124.** (1) No proceeding in bankruptcy shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment of an assignee shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

Bankrupt Trustee.

XXVII of 1866. [46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 147.] **125.** Where a bankrupt is a trustee within the Indian Trustee Act, 1866, section 35 of that Act shall have effect so as to authorize the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the bankrupt (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly.

Corporations, Firms and Lunatics.

126. For all or any of the purposes of this Act, a corporation may act by any of its officers authorised in that behalf under the seal of the corporation; a firm may act by any of its members; and a lunatic may act by his committee, curator bonis or manager, or, when the matter is one in respect of which a Court of Wards has superintendence, by that Court or such person as it may appoint in this behalf.

Construction of former Acts, &c.

127. Whereby any enactment or instrument reference is made to the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21 (*an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*), the enactment or instrument shall, so far as may be, be construed and have effect as if reference were made therein to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

128. The provisions of this Act relating to the remedies against the property of a debtor, the priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

129. Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had immediately before the commencement of this Act; and all attorneys or other persons who had the right of audience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the like right of audience in bankruptcy matters in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Unclaimed Funds or Dividends.

130. (1) Where an assignee under any bankruptcy, composition or scheme pursuant to this Act has under his control any unclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a final dividend, he has in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed money arising from the property of the debtor, or where, after the passing of this Act, any unclaimed or undistributed fund or dividend in the hands or under the control of an assignee under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*) has remained or remains unclaimed or undistributed for six months after the same became claimable or distributable, or in any other case for two years after the receipt thereof by the assignee, the assignee shall forthwith pay it into the Court for credit, if it is held for an estate, to the Bankruptcy Estates Account of that Court, or, if it is held as a dividend for a creditor, to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account of that Court.

(2) In the case of an assignee under the Statute aforesaid in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, "the Court" in sub-section (1) means the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be.

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(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 131-135.)

(3) The Court, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint a person to collect and get in all such unclaimed or undistributed moneys, funds or dividends; and for the purposes of this section the Court shall have, and at the instance of the person so appointed or of its own motion may exercise, all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realization of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein, deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against the assignee.

[Act II of 1874, s. 62.] **131.** Moneys transferred to the credit of the Bankruptcy Dividends Account which are not paid within six years from the date of their transfer to that account shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, unless the Court, on the motion of a person interested, otherwise directs.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 162. Act II of 1874, s. 63.] **132.** Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid into the Bankruptcy Estates Account or the Bankruptcy Dividends Account pursuant to section 130, or carried to the account and credit of the Government of India pursuant to section 131, may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same; and the Court, if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, shall make an order for payment to him of the sum due:

Provided that, before making an order for the payment of a sum which has been carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, the Court shall cause a notice to be served on such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, calling on the officer to show cause, within one month from the date of the service of the notice, why the order should not be made.

[New.] **133.** (1) Where in the books of the official assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, a dividend in respect of the claim of a person who has been named in a schedule as a creditor of an insolvent in proceedings under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21 (*An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*), but has not established his title to the dividend, has been standing to the credit of the estate of the insolvent for a longer period than six years from the date of the declaration of the dividend, the official assignee of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be, shall, at the prescribed time and in the prescribed form, file an account of it in Court, and publish the account in two successive issues of the local official Gazette.

(2) If the dividend is not claimed within six months from the date of the second publication of the account in the Gazette, it shall, after deduction therefrom of the cost of preparing, filing and publishing the account, be divided rateably

among the creditors of the estate who have proved their debts or demands.

Debtor's Books.

134. (1) No person shall, as against the assignee, be entitled to withhold possession of the books of accounts belonging to the debtor or to set up any lien thereon.

(2) Any creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, inspect at all reasonable times, personally or by agent, any such books in the possession of the assignee.

Interpretation.

135. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (1) "province" means the territories under the administration of a Local Government:
- (2) "High Court of the province" and "High Court of a province" mean the highest Civil Court of appeal for a province:
- (3) "the Court" (except in Part VIII) means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act:
- (4) "affidavit" includes declarations under any legislative enactment, affirmations, and attestations on honour:
- (5) "assignee" means an official assignee or special assignee:
- (6) "available act of bankruptcy" means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made:
- (7) "debt provable in bankruptcy" or "provable debt" includes any debt or liability by this Act made provable in bankruptcy:
- (8) "general rules" includes forms:
- (9) "Government treasury" includes a bank which conducts treasury business for the Government:
- (10) "local authority" means any municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of any municipal or local fund:
- (11) "oath" includes affirmation, declaration under any legislative enactment, and attestation on honour:
- (12) "ordinary resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution:
- (13) "prescribed" means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Act:
- (14) "property" includes money, goods, things in action, land and every other description of property, whether moveable or immoveable; also, obligations, easements and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent, arising out of or incident to property as above defined:
- (15) "schedule" means a schedule to this Act:

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(Part I.Y.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 136.)
(The First Schedule.—Meetings of Creditors.)

- (16) "secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor, or any part thereof, as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor ;
- (17) "sheriff" includes any officer charged with the execution of a writ or other process ;
- (18) "special resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution.

(2) The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of the Act.

Repeal.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 169.]

136. (1) The enactments described in the third schedule are hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act to the extent mentioned in that schedule.

(2) The repeal effected by this Act shall not affect—

- (a) anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any enactment repealed by this Act ; or
- (b) any right or privilege acquired, or duty imposed, or liability or disqualification incurred, under any enactment so repealed ; or
- (c) any fine, forfeiture or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed or to be committed against any enactment so repealed ; or
- (d) the institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy, whether under any enactment so repealed or otherwise, for ascertaining any such liability or disqualification, or recovering or enforcing any such fine, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid.

(3) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by this Act, all proceedings in any Court or before a Judge of any Court under any of the enactments repealed pending at the commencement of this Act shall, except so far as any provision of this Act expressly applies to pending proceedings, continue, and those enactments shall, except as aforesaid, apply thereto, as if this Act had not passed.

(4) The person for the time being holding the office of official assignee for any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, or for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, shall, for the purposes of any such proceedings pending before that Court or any Judge thereof, be deemed to have been appointed official assignee under the repealed enactment.

2. The official assignee shall also, as soon as practicable, send to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs a notice of the time and place of the meeting, accompanied by a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official assignee may think fit to make ; but the proceedings at the meeting shall not be invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting.

3. The meeting shall be held at such place as is in the opinion of the official assignee most convenient for the majority of the creditors.

4. The official assignee or the special assignee may at any time summon a meeting of creditors, and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court, or so requested in writing by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

5. Meetings subsequent to the meeting mentioned in section 17 shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or, if he has not proved, at the address given in the debtor's statement of affairs, or at such other address as may be known to the person summoning the meeting.

6. The official assignee, or some person nominated by him, shall be the chairman at every meeting : Provided that, if the Court so directs, the chairman at any meeting subsequent to the meeting mentioned in section 17 shall be such person as the meeting by ordinary resolution appoint.

7. A person shall not be entitled to vote as a creditor at any meeting of creditors unless he has duly proved a debt provable in bankruptcy to be due to him from the debtor, and the proof has been duly lodged before the time appointed for the meeting.

8. A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.

9. For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall, unless he surrenders his security, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence.

10. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him, unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend, to deduct it from his proof.

11. It shall be competent to the assignee, within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made use of in voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, Sch. I.]

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 17.)

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

1. The official assignee shall summon the meeting mentioned in section 17 by giving not less than seven days' notice of the time and place thereof in the prescribed manner.

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(The Second Schedule.—Proof of Debts.)

so estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty per centum: Provided that, where a creditor has put a value on the security, he may at any time before he has been required to give up the security as aforesaid correct the valuation by a new proof, and deduct the new value from his debt, but in that case the addition of twenty per centum shall not be made if the assignee requires the security to be given up.

12. If a receiving order is made against one partner of a firm, any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors, and shall be entitled to vote thereat.

13. The chairman of a meeting shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of voting, but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof of a creditor should be admitted or rejected, he shall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained.

14. A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy.

15. Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be issued by the official assignee, or, if a special assignee has been appointed, by the special assignee, and every insertion therein shall be in the handwriting of the person giving the proxy.

16. A creditor may give a general proxy to his manager or clerk, or any other person in his regular employment. In that case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to act thereunder stands to the creditor.

17. A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof, for or against any specific resolution, or for or against any specified person as special assignee.

18. A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the official assignee or special assignee before the meeting at which it is to be used.

19. Where it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that any solicitation has been used by or on behalf of a special assignee in obtaining proxies, or in procuring the special assigneeship, except by the direction of a meeting of creditors, the Court shall have power, if it thinks fit, to order that no remuneration shall be allowed to the person by whom or on whose behalf the solicitation has been exercised, notwithstanding any resolution of the creditors to the contrary.

20. A creditor may appoint the official assignee of the debtor's estate to act in manner prescribed as his general or special proxy.

21. The chairman of a meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place.

22. A meeting shall not be competent to act for any purpose, except the election of a chairman and the adjournment of the meeting, unless there are present, or represented thereat, at least three creditors, or all the creditors if their number does not exceed three.

23. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be

adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

24. The chairman of every meeting shall cause minutes of the proceedings at the meeting to be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the minutes shall be signed by him.

25. No person acting under either a general or a special proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or employer in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the debtor: Provided that where any person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as special assignee, he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 32.)

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, Sch. II.]

PROOF OF DEBTS.

Proof in ordinary cases.

1. Every creditor shall prove his debt as soon as may be after the making of a receiving order.

2. A debt may be proved by delivering or sending through the post in a prepaid letter to the official assignee, or, if a special assignee has been appointed, to the special assignee, an affidavit verifying the debt.

3. The affidavit may be made by the creditor himself or by some person authorised by or on behalf of the creditor. If made by a person so authorised, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

4. The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official assignee or special assignee may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

5. The affidavit shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor.

6. A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt, unless the Court otherwise specially orders.

7. Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors at all reasonable times.

8. A creditor proving his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount, not exceeding five per centum on the net amount of his claim, which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash.

Proof by Secured Creditors.

9. If a secured creditor realizes his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.

10. If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the assignee for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

11. If a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(The Second Schedule.—Proof of Debts.)

to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

12. (a) Where a security is so valued the assignee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(b) If the assignee is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the assignee, or as, in default of agreement, the Court may direct. If the sale is by public auction, the creditor, or the assignee on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase.

(c) Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the assignee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realized, and if the assignee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power, he shall not be entitled to exercise it; and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the assignee, shall vest in the creditor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued.

13. Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the assignee, or the Court, that the valuation and proof were made *bona fide* on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation; but every such amendment shall be made at the cost of the creditor, and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the assignee shall allow the amendment without application to the Court.

14. Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the foregoing rule, the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend which he has received in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being available for dividend any dividend or share of dividend which he has failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment.

15. If a creditor after having valued his security subsequently realizes it, or if it is realized under the provisions of rule 12, the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

16. If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

17. Subject to the provisions of rule 12, a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen annas in the rupee and interest as provided by this Act.

*Taking Accounts of Property mortgaged and
Sale thereof.*

18. Upon application by motion by any person claiming to be a mortgagee of any part of the bank-

rupt's immovable property, whether the mortgage is of a legal or equitable nature, the Court shall proceed to inquire whether the person is such mortgagee, and for what consideration and under what circumstances; and if it is found that the person is such mortgagee, and if no sufficient objection appears to the title of the person to the sum claimed by him under the mortgage, the Court shall direct such accounts and inquiries to be taken as may be necessary for ascertaining the principal, interest and costs due upon the mortgage, and the rents and profits, or dividends, interest or other proceeds received by the person, or by any other person by his order or for his use in case he has been in possession of the property over which the mortgage extends, or any part thereof; and the Court, if satisfied that there ought to be a sale, shall direct notice to be given in such Gazettes or newspapers as it thinks fit, when and where, and by whom and in what way, the property, or the interest therein so mortgaged, is to be sold, and that the sale be made accordingly, and that the assignee (unless it be otherwise ordered) shall have the conduct of the sale; but it shall not be imperative on any such mortgagee to make such application. At any such sale the mortgagee may bid and purchase.

19. All proper parties shall join in the conveyance to the purchaser, as the Court may direct.

20. The moneys arising from the sale shall be applied in the first place in payment of the costs, charges and expenses of the assignee, of and occasioned by the application to the Court and of and attending the sale, and then in payment and satisfaction so far as the same will extend of what is found due to the mortgagee, for principal, interest and costs; and the surplus of the said moneys (if any) shall then be paid to the assignee. But in case the moneys arising from the sale are insufficient to pay and satisfy what is so found due to the mortgagee, then he shall be entitled to prove as a creditor for the deficiency, and receive dividends thereon rateably with the other creditors, but not so as to disturb any dividend then already declared.

21. For the better taking of such inquiries and accounts, and making a title to the purchaser, all parties may be examined by the Court upon interrogatories or otherwise as it may think fit, and shall produce before the Court upon oath all deeds, papers, books and writings in their respective custody or power relating to the estate or effects of the bankrupt, as the Court may direct.

Proof in respect of Distinct Contracts.

22. If a debtor was at the date of the receiving order liable in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more distinct firms, or as a sole contractor and also as member of a firm, the circumstance that the firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof in respect of the contracts against the properties respectively liable on the contracts.

Periodical Payments.

23. When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the receiving order is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(*The Third Schedule.—Enactments repealed.*)

the order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day.

Interest.

24. On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue at the date of the receiving order and provable in bankruptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and, if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

Debt payable at a future Time.

25. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting only thereout a rebate of interest at the rate of five per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Admission or Rejection of Proofs.

26. The assignee shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof, he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

27. If the assignee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the assignee, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce its amount.

28. If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the assignee in respect of a proof, the Court

may, on the application of the creditor reverse or vary the decision.

29. The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the assignee declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

30. For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs, the assignee may administer oaths and take affidavits.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 136.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Statute repealed.

Year and chapter	Title.	Extent of repeal.
11 & 12 Vic., c. 21.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.	So much as has not been repealed.

B.—Acts repealed.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVII of 1841.	An Act for appropriating the unclaimed Dividends on Insolvent Estates.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1875.	The Burma Courts Act, 1875.	Section 66.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS matter of the general amendment of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in India has been frequently of late years pressed upon the attention of the Government of India.

There are at present two main bodies of insolvency law in force in British India—first, the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21; and secondly, Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882). Roughly speaking, the former constitutes the insolvency law for the three Presidency-towns and for the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein; the latter the law for the country outside these towns. It is, however, to be observed that the High Courts administer the insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code concurrently with their ordinary insolvency jurisdiction. Besides these two main bodies of law, there is a special insolvency law for the Punjab under Act IV of 1872, sections 22 to 33; and there are special Acts that have been passed for the relief of indebted landowners in different parts of the country.

2. In the year 1870 Sir James Stephen introduced a Bill repealing the Statute of 1848, and substituting for it an insolvency law applicable to the whole of British India. It was taken mainly from the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869. The general opinion about it was that its provisions were too complicated for the Mufassal, and that the system of voluntary management by creditors, which was then the principle of the English Act, was unsuitable to India, and the measure was accordingly dropped. The Bill was possibly open to the objection that it was beyond the competency of the Indian legislature, but this point does not appear to have been taken at the time.

3. Sir Arthur Hobhouse did not attempt to touch the insolvency law of the Presidency-towns, but he paid a good deal of attention to what he described as "those seldom-used sections" of the Code of Civil Procedure "which do duty for an insolvency law" in the Mufassal.*

* Legislative Proceedings, 1876, page 241.

† Legislative Proceedings, 1876, page 76.

sal.* Speaking on the subject in 1875,† he remarked that the Code then contained the germ of an insolvency law, but nothing more than a germ. He believed that this part of the Code had been very little used, and he remarked that if this was so it was not surprising, as there was very small inducement to the debtor to avail himself of it. It seemed, however, he went on to say, to be the prevailing opinion that the judicial machinery in the Mufassal was hardly adapted to the working of any general and complete law of insolvency. At all events, he said, such a law should be treated as a separate measure, and not as part of the Code. It would probably, he added, be better for the present, and be likely to pave the way for some more complete measure in the future, if the legislature were to make the law a little less rudimentary than it then was, and at all events to supplement it where it seemed to be broken off in its natural course; and he embodied in Chapter XX of the Code of 1877 certain provisions framed in accordance with these views.

4. By Act XII of 1879 (now superseded by the Code of Civil Procedure of 1882) several amendments were made in the insolvency chapter of the Code. The most important of these was the extension of the chapter to persons against whose property orders of attachment had been issued in execution of money-decrees. In his speech on the passing of this Act, Mr. Whitley Stokes said that Chapter XX, even with all the improvements made by this Act, would still be incomplete; but that it went as far as most of the Committee with their present knowledge of the condition of the Mufassal Courts and the extent of India's indebtedness thought safe and wise. The Government of India in the Home Department, he said, either had issued, or was about to issue, a circular to the Local Governments, requesting their opinion as to the propriety of allowing debtors to a certain amount to apply for a declaration of insolvency, and if this were found possible the law would be altered accordingly.‡

‡ Abstract of Proceedings, 1879, page 203.

5. The circular referred to by Mr. Stokes was issued on the 22nd of September, 1879, and invited an expression of opinion on the suggestion that persons owing Rs. 200 and upwards should be allowed to apply to be adjudged insolvents, though they might not have been arrested or imprisoned, and though no order of attachment against their property had been made. The majority of the opinions received was adverse to the suggestion, and accordingly it was dropped.

6. In January, 1881, Mr. Pitt-Kennedy brought in a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to insolvent debtors in India. It was a short amending Bill of seven sections, and did not attempt to consolidate the law. Serious doubts were entertained whether some of the proposals of the Bill were not *ultra vires*, and it was therefore decided that the Bill should not be proceeded with. In the meantime, however, it had been circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for opinion: and among the comments and criticisms which were passed upon it the doubt is not unfrequently expressed whether it was worth while to pass a mere amending Bill, and whether it would not be possible to re-cast completely the insolvency law for India.

7. It is clear further that, apart from any question of general revision, there are certain points in which the existing law stands in somewhat urgent need of emendation.

Thus, the Secretary of State, in a despatch dated the 21st October, 1880, requested the early consideration by the Government of India, in communication with the several High Courts, of the question whether the Insolvency Courts could not under the existing law order the charge for advertising notices of insolvency in the provincial Gazettes and in the *London Gazette* to be defrayed from the estates concerned, and suggested that, if necessary, recourse should be had to legislation to ensure the recovery from every estate of all costs, whether incurred in England or in India, attendant on the insolvency. The Local Governments and High Courts were consulted on this question; and though the majority of them were of opinion that the point might be dealt with by an alteration of the statutory rules, yet the possibility of meeting the difficulty satisfactorily in this way does not appear to be altogether free from doubt.

8. Again, at Bombay, in consequence of the discovery some five or six years ago of serious defalcations on the part of the Official Assignee, it became necessary to re-organize the office of that functionary, and the High Court deemed it necessary—

- (1) to provide that the accounts of the Official Assignee should be regularly audited by a competent auditor; and
- (2) to appoint an Official Assignee of such position and character as might afford an effectual guarantee against misappropriation, and of such energy and legal knowledge as might ensure the most satisfactory and least expensive realization and distribution amongst creditors.

For these purposes additional funds were required, and the Court proposed to provide these funds mainly from unclaimed dividends. Accordingly, they framed certain new rules under the Insolvency Act of 1848, by which the unclaimed dividends were to be formed into a fund to be invested, with other money, in Government paper. The interest was to be

applied in paying an auditor, and in supplementing the remuneration of the Official Assignee. These rules have hitherto been acted on, but doubts have been suggested as to their validity, and the Bombay Government have been pressing the Government of India to introduce or sanction legislation for the purpose of validating them. It appears, however, to be doubtful whether they can be validated by anything short of Parliamentary legislation.

9. The insolvency law of the Presidency-towns is admittedly cumbrous, defective and out of date, and in some points of detail is, as has been shown, urgently in need of amendment. The proposals for its revision which have hitherto been submitted to the legislature have been objected to, not so much on the ground that they were undesirable, as on the ground that they were insufficient, and that, while it was desirable to re-cast the whole law and bring it into conformity with English law, it was expedient to postpone legislation for this purpose while proposals involving important amendments of the English law itself were under consideration. This objection has recently been removed by the passing of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. That Act may not be perfect; but at least it embodies the accumulated experience of the thirty-five years which elapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act; and in commercial law perfection of detail is less important than uniformity of principle. It is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent and under which he may obtain his discharge should be, as far as possible, the same in London and Calcutta.

10. The Government of India, therefore, after reference to the Secretary of State, came to the conclusion that the opportunity should be taken of repealing the Indian Insolvency Act and substituting a new Act conforming in general principles to the English Act of 1883, but adapted in details to Indian circumstances.

A Bill on these lines was prepared last year, and, having regard to the circumstance that an Indian Bankruptcy Act will have in some cases to be used by persons beyond the limits of British India, and to the advantage of having the decisions of the English Courts as a guide to its construction, it was thought well that its form and drafting should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there was some substantial reason for taking a different course. The result of the adoption of the English Act as a model then is that in some instances the phraseology of the present Bill, which is based on the draft of 1885, will be found to vary slightly from that ordinarily adopted in Acts of the Indian Legislature, and in others it may be found to contain rules of interpretation and evidence, penal clauses and other provisions, which either cover ground already covered by parallel Indian enactments, or would be somewhat differently framed in a Bill intended only for this country.

11. The Bill which was prepared last year was submitted for opinion to the authorities most competent to advise on the subject of bankruptcy, and the further deviations from the scheme of the English Act which will be found in the present Bill are the outcome of the advice given by those authorities.

12. The first question which presents itself in connection with this measure is whether the new law should be applied to the whole of British India or only to specified towns.

There is something to be said in favour of having one, and only one, insolvency law for the whole of India. But, on the other hand, the difference between the circumstances of indebtedness in commercial seaports and in the interior appears to be such as to require, not indeed a different law, but different machinery. If Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure were not in existence, it might be desirable to insert in a general Insolvency Act a chapter applying the law for the Presidency-towns, with modifications and simplifications, to the Mufassal Courts. But under existing circumstances it is thought that the best course is to keep Chapter XX standing, to amend it where necessary, and to apply it generally to parts of the country and to forms of indebtedness to which a law framed principally with a view to commercial insolvencies is not applicable, the new law being applied in the first instance only to the three Presidency-towns, and to Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein, and a power being taken to extend it to other commercial centres, such as Karachi.

13. The Bill accordingly (section 79) constitutes by its direct operation only four Courts of Bankruptcy, namely, the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and confers upon the Local Governments power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute other Courts of Bankruptcy in the territories administered by them. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Presidency High Courts when exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction are (section 80) defined to be the same as the local limits of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon to comprise (as at present) the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. The local limits of the Courts which may be constituted by Local Governments will be defined by those Governments with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

14. The next question that presents itself is one as to the powers of the Governor General's Council. The present Indian insolvency law is contained in an Act of Parliament so framed as to operate throughout Her Majesty's dominions. Thus a vesting order made under it

vests in the assignee by its direct operation all the real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent in whatever part of those dominions they may be situated or accrue. An order of discharge made under it has direct effect in every part of those dominions. And the subordinate provisions of the Act are, speaking generally, framed on similar lines. The Act is one of those which it is within the competency of the Legislative Council of the Governor General to modify or repeal; but if we were to undertake without the aid of Parliament to repeal and re-cast it in the manner above indicated, we should, owing to the limitation of our legislative powers, produce an enactment which would fall short of the present law in the important matter of its local extent and operation. Nor could we attain our object by any amendment of the existing Act. To say nothing of the impracticability, from the draftman's point of view, of effecting, by way of amendment, the multitude of alterations which are needed in details and in matters of form, it must be remembered that it would be beyond the powers of the Council to extend in any way or substantially modify any of those provisions which apply beyond the limits of British India. And it is apprehended that, even if we were content to forego all notion of directly interfering with these provisions, any extensive amendment of the Act would probably affect them in such a way that either they would be held to have lost their operation beyond British India, or our enactment would be held to be *ultra vires* so far as it affected them, or else some other confusion or difficulty would arise.

15. It is an apprehension of some such result as this that has deterred the Government from attempting certain amendments of the Insolvency Act which have been from time to time suggested, and which in themselves would appear to be of a most trifling description. It is true that if the Council were to repeal the existing Act and substitute for it an Act of its own, drawn on improved lines, the new law, though treated as a foreign bankruptcy law, would receive a certain amount of recognition, and would be given effect to in many cases in the United Kingdom and in British Colonies; but it is apprehended that this result would, as a rule, be attainable only indirectly and through the medium of further judicial proceedings, that in some cases those proceedings would give rise to perplexing questions of private international law, and that in other cases again the Indian law would obtain but partial recognition. It is believed, for example, that a vesting order passed by our Courts under such a law would be allowed no effect as regards immoveable property situate in another British jurisdiction, and that the cases in which effect would be given to an order of discharge so passed are not as yet completely defined. Such difficulties could, no doubt, be met by supplementary bankruptcy proceedings concurrently instituted in the United Kingdom or the Colony, but it is obvious that the necessity for this should, if possible, be avoided. The Government of India has no information as to the proportion of the cases that now come before our Insolvency Courts in this country in which a limitation of the local operation of the law, like that just referred to, would be felt as a serious impediment; but it is apprehended that it would be so felt in the more important cases of bankrupts engaged in business transactions extending to the United Kingdom or the Colonies.

16. For these reasons it is necessary that any legislation undertaken here should be supported by an Act of Parliament. The precise form which the Act of Parliament should take is still under consideration in communication with the Secretary of State, but the Government of India as at present advised is disposed to think that the Act should be a confirming Act following legislation here rather than an enabling Act preceding it. An enabling Act followed by an Indian Act would give rise to questions as to whether the Indian legislature had exceeded the powers given to it by the English Act.

17. As regards the provisions of the Bill itself, it will be observed that the most striking difference between them and those of the English Act is that the duties discharged in England by the Board of Trade and committees of inspection are by the Bill entrusted to the Bankruptcy Court. This was unavoidable, as there is no authority in this country outside the Courts which could undertake the duties of the Board of Trade with any prospect of success, and the opinion is almost unanimous that the superintendence of bankruptcy proceedings by committees of inspection is unsuited to India.

18. Opinion is also adverse to the application to India of some of the provisions of the English Act respecting meetings of creditors. It is proposed therefore that meetings shall be held only when they are deemed by the assignee or the Court or one-fourth in value of the creditors to be necessary.

19. The other points in the Bill which appear to require explanation will be referred to, as far as possible, in the order of the sections in which they occur.

20. The local extent of the Act (section 1) has been made as wide as the powers of the Indian legislature permit, and its operation can only be further extended by Parliament.

21. Several of the authorities who have recorded opinions on the draft of 1885, and among them a Committee of the Judges of the High Court at Port William, have taken exception to the seizure and sale of the goods of a debtor under process of a Civil Court, and the failure of a debtor to comply with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice, being made acts of bankruptcy in India as they have been in England by section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (e) and (g), of the English Act. Those clauses therefore have been excluded from the Bill (section 2), but in their stead have been added clauses making it an act of bankruptcy for a debtor to offer

composition to his creditors (L. R. 13 Q. B. D. 471), or to be lying in prison for a longer period than twenty-one days for making default in payment of money (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 8 and 9).

22. By section 4 the jurisdiction of the Court is limited to cases in which the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction under an order of a Civil Court for default in payment of money, or in which the debtor, or, if he is a member of a firm, his partner, has within a year before the presentation of the bankruptcy petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits. This differs from the corresponding provisions of the English Act, which place no restriction of this kind on a petition by a debtor, and which admit a petition against a debtor when, and only when, he "is domiciled in England, or, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business in England."

It differs also from the corresponding provisions of the Indian Insolvency Act, which proceed on the distinction, now to be abolished, between traders and others, and the effect of which in all particulars it would be hazardous to attempt to state.

23. As regards the difference between the English Act and the Bill in this respect, it seems clear that the fact of the debtor being in prison within the jurisdiction should, in this country, continue to be, as it is under the present Insolvency Act, a ground of jurisdiction; and it seems almost equally clear, having regard to the conditions under which the present legislation is undertaken and to the circumstance that the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court, however they may be fixed, must embrace only a part of British India, that domicile should be rejected here as a ground of jurisdiction.

24. Comparing the Bill with the existing Indian insolvency law as construed by the High Courts, it will be observed that Bankruptcy Courts will, under the Bill, continue to have jurisdiction in cases where the bankrupt has a house of business within the local limits, as *Pontifex, J.*, held them, in the cases of *Taring Churn Goho* (1. B. L. R., App. 26) and *Howard Brothers* (1. B. L. R. 254), to have under the existing law, but that a High Court will not have bankruptcy jurisdiction in respect of an up-country debtor merely by reason of his being personally subject to the jurisdiction of that Court. It will be remembered that opposite views have been taken as to the existence of a jurisdiction on this latter ground under the existing law—see *re Tietkins*, 1. B. L. R., O. C., 84, on the one hand, and *re Blackwell*, 9 Bo. H. C. Rep. 461, and *re Ricks*, 3 Mad. H. C. Rep. 151, on the other.

25. It has, however, been provided (section 4), on the recommendation of the Committee of the Judges of the High Court at Fort William, that a Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy under the proposed Act may transfer to itself any proceedings under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure and deal with them under the Act. It has also been provided (section 4) that in any prescribed class of cases the Court may make a receiving order on a bankruptcy petition notwithstanding the restrictions generally confining its jurisdiction to cases arising within certain local limits. Section 9 provides that, where concurrent proceedings have been instituted under the Bankruptcy Act and under the Code, the Court may stay the proceedings under the Code wherever they may be pending.

26. On the recommendation of the Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes it is proposed (section 7) that a Bankruptcy Court may refuse to make a receiving order on a debtor's petition if in its opinion the petition ought to have been presented before some other Bankruptcy Court.

27. A receiving order made under section 6 or section 7 of the Bill will not have precisely the same effect as a vesting order under section 7 of the present Insolvency Act. It will transfer the possession of, but not the property in, the debtor's estate. The debtor will not be divested of his estate until he has been adjudged bankrupt (section 20).

28. When the receiving order has been made, the debtor, if in prison, will be released (section 8), but he will be under the control of the official assignee (section 22), to whom the carriage of proceedings may be given if the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence (section 91).

29. Sections 13 and 100 of the Bill give a Bankruptcy Court power to rescind a receiving order or annul an adjudication of bankruptcy when it considers that the debtor's estate would be more conveniently administered in some other part of British India or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere. When an adjudication is annulled under the latter section, anything done under it remains valid, and the Court is empowered to direct that the debtor's property shall vest in any person it may appoint. It is conceived that if similarly wide powers are conferred on the English Bankruptcy Courts the provisions regarding concurrent bankruptcies contained in sections 77 *et seq.* of the present Indian Insolvency Act may be dispensed with.

30. Section 58 protects existing interests of official assignees, and while it is proposed (section 62), in accordance with ordinary Indian practice, to leave the remuneration of official assignees to be determined by executive order, it is improbable that the existing mode of remuneration will be altered during the incumbency of present office-holders.

31. It was urged, among other objections to Sir J. Stephen's Bill, that it would generally be difficult to find among the creditors in this country persons qualified and willing to take a large share in the administration of a bankrupt's estate, and as a matter of fact the official element has always been prominent in administrations under the existing law. It is accordingly proposed, on the practically unanimous advice of all authorities conversant with the practice of bankruptcy in this country, that the official assignee shall discharge the functions of trustee in bankruptcy except when the creditors express a wish for the appointment of a special assignee (section 77).

32. By section 24 of the Bill the provisions of section 26 of the English Bankruptcy Act, respecting the re-direction of debtors' letters, have, on the advice of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, been extended to debtors' telegrams.

33. The saving of section 5 of the Statute commonly known as Bovill's Act (28 & 29 Vic., c. 86) in section 40 (6) of the English Bankruptcy Act has been omitted from section 33 of the Bill, as there is no corresponding enactment in the law of British India.

34. It has been suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association that the clause (section 37) respecting reputed ownership should be so drawn as to meet the contention of the Official Assignee in the case of *Gibboy v. Miller* (I. L. R. 6 Cal. 633). This suggestion raises a very difficult question, which has been left unsolved by the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. The opinions of the authorities in India who specially considered the question in 1881, with reference to Mr. Pitt-Kennedy's Bill, may be summed up in the following remarks of Mr. Justice Pontifex on section 23 of 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21 :—

"The fact is that the clause, though extremely valuable in particular cases, is one very dangerous to meddle with. As it stands, it is beneficial. To alter it as proposed would, in my opinion, be most mischievous. It is impossible with justice to make it apply to every case, and it would be hazardous to attempt to define with particularity to what cases it should apply. In my opinion it should be left as it now stands."

If further legislation is required, it must, in the opinion of the Government of India, take the form of a Bills of Sale Act.

35. Sections 45 and 46 of the English Bankruptcy Act, being framed with reference to English forms of execution, could not be adopted in the Bill without modification. It has been thought (sections 38 and 39 of the Bill) that the course most in harmony at the same time with those sections of the English Act and with the analogies presented by the Code of Civil Procedure would be to make the point of time at which the attaching creditor's title becomes complete against the assignee the same as that at which under section 295 of the Code it becomes complete against rival decree-holders. It is hoped that this will afford a simple and equitable settlement of a point regarding which there has been some difficulty in connection with the existing insolvency law.

36. On the suggestion of Mahārājā Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Bābū Doorga Churn Law the provisions of section 45 of the Bill, with respect to the appropriation of pay or pension, have been made subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Pensions Act, 1871.

37. The difference between section 48 (1) (c) of the Bill, defining the trustee's powers in respect of property to which the bankrupt is entitled "as tenant in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple," and the corresponding provision of the English Bankruptcy Act is explained by the peculiar position in which the owners of such estates are placed by section 2 of Act XXXI of 1854. The simplicity of that position makes it possible to dispense with all the provisions of the Act for the abolition of fines and recoveries, which are incorporated by reference in the English Bankruptcy Act, with the exception of one, the substance of which, so far as it appears to be required, is embodied in sub-section (2) of section 48 of the Bill.

38. A Bankruptcy Court will have two entirely different kinds of money under its control, namely, (a) money held by it on account of estates before declaration of dividend, and (b) declared dividends awaiting distribution, the former being the property of estates and the latter the property of specific creditors. Section 64 recognises this distinction, and requires the Court to keep a Bankruptcy Estates Account and a Bankruptcy Dividends Account, the former being an account of money held for estates and the latter of money removed from that account on declaration of dividends and held for creditors till their dividends are paid to them or, through their default, lapse to the Government (section 131).

Both the Accounts are to be kept by the Court with a Government treasury. It is considered desirable that, like moneys received by ordinary Civil Courts, money received on account of bankruptcy estates should be paid into a Government treasury, in order that there may be the security of the Government for safe custody, and that the safeguards against the occurrence of error provided by the rules of the Government regarding payments from Government treasuries may be brought into operation. The expression "Government treasury" is so defined in section 135 as to include a Presidency Bank conducting treasury business for the Government.

39. Under the English Act of 1883, dividends on investments of money belonging to estates in bankruptcy are credited to the Government, and the Lord Chancellor is required to have regard to the amount thus derived in fixing the fees payable in respect of bankruptcy proceedings. It has been urged, and the Government of India is of opinion, that in this country, where bankruptcy proceedings are often necessarily more protracted than in England, interest on investments should be paid to creditors. But in that case each investment must be made and held separately for each estate, any portion of the funds of which is invested, and investments should only be made when the sum available for investment is large enough to make the interest sensible in amount. Section 66 provides for investments being made on these conditions at the instance of the Court out of funds standing to the credit of estates in the Bankruptcy Estates Account. It is only under that Account that delay prejudicial to creditors can arise. After money has been transferred to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account, any person to whom a dividend is due has only to present his receipt to obtain it, and he should have no inducement, whether by the money lying at interest or in any other way, to postpone for a day his taking the money out of the custody of the Court.

40. Section 79, sub-section (1), clause (c), of the Bill has been so drawn that jurisdiction in bankruptcy may be conferred in a limited class of cases on Courts beyond the Presidency-towns, as, for instance, on the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces or the Chief Court of the Punjab, with respect to proceedings under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, where, by reason of the sum involved or the difficulty of winding up the estate under the Code, the Court may see fit to withdraw the proceedings from the Court in which they are pending and deal with them under proviso (c) to section 4, sub-section (1).

41. Section 85 is based on the section of the English Act which permits the delegation of subordinate jurisdiction in certain matters to Registrars in bankruptcy. It seems that this jurisdiction may be most conveniently exercised by a Judge of the Small Cause Court in Madras and by officers of the High Court in Calcutta and Bombay.

42. Under section 88 of the Bill the appeal from a single Judge of a Presidency High Court and the Recorder of Rangoon exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction lies as at present. The appeal from any Mufassal Courts of Bankruptcy which may be established will in most cases lie to the High Court of the province.

43. Section 101 follows the English Act in fixing the limit for small bankruptcies at Rs. 3,000. But the opinion has been expressed by some of the authorities who have advised on the draft of last year that the limit should be raised to Rs. 5,000 or even to Rs. 10,000. The Government of India itself inclines to that opinion, but deems it advisable to adhere to the limit prescribed in the English Act until the matter can be further considered in the light of the criticisms on the present Bill.

44. Part VIII of the Bill is taken from the English Debtors' Act, 1869, as amended by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. It embodies those full and strong powers for the arrest and punishment of fraudulent debtors and creditors which are the essential adjuncts of every proper law of bankruptcy. It is proposed, when a suitable occasion presents itself, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to give a Bankruptcy Court a power to commit offenders for trial similar to that which is conferred on the English Bankruptcy Courts by section 165 of the Act of 1883.

45. With respect to the suggestion that certain additional offences should be created by Part VIII of the Bill, it will be found that the Bill or the Indian Penal Code covers most, if not all, of the acts and omissions for which it has been proposed that further provision should be made.

46. Section 110 of the Bill provides that a married woman shall, in respect of her separate property (if any), be subject to the Act in the same way as if she were unmarried. The restriction in the corresponding provision, section 1 (5), of the English Married Women's Property Act, 1882, which confines it to the case of a woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband, has been omitted, because the vast majority of women to whom the Bill will be applicable stand either under sections 4 and 44 of the Indian Succession Act or under their personal laws on a footing altogether different from that of married women in England.

The phrase "separate property," it may be observed, is used in the wide sense in which it is used in the Indian Married Women's Property Act, 1874.

47. Section 130 provides, among other matters, for the payment into the Bankruptcy Courts of unclaimed dividends and other undistributed money remaining in the hands or under the control of assignees under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, after the passing of the proposed Act.

The unclaimed dividends are of two classes, namely, dividends belonging to creditors who have proved their debts, and dividends reserved for creditors who have not done so.

With respect to dividends of the first class, they are, as the late Chief Justice of Bengal has said, the property of the creditors for whom they have been set apart, or of their representatives, just as much as money appropriated to a person interested in an administration-suit belongs to him or his representative.

The case of dividends of the second class is different, and it is proposed to provide for them by section 133 of the Bill. With respect to this class of dividends, Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee at Bombay, has observed as follows :—

“The other class of unclaimed dividends, which amounts probably to some two or more lakhs of rupees, has arisen in Bombay partly from there being no provision in the Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, section 41 (similar to that in the present proposed Act, section 51), for the declaration of dividends only among creditors who “have proved their debts.”

* No unclaimed dividends of this class can arise under the proposed new Act (see section 55).

A practice therefore grew up in the office of the Official Assignee of declaring dividends calculated on the total amount entered in respect of claims, whether partially secured or not, and only adjusting the claims when creditors came to receive payment of the dividend declared. And it must be noticed that this practice had one great practical advantage, inasmuch as such partially secured creditors generally held goods on the way to Europe, and it could not be ascertained, till such goods were actually put on the European market, what the loss (if any) would be. And as creditors in their own interest as well as that of the estate would frequently hold such goods for a considerable time, it would have caused great delay in declaring dividends to wait until such creditors were in a position to adjust and prove their claims. But in many cases the result was that such creditors, when the account-sales were received, did not find it worth their while to prove their claims at all, and in such cases the dividend calculated on the whole original debt, as entered in the schedule, still remains unclaimed.

“Formerly, in the older estates, proceedings were taken under the old Act, XXVII of 1841, to strike such claims off the schedules, but of late years it has been considered that that process could not now be legally carried out.”

48. Section 134 is designed to meet the suggestion of the Acting Prothonotary and the Official Assignee of Bombay that the Act itself, and not the rules under it, should disallow claims to any lien on debtors' books, and the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the Act should provide for the free access of creditors to those books.

49. Section 136 (3) of the Bill provides that notwithstanding the repeal of the existing law all proceedings pending under it at the time when the new Act comes into operation shall be disposed of as if that Act had not been passed. This is the course taken in respect of pending proceedings by the English Act, and, having regard to the extent of the change to be made in the law, it seems the only practicable course.

50. Rules 18 to 21 of the Second Schedule, regarding the taking of mortgagees' accounts and the sale of mortgaged property, have been inserted on the suggestion of Mr. Macgregor, the Official Assignee at Calcutta. These rules, which are frequently followed in this country, are substantially the same as those issued by Lord Loughborough in 1794, and the fact that they have been retained, with slight alterations, under the many Bankruptcy Acts passed in England since that date, is strong evidence of their utility.

51. It has been suggested that certain privileges should be accorded to the Official Assignee as a party to legal proceedings. But he will be a public officer within the meaning of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and, as such, entitled to the protection given to public officers by Chapter XXVII of that Code.

52. It has been objected that in certain circumstances the time limited by the draft of 1885 for doing some acts and things under the proposed Act would be found to be inconveniently short. In some cases the time has now been extended, and it is believed that section 89, sub-section (4), will enable the Courts to prevent hardship in the exceptional cases to which the time as now limited may prove inapplicable.

The 14th May, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

COLLECTION OF PAPERS REGARDING THE BANKRUPTCY BILL REFERRED TO IN THE STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

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Extract, paragraphs 1 to 10, of Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(dated the 12th June, 1885).

WITH reference to Your Lordship's despatch No. 24 (Judicial), dated 14th of August last, we have the honour to submit herewith copies of a Bill (with the Objects and Reasons for the same) which has been prepared in our Legislative Department to adapt the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883, to Indian circumstances.

2. In exercise of the discretion left to us by paragraph 4 of Your Lordship's despatch, we have thought it well to make the measure applicable by its own vigour not only to the town of Rangoon but also to those of Bassain, Moulmein and Akyab, in which, as well as in Rangoon, the Presidency-town Insolvency Law has been for some years in force.

3. As regards the details of the measure, the material particulars in which it differs from the English Act are so fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that we deem it unnecessary to trouble Your Lordship with any further observations upon them.

4. As regards the form of the Parliamentary legislation required to give our Act operation in certain respects beyond the limits of British India, the proposal made in paragraph 27 of our despatch of the 5th May, 1884, was that we should pass our Act and that then an Act of Parliament should be passed extending such of its provisions as ought to apply beyond the limits of British India. On a further consideration of the point, however, we have come to the conclusion that the more convenient course—in fact, the only convenient course—would be that an Act of Parliament should be passed conferring upon the Governor General's Council the extended powers required for the object in view, and that our legislation should then proceed here in exercise of those powers. We are led to this conclusion chiefly by the consideration that, if the course we originally proposed were adopted, we should, on almost every occasion on which a necessity for amending our Act arose, find ourselves beset by difficulties of a nature similar to those which present themselves in connection with the amendment of the present Indian Insolvency Act,* and which are fully described, in paragraph 25 of the despatch

* 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21.

last referred to.

5. Assuming that Your Lordship will agree with us on this point, we have, as requested by Your Lordship, had prepared and forward herewith (annexed to the Objects and Reasons of the Bill) two drafts of enabling Acts of Parliament, either of which, we believe, would put the Governor General's Council in a position to deal with the subject in an adequate manner.

Of these we give the preference to that marked No. I, which, following more closely the precedents presented by section 288 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,† and the Indian Marine Act, 1885,‡ confers the requisite powers in wider terms, and has further the merit of being the

† 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

‡ 17 & 18 Vic., c. 39.

shorter of the two; but if the generality of its provisions should be deemed an objection, we should be prepared to accept an Act framed on the lines of the draft No. II. This latter attempts to specify with some particularity the several matters in respect of which extended powers are conferred on the Indian legislature; and though we have every hope that it would accomplish its purpose, we need hardly observe that a draft in this form cannot be so confidently relied on as one conceived in more general terms.

6. On collating either of these drafts with the draft Bill which we propose to introduce here, Your Lordship will perceive that while the Indian Bankruptcy Courts would be empowered through the medium of their adjudications, discharges, judgments, &c., to affect matters beyond the limits of British India, their direct action will, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be strictly confined to this country.

To supply what might thus appear to be a defect in the system we rely on section 118 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883, which we assume will enable the Indian Bankruptcy Courts to invoke the aid of the English Bankruptcy Courts, and that not only by specific requisitions directed to a particular stage of a particular matter, but also in a more general form, as, for example, by requesting them to entertain all applications of a certain class which may be made to them on behalf of an Indian official receiver or trustee.

7. The local extent clause of the Bill to be introduced here is, as Your Lordship will observe, drawn on the assumption that the Parliamentary legislation will take the form indicated in the draft No. I. It would be altered in the opposite event.

8. In paragraph 27 of our despatch already referred to we said that we thought that the Bill to be submitted to Parliament should contain provisions relating to concurrent bankruptcies somewhat similar to those contained in sections 77 *et seq.* of the present Act (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21), and we should have no great objection to such provisions being inserted if Your Lordship should be advised that they are essential; but it seems to us on further consideration that it would be desirable to dispense, if possible, with so serious a complication, and we are inclined to think that the rare cases (none have been brought to our notice) in which bankruptcy proceedings are instituted simultaneously in a Court in England and in a Court in this country might be met by one Court surrendering the case to the other. The provisions of section 13 of our local Bill, giving power to annul a receiving order, and those of section 30, giving power to annul an adjudication, will, we conceive, confer upon the Courts in this country the powers requisite for this; but perhaps some extension of the corresponding powers conferred by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, on the English Courts would be necessary.

9. The only further observation we have to make regarding the draft Acts of Parliament forwarded to Your Lordship is that both are restricted to what we consider necessary for our own purposes. If it is desired, for instance, that bankruptcy in this country should be a disqualification for offices in England, or if it is thought that the 13th and 30th sections of our local Bill, to which we have just referred, are not sufficient, but that it is necessary to confer on Courts of Bankruptcy in England a power of staying proceedings in the Bankruptcy

Courts of this country or removing a case pending here, the requisite provisions will doubtless be inserted in England.

10. We have circulated the draft Bill with a view to obtaining the opinion of the High Courts, commercial bodies and others, but we do not propose to take any step regarding it in the Legislative Council until we hear from Your Lordship in reply to this despatch. We desire to introduce the Bill at the opening of the next Calcutta session, and as we should before that time be in possession of the views of all those interested in, or qualified to form an opinion on, the measure, we might hope to pass it through all the stages at which discussion would be likely to arise before the return of the Government to Simla next year. If the requisite Parliamentary legislation should not be complete by that date, we should defer the final stage of our Bill.

Draft Bill referred to in paragraph 1 of Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No 32, dated the 12th June, 1885.

DRAFT OF

BILL

TO

Amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankruptcy Act, 1885.

(2) It shall, except as by this Act otherwise provided, come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, the provisions of this Act shall have the same local extent as those of the

Bankruptcy Act, 1883: Provided that the following shall not extend to England, namely:—

- Sections 39 and 40;
- Section 44, sub-section (2);
- Section 48;
- Section 49, sub-section (1), clause (c), and sub-section (2);
- Section 62, sub-section (2).

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKRUPTCY TO DISCHARGE.

Acts of Bankruptcy.

3. (1) A debtor commits an act of bankruptcy in each of the following cases:—

- (a) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors generally;
- (b) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property, or of any part thereof;
- (c) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged bankrupt;
- (d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things, namely, departs out of British India, or being out of British India remains out of British India or departs from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absents himself, or begins to keep house;
- (e) if execution issued against him has been levied by sale of his property in any civil proceeding in British India;
- (f) if he files in the Court a declaration of his inability to pay his debts or presents a bankruptcy petition against himself;
- (g) if a creditor has obtained in British India a decree against him for any amount, and, execution thereon not having been stayed, has served on him in British India, or, by leave of the Court, elsewhere, a bankruptcy notice under this Act, requiring him to pay the judgment-debt in accordance with the terms of the decree, or to secure or compound for it to the satisfaction of the creditor or the Court, and he does not, within fifteen days after service of the notice in case the service is effected in British India, and in case the service is effected elsewhere then within the time limited in that behalf by the order giving leave to effect the service, either

comply with the requirements of the notice, or satisfy the Court that he has a counter-claim, set-off or cross demand which equals or exceeds the amount of the decree and which he could not set up in the suit in which the decree was obtained;

(h) if the debtor gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts.

(2) A bankruptcy notice under this Act shall be in the prescribed form, and shall state the consequences of non-compliance therewith, and shall be served in the prescribed manner.

Receiving Order.

4. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, if a debtor commits an act of bankruptcy, the Court may, on a bankruptcy petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order, in this Act called a receiving order, for the protection of the estate.

5. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless—

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees; and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum, payable either immediately or at some certain future time; and
- (c) the act of bankruptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition; and
- (d) the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him, after deducting the value so estimated in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

6. (1) A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts, and served in the prescribed manner.

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of the debt of the petitioning creditor, of the service of the petition, and of the act of bankruptcy, or, if more than one act of bankruptcy is alleged in the petition, of some one of the alleged acts of bankruptcy, and if satisfied with the proof may make a receiving order in pursuance of the petition.

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the act of bankruptcy, or of the service of the petition, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition.

(4) When the act of bankruptcy relied on is non-compliance with a bankruptcy notice to pay, secure or compound for a judgment-debt, the Court may, if it thinks fit, stay or dismiss the petition on the ground that an appeal is pending from the decree.

(5) Where the debtor appears on the petition, and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against him in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.

[The preamble, which will re-enact the enabling Statute, will be settled after that Statute has become law.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 1.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 4.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 6.]

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 8 & 9, 16 & 17 Vic., c. 62, s. 6.]

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 10.]

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 7.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 7-17.)*

(6) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss, on such terms as it thinks just, the petition in which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

(7) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

11 & 13 Vic., c. 21, s. 5.
1 & 47 Vic., c. 1, s. 8.] 7. (1) A debtor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against himself unless he is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

(2) A debtor's petition shall allege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and the presentation thereof shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy without the previous filing by the debtor of any declaration of inability to pay his debts; and, if the debtor proves that he is entitled to present the petition, the Court shall thereupon make a receiving order.

(3) A debtor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

11 & 13 Vic., c. 21, s. 13 & 40.
1 & 47 Vic., c. 1, s. 9.] 8. (1) On the making of a receiving order the official receiver shall be thereby constituted receiver of the property of the debtor, and thereafter, except as directed by this Act, no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any suit, action or other legal proceedings unless with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.

(2) But this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

11 & 13 Vic., c. 21, s. 40.
1 & 47 Vic., c. 1, s. 10.] 9. (1) The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary for the protection of the estate, at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition and before a receiving order is made, appoint the official receiver to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof.

(2) The Court may at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition stay any suit, action, execution or other legal process pending in any Court in British India against the property or person of the debtor, and any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bankruptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.

16 & 27 Vic., c. 1, s. 11.] 10. When the Court makes an order staying any suit, action or proceeding or staying proceedings generally, the order may be served by sending a copy thereof, under the seal of the Court, by prepaid post letter to the Court before which the proceeding is pending.

16 & 47 Vic., c. 1, s. 12.] 11. (1) The official receiver of a debtor's estate may, on the application of any creditor or creditors, and if satisfied that the nature of the debtor's estate or business or the interests of the creditors generally require the appointment of a special manager of the estate or business other than the official receiver, appoint a manager thereof accordingly to act until a trustee is appointed, and with such powers (including any of the powers of a receiver) as may be entrusted to him by the official receiver.

(2) The special manager shall give security and account in such manner as the Court may direct.

(3) The special manager shall receive such remuneration as the creditors may by resolution at an ordinary meeting determine, or, in default of any such resolution, as may be prescribed.

46 & 47 Vic., c. 1, s. 13.] 12. Notice of every receiving order, stating the name, address and description of the debtor, the date of the order, the Court by which the order is made and the date of the petition, shall be published in the prescribed manner.

46 & 47 Vic., c. 1, s. 14.] 13. If in any case where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition it appears to the Court by which the order was made upon an application by the official receiver, or any creditor or other person interested, that a majority of the creditors in number and value are resident in

the United Kingdom or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India, or that from the situation of the property of the debtor, or other cause, his estate and effects ought to be distributed among the creditors under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions, the said Court, after such enquiry as to it may seem fit, may rescind the receiving order and stay all proceedings on, or dismiss, the petition upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit.

Proceedings consequent on Order.

14. (1) As soon as may be after the making of a receiving order against a debtor, a general meeting of his creditors (in this Act referred to as the first meeting of creditors) shall be held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for a composition or scheme of arrangement shall be entertained, or whether it is expedient that the debtor shall be adjudged bankrupt, and generally as to the mode of dealing with the debtor's property.

(2) With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at the first and other meetings of creditors, the rules in the first schedule shall be observed.

15. (1) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, he shall make out and submit to the official receiver a statement of and in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by affidavit, and showing the particulars of the debtor's assets, debts and liabilities, the names, residences and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the official receiver may require.

(2) The statement shall be so submitted within the following times, namely:—

- (i) if the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within three days from the date of the order;
- (ii) if the order is made on the petition of a creditor, within seven days from the date of the order.

But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend the time.

(3) If the debtor fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver, or of any creditor, adjudge him bankrupt.

(4) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may, personally or by agent, inspect this statement at all reasonable times, and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor shall be punished, on the complaint of the trustee or official receiver, with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Public Examination of Debtor.

16. (1) Where the Court makes a receiving order it shall hold a public sitting, on a day to be appointed by the Court for the examination of the debtor, and the debtor shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property.

(2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the submission of the debtor's statement of affairs.

(3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time.

(4) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or his representative authorised in writing, may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure.

(5) The official receiver, and a trustee if he is appointed before the conclusion of the examination, may take part therein.

(6) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient.

(7) The debtor shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.

(8) Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to and signed by the debtor, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him; they shall also be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.

(9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded, but such order shall not be made until after the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors.

Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

17. (1) The creditors may at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition or arrangement in satisfaction of the debts due to them from the debtor.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 18-20.)*

or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of the debtor's affairs.

(2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors unless it is confirmed by a resolution passed (by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of all the creditors who have proved) at a subsequent meeting of the creditors, and is approved by the Court.

Any creditor who has proved his debt may assent to or dissent from the composition or scheme by a letter addressed to the official receiver in the prescribed form, and attested by a witness, so as to be received by the official receiver not later than the day preceding the said subsequent meeting, and any such creditor shall be taken as being present and voting at the meeting.

(3) The subsequent meeting shall be summoned by the official receiver by not less than seven days' notice, and shall not be held until after the public examination of the debtor is concluded. The notice shall state generally the terms of the proposal, and shall be accompanied by a report of the official receiver thereon.

(4) The debtor or the official receiver may, after the composition or scheme is accepted by the creditors, apply to the Court to approve it, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.

(5) The Court shall, before approving a composition or scheme, hear a report of the official receiver as to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(6) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme are not reasonable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any case in which the Court is required under this Act where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or if any such facts are proved as would under this Act justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court may, in its discretion, refuse to approve the composition or scheme.

(7) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval may be testified by the seal of the Court being attached to the instrument containing the terms of the composition or scheme, or by the terms being embodied in an order of the Court.

(8) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in bankruptcy.

(9) A certificate of the official receiver that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity.

(10) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court in British India on application by any person interested, and an order of the Court made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.

(11) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheme cannot in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any creditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made, or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the date of the adjudication, shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

(12) If, under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, a trustee is appointed to administer the debtor's property or manage his business, Part V of this Act shall apply to the trustee as if he were a trustee in a bankruptcy, and as if the terms "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or arranging debtor and order approving the composition or scheme.

(13) Part III of this Act shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being giving to the words "trustee," "bankruptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" as in the last preceding sub-section.

(14) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(15) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under this Act

would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

18. Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme, such composition or scheme shall not be binding on any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which, under the provisions of this Act, the debtor would not be discharged by an order of discharge in bankruptcy, unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

19. (1) At the time of making a receiving order or at any time thereafter, the Court may, on the application of the debtor himself, adjudge him bankrupt. The application may be made orally and without notice.

(2) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, then, if the creditors at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof by ordinary resolution resolve that the debtor be adjudged bankrupt, or pass no resolution, or if the creditors do not meet, or if a composition or scheme is not accepted or approved in pursuance of this Act within fourteen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

(3) When a receiving order is made and no creditors attend at the time and place appointed for the first meeting or one adjournment thereof, or if sufficient creditors do not attend then to pass a special resolution, or when the official receiver satisfies the Court that the debtor has absconded or that the debtor does not intend to propose a composition or scheme, the Court may, either on the application of a creditor or of the official receiver, forthwith adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

(4) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt his property shall become divisible among his creditors and shall vest in a trustee.

(5) Notice of every order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, stating the name, address and description of the bankrupt, the date of the adjudication and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.

20. (1) The official receiver shall be the trustee of the property of the bankrupt unless some other person is appointed trustee under the provisions next hereinafter contained.

(2) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt, or the creditors have resolved that he be adjudged bankrupt, and the Court having regard to the value of the property or for any other reason declares that the appointment of a person other than the official receiver as trustee is desirable, the creditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint some fit person, whether a creditor or not, to fill the office of trustee of the property of the bankrupt; or they may resolve to leave his appointment to the committee of inspection hereinafter mentioned.

(3) The person so appointed shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Court, and the Court, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, unless it disapproves of the appointment on the ground that it has not been made in good faith by a majority in value of the creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as trustee, or that his connection with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally.

(4) The appointment of a trustee shall take effect as from the date of the certificate.

(5) If a declaration is made by the Court under sub-section (2) and a trustee is not appointed by the creditors within four weeks from the date of the declaration, or if the declaration precedes the adjudication, from the date of the adjudication, or, in the event of negotiations for a composition or scheme being pending at the expiration of those four weeks, then within seven days from the close of those negotiations by the refusal of the creditors to assent, or of the Court to approve, the composition or scheme, the official receiver shall report the matter to the Court; and thereupon the Court may, if it thinks fit, appoint some fit person to be trustee of the bankrupt's property, and shall certify the appointment if made.

(6) Provided that the creditors or the committee of inspection (if so authorised by resolution of the creditors) may, at any subsequent time, if they think fit, appoint a trustee, and on the appointment being made and certified the person appointed shall become trustee in the place of the person appointed by the Court.

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 21-26.)*

(7) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt after the first meeting of creditors has been held, and a trustee has not been appointed prior to the adjudication, the official receiver shall, if a declaration has been made by the Court under sub-section (2), forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of appointing a trustee.

47 Vic.
c. 52, s. 22.]

21. (1) In any case in which a declaration is made under section 20, sub-section (2), and with the permission of the Court in any other case, the creditors qualified to vote may at their first or any subsequent meeting, by resolution, appoint from among the creditors qualified to vote, or the holders of general proxies or general powers of attorney from such creditors, a committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration of the bankrupt's property by the trustee. The committee of inspection shall consist of not more than five nor less than three persons.

(2) The committee of inspection shall meet at such times as they from time to time appoint, and, failing such appointment, at least once a month; and the trustee or any member of the committee may also call a meeting of the committee as and when he thinks necessary.

(3) The committee may act by a majority of their members present at a meeting, but shall not act unless a majority of the committee are present at the meeting.

(4) Any member of the committee may resign his office by notice in writing signed by him, and delivered to the trustee.

(5) If a member of the committee becomes bankrupt, or compounds or arranges with his creditors, or is absent from five consecutive meetings of the committee, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

(6) Any member of the committee may be removed by an ordinary resolution at any meeting of creditors, of which seven days' notice has been given, stating the object of the meeting.

(7) On a vacancy occurring in the office of a member of the committee, the trustee shall forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of filling the vacancy, and the meeting may, by resolution, appoint another creditor or other person eligible as above to fill the vacancy.

(8) The continuing members of the committee, provided there be not less than two such continuing members, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body; and where the number of members of the committee of inspection is for the time being less than five, the creditors may increase that number so that it do not exceed five.

(9) If there is no committee of inspection, any act or thing or any direction or permission by this Act authorized or required to be done or given by the committee may be done or given by the Court on the application of the trustee.

47 Vic.
c. 52, s. 23.]

22. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt the creditors may, if they think fit, at any time after the adjudication, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them under the bankruptcy, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted before adjudication.

(2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy and vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in such other person as the Court may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare.

(3) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any person interested, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done, under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

Control over Person and Property of Debtor.

47 Vic.
c. 52, s. 24.]

23. (1) Every debtor against whom a receiving order is made shall, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, attend the first meeting of his creditors, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

(2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and

from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend such other meetings of his creditors, wait at such times on the official receiver, special manager or trustee, execute such powers of attorney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors as may be reasonably required by the official receiver, special manager or trustee, or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official receiver, special manager, trustee or any creditor or person interested.

(3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors.

(4) If a debtor wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property, which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the official receiver or to the trustee, or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

24. (1) The Court may, by warrant addressed to any police-officer or prescribed officer of certain circumstances, the Court cause a debtor to be arrested in British India, and any books, papers, money and goods in his possession there to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Court may order under the following circumstances:—

(a) if, after a bankruptcy notice has been issued under this Act, or after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to abscond with a view of avoiding payment of the debt in respect of which the bankruptcy notice was issued, or of avoiding service of a bankruptcy petition, or of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him;

(b) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official receiver or trustee, or that there is probable ground for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his property or any books, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy;

(c) if, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him, or after a receiving order is made against him, he removes any property in his possession above the value of fifty rupees without the leave of the official receiver or trustee;

(d) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court.

Provided that no arrest upon a bankruptcy notice shall be valid and protected unless the debtor before or at the time of his arrest shall be served with such bankruptcy notice.

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act relating to fraudulent preferences.

25. Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, the Court, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, may, from time to time, order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, post letters addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed, sent or delivered by the Postal authorities in British India to the official receiver, or the trustee, or otherwise as the Court directs, and the same shall be done accordingly.

26. (1) The Court may, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, at any time after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or his wife, or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.

(Part II.—Annulment of Adjudication.—Sections 27-30.)

(6) The Court may, if it think fit, issue a commission for the examination beyond the limits of British India of any person who if in British India would be liable to be brought before it for examination under this section.

(5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published

30. (1) Where in the opinion of the Court a debtor ought not to have been a judged bankrupt, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt are paid in full, or where proceedings are pending in the United Kingdom or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India for the distribution of the estate and effects of the bankrupt among his creditors under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions and it appears to

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part II.—Administration of Property.—Sections 31-37.)

the Court that the distribution ought to take place in that part of Her Majesty's dominions, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order, annul the adjudication.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 31, s. 41.
[11 & 12 Vic., c. 31, s. 41.]

(2) Where an adjudication is annulled under this section, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the official receiver, trustee or other person acting under their authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrupt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or in default of any such appointment revert to the debtor for all his estate or interest therein on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare by order.

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith published in the prescribed manner.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 30.]

(4) For the purposes of this section any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full if the debtor enters into a bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs; and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Proof of Debts.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 31, s. 41.
[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 37.]

31. (1) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise or breach of trust shall not be provable in bankruptcy.

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankruptcy available against the debtor shall not prove under the order for any debt or liability contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(3) Save as aforesaid, all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankruptcy.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 31, s. 42.]

(4) An estimate shall be made by the trustee of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the trustee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.

(6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in bankruptcy.

(8) "Liability" shall for the purposes of this Act include any compensation for work or labour done, any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it shall include any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or money's worth, whether the payment is as respects amount fixed or unliquidated: as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any one contingency or on two or more contingencies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules or as matter of opinion.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 31, s. 39.
[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 38.]

32. Where there have been mutual credits, mutual debts or other mutual dealings between a debtor and a creditor, or between a debtor and a person claiming to prove a debt under such receiving order, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; but a person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefit of any set-off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the debtor notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and available against him.

33. With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right of proof by secured and other creditors, the admission and rejection of proofs, and the other matters referred to in the second schedule, the rules in that schedule shall be observed.

34. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(a) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to Her Majesty, to any local authority or otherwise, due from the bankrupt at the date of the receiving order, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before such time;

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees; and

(c) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order.

(2) The foregoing debts shall rank equally between themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the bankrupt is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(3) In the case of partners the joint estate shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of their joint debts, and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. If there is a surplus of the separate estates, it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint estate.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in the bankruptcy shall be paid *pari passu*.

(5) If there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the receiving order at the rate of four per centum per annum on all debts proved in the bankruptcy.

35. (1) Where at the time of the presentation of the petition for the bankruptcy of any person is a case of apprenticeship, or is an articulated clerk to the bankrupt, the adjudication of bankruptcy shall, if either bankrupt or apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the trustee to that effect, be a complete discharge of the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement; and if any money has been paid by or on behalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a fee, the trustee may, on the application of the apprentice or clerk, or of some person on this behalf, pay such sum as the trustee, subject to an appeal to the Court, thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's property, to or for the use of the apprentice or clerk, regard being had to the amount paid by him or on his behalf, and to the time during which he served with the bankrupt under the contract or articles before the commencement of the bankruptcy, and to the other circumstances of the case.

(2) Where it appears expedient to a trustee, he may, on the application of any apprentice or articulated clerk to the bankrupt, or any person acting on behalf of such apprentice or articulated clerk, instead of acting under the preceding provisions of this section, transfer the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement to some other person.

36. (1) The landlord or other person to whom any rent is due from the bankrupt may at any time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy, exercise his right of distress (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if such distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptcy it shall be available only for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

(2) For the purposes of this section the term "order of adjudication" shall be deemed to include an order for the administration of the estate of a deceased person who dies insolvent.

Property available for Payment of Debts.

37. The bankruptcy of a debtor, whether the same takes place on the debtor's own petition or on the petition of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptcy being committed on

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 38-41.)

which a receiving order is made against him, or, if the bankrupt is proved to have committed more acts of bankruptcy than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the bankrupt within three months next preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition: but, no bankruptcy petition, receiving order or adjudication shall be rendered invalid by reason of any act of bankruptcy anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

[40 & 47 Vic.,
7, s. 44.]

38. The property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the bankrupt, shall not comprise the following particulars:—

(1) property held by the bankrupt on trust for any other person;

[11 & 12 Vic.,
21, s. 7.]

(2) the tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing-apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, to a value, inclusive of tools and apparel and bedding, not exceeding two hundred rupees in the whole;

But it shall comprise the following particulars:—

[11 & 12 Vic.,
21, s. 7.]

(i) all such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankrupt at the commencement of the bankruptcy or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge;

(ii) the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the bankrupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or before his discharge, except the right of nomination to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice; and

[11 & 12 Vic.,
21, s. 23.]

(iii) all moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof: Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section.

Effect of Bankruptcy on antecedent Transactions.

[Cf. Act XIV of
1882, s. 203.
40 & 47 Vic.,
22, s. 45.]

39. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the trustee in bankruptcy of the debtor, except in respect of assets realized in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor, has been given to the Court executing the decree.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a mortgagee or encumbrancer of property against which a decree is executed.

[40 & 47 Vic.,
22, s. 45.]

40. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against any property of a debtor which is saleable in execution, and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property to be delivered to the official receiver or trustee under the order, but the costs of the execution shall be a charge on the property so delivered, and the official receiver or trustee may sell the property or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

(2) An execution levied against the property of a debtor is not invalid by reason only of its being an act of bankruptcy, and a person who purchases the property in good faith under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to them against the trustee in bankruptcy.

[40 & 47 Vic.,
22, s. 47.]

41. (1) Any settlement of property not being a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, or made in favour of a purchaser or encumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settlement made on or for the wife or children of the settlor of property which has accrued to the settlor after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the settlor becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy, and shall, if the settlor becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy, unless the parties claiming under the settlement

can prove that the settlor was at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, and that the interest of the settlor in such property had passed to the trustee of such settlement on the execution thereof.

(2) Any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest, whether vested or contingent, in possession or remainder, and not being money or property or of in right of his wife, shall, on his becoming bankrupt before the property or money has been actually transferred or paid pursuant to the contract or covenant, be void against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

(3) "Settlement" shall for the purposes of this section include any conveyance or transfer of property.

42. (1) Every conveyance or transfer of property or charge thereon made, every payment made, every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

43. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of bankruptcy on an execution or attachment, and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in this case of a bankruptcy—

(a) any payment of the bankrupt to any of his creditors;

(b) any payment or delivery to the bankrupt;

(c) any conveyance or assignment by the bankrupt for valuable consideration;

(d) any contract, dealing or transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration;

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

(1) the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place before the date of the receiving order; and

(2) the person (other than the debtor) to, by or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction was made, executed or entered into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction notice of any available act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt before that time.

Realization of Property.

44. (1) The trustee shall, as soon as may be, take possession of the deeds, books and documents of the bankrupt, and all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery.

(2) The trustee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the bankrupt, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver under that section as may be specified in general rules, and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly.

(3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of stock, shares in ships, shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company, office or person, the trustee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt.

(4) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of things in action, such things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the trustee.

(5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the trustee all money and securities in his possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the trustee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the trustee.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
21, s. 24.
40 & 47 Vic.,
22, s. 46.]

[40 & 47 Vic.,
22, s. 48.]

[11 & 12 Vic.,
21, s. 21.
40 & 47 Vic.,
22, s. 50.]

[11 & 12 Vic.,
21, s. 23.]

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 45-49.)*

45. Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of a bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt, or of any other person in British India, and with a view to such seizure may break open any house, building or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place in British India not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search-warrant to any Police-officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

46. (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy or of Her Majesty's Indian marine service, or an officer or clerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the trustee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankrupt's pay or salary as the Court, on the application of the trustee, with the consent of the chief officer of the department under which the pay or salary is enjoyed, may direct. Before making any order under this sub-section the Court shall communicate with the chief officer of the department as to the amount, time and manner of the payment to the trustee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief officer to the terms of such payment.

(2) Where a bankrupt is in the receipt of a salary or income other than as aforesaid, or is entitled to any half pay, or pension, or to any compensation granted by the Government, the Court, on the application of the trustee, shall, from time to time, make such order as it thinks just for the payment of the salary, income, half pay, pension or compensation, or of any part thereof, to the trustee to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss a bankrupt, or to declare the pension, half pay or compensation of any bankrupt to be forfeited.

47. (1) Until a trustee is appointed the official receiver shall be the trustee for the purposes of this Act, and, immediately on a debtor being adjudged bankrupt, the property of the bankrupt shall vest in the trustee.

(2) On the appointment of a trustee the property shall forthwith pass to and vest in the trustee appointed.

(3) The property of the bankrupt shall pass from trustee to trustee, including under that term the official receiver when he fills the office of trustee, and shall vest in the trustee for the time being during his continuance in office, without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever.

48. (1) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of any tenancy burdened with onerous covenants, of shares or stock in companies, of unprofitable contracts, or of any other property that is unsaleable or not readily saleable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act, or to the payment of any sum of money, the trustee, notwithstanding that he has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the property, or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto but subject to the provisions of this section, may, by writing signed by him, at any time within three months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, or, where a person other than the official receiver is appointed trustee, after the first appointment of a trustee, disclaim the property:

Provided that where any such property shall not have come to the knowledge of the trustee within one month after the adjudication or appointment (as the case may be), he may disclaim such property at any time within two months after he first became aware thereof.

(2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclaimer, the rights, interests and liabilities of the bankrupt and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the trustee from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the bankrupt and his property and the trustee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

(3) A trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim a tenancy without the leave of the Court, except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules; and the Court may, before or on granting such leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave and make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy as the Court thinks just.

(4) The trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this section in any case where an application in writing has been made to the trustee by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and the trustee has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not; and, in the case of a contract, if the trustee, after such application as aforesaid, does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

(5) The Court may, on the application of any person who is, as against the trustee, entitled to the benefit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the bankrupt, make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the non-performance of the contract, or otherwise, as to the Court may seem equitable, and any damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt under the bankruptcy.

(6) The Court may, on application by any person either claiming any interest in any disclaimed property, or under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property, and on hearing such persons as it thinks fit, make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to any person entitled thereto, or to whom it may seem just that the same should be delivered by way of compensation for such liability as aforesaid, or a trustee for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just; and, on any such vesting order being made, the property comprised therein shall vest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose.

Provided always that, where the property disclaimed is a tenancy, the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of any person claiming under the bankrupt, whether as under-tenant or as mortgagee by demise, except up to the terms of making such person subject to the same liabilities and obligations as the bankrupt was subject to under the tenancy in respect of the property at the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed, and any mortgagee or under-tenant declining to accept a vesting order upon such terms shall be excluded from all interest in and security upon the property; and if there shall be no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to accept an order upon such terms, the Court shall have power to vest the bankrupt's estate and interest in the property in any person bound either personally or in a representative character, and either alone or jointly with the bankrupt, to discharge the tenant's liabilities and obligations, freed and discharged from all estates, incumbrances and interests created therein by the bankrupt.

(7) Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the bankrupt to the extent of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the bankruptcy.

49. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee may do or any of the following things:—

(a) sell all or any part of the property of the bankrupt (including the goodwill of the business, if any, and the book debts due or growing due to the bankrupt) by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels;

(b) give receipts for any money received by him, which receipts shall effectually discharge the person paying the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof;

(c) prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend in respect of any debt due to the bankrupt;

(d) exercise any powers the capacity to exercise which is vested in the trustee under this Act, and execute any powers-of-attorney, deeds, and other instruments for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act;

(e) deal with property to which the bankrupt is beneficially entitled as tenant in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it.

(2) Any dealing by a trustee under clause (e) with any property to which the bankrupt is before his discharge entitled as in that clause mentioned shall, although the bankrupt be dead at the time of that dealing, be as valid and have the same operation as if the bankrupt were then alive.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part IV.—Official Receivers.—Sections 50-60.)

[34 & 37 Vic., c. 52, s. 57.]

50. The trustee may, with the permission of the committee of inspection, do all or any of the following things:—

Powers exercisable by trustee with permission of committee of inspection.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 39.]

- (1) carry on the business of the bankrupt, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;
- (2) bring, institute or defend any action, suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the bankrupt;
- (3) employ a solicitor or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the committee of inspection;
- (4) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankrupt a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the committee think fit;
- (5) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the bankrupt for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;
- (6) refer any dispute to arbitration, compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, whether present or future, certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the bankrupt and any person who may have incurred any liability to the bankrupt, on the receipt of such sums, payable at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on;
- (7) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptcy;
- (8) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bankrupt, made or capable of being made on the trustee by any person or by the trustee on any person;
- (9) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

The permission given for the purposes of this section shall not be a general permission to do all or any of the above-mentioned things, but shall only be a permission to do the particular thing or things for which permission is sought in the specified case or cases.

Distribution of Property.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 41.
34 & 37 Vic., c. 52, s. 58.]

51. (1) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration, or otherwise, the trustee shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts.

(2) The first dividend, if any, shall be declared and distributed within four months after the conclusion of the first meeting of creditors, unless the trustee satisfies the committee of inspection that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration to a later date.

(3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and distributed at intervals of not more than six months.

(4) Before declaring a dividend the trustee shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be published in the prescribed manner, and shall also send reasonable notice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the bankrupt's statement who has not proved his debts.

(5) When the trustee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable, and a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the estate.

[34 & 37 Vic., c. 52, s. 59.]

52. (1) Where one partner of a firm is adjudged bankrupt, a creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the bankrupt until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.

(2) Where joint and separate properties are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, subject to any order to the contrary that may be made by the Court on the application of any person interested, be declared together; and the expenses of and incident to such dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the trustee between the joint and separate properties, regard being had to the costs for and the benefit received by each property.

53. In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the trustee shall make provision for debts provable in bankruptcy, appearing from the bankrupt's statement, or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the trustee is acting that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, or to establish them if disputed, and also for debts provable in bankruptcy the subject of claims not yet determined. He shall also make provision for any disputed proofs or claims, and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.

54. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being in the hands of the trustee any dividend or dividends he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

55. When the trustee has realized all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in the joint opinion of himself and of the committee of inspection, be realized without needlessly protracting the trusteeship, he shall declare a final dividend, but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court within a time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or, if the Court on application by any such claimant grant him further time for establishing his claims, then on the expiration of such further time the property of the bankrupt shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any other persons.

56. No suit or action for a dividend shall lie against the trustee, but if the trustee refuses to pay any dividend the Court may, if it thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

57. (1) The trustee, with the permission of the committee of inspection, may appoint the bankrupt himself to superintend the management of the property of the bankrupt or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any) of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the trustee may direct.

(2) The trustee may, from time to time, with the permission of the committee of inspection, make such allowance as he may think just to the bankrupt out of his property for the support of the bankrupt and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but any such allowance may be reduced by the Court.

58. The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his debts, with interest, as by this Act provided, and of the costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings under the bankruptcy petition.

PART IV.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.

59. (1) The Chief Justice of each High Court may, at any time after the passing of this Act, and, from time to time, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be official receiver of debtors' estates for that Court, and may remove any person so appointed from that office.

(2) The Local Government may in like manner appoint any such person as it thinks fit to be official receiver of debtors' estates for any other Court having bankruptcy jurisdiction under this Act, and remove any person so appointed from such office.

60. (1) The duties of the official receiver shall have relation both to the conduct of the debtor and to the administration of the estate.

(2) An official receiver may, for the purpose of ascertaining proofs, petitions or other proceedings under this Act, administer oaths.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part V.—Trustees.—Sections 61-67.)

(3) All expressions referring to the trustee under a bankruptcy shall, unless the context otherwise requires or the Act otherwise provides, include the official receiver when acting as trustee.

(4) The trustee shall supply the official receiver with such information and give him such access to, and facilities for inspecting, the bankrupt's books and documents, and generally shall give him such aid, as may be requisite for enabling the official receiver to perform his duties under this Act.

§ 47 Vic., c. 3, 69.]

Duties of official receiver as regards the debtor's conduct.

61. As regards the debtor, it shall be the duty of the official receiver—

- (1) to investigate the conduct of the debtor and to report to the Court, stating whether there is reason to believe that the debtor has committed any act which constitutes an offence under this Act or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, or which would justify the Court in refusing, suspending or qualifying an order for his discharge;
- (2) to make such other reports concerning the conduct of the debtor as the Court may direct;
- (3) to take such part as may be directed by the Court in the public examination of the debtor;
- (4) to take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any fraudulent debtor as the Court may direct.

7 of 1880.

§ 47 Vic., c. 3, 70.]

Duties of official receiver as to debtor's estate.

62. (1) As regards the estate of a debtor it shall be the duty of the official receiver—

- (a) pending the appointment of trustee, to act as interim receiver of the debtor's estate, and, where a special manager is not appointed, as manager thereof;
 - (b) to authorise the special manager to raise money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in any case where, in the interests of the creditors, it appears necessary so to do;
 - (c) to summon and preside at the first meeting of creditors;
 - (d) to issue forms of proxy for use at the meetings of creditors;
 - (e) to report to the creditors as to any proposal which the debtor may have made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs;
 - (f) to advertise the receiving order, the date of the creditors' first meeting and of the debtor's public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise;
 - (g) to act as trustee where no trustee is appointed or during any vacancy in the office of trustee.
- (2) For the purpose of his duties as interim receiver or manager the official receiver shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure as may be specified in the general rules, but shall, as far as practicable, consult the wishes of the creditors with respect to the management of the debtor's property; and may for that purpose, if he thinks it advisable, summon meetings of the persons claiming to be creditors, and shall not, unless the Court otherwise orders, incur any expense beyond such as is requisite for the protection of the debtor's property or the disposing of perishable goods:

Provided that, when the debtor cannot himself prepare a proper statement of affairs, the official receiver may, subject to any prescribed conditions, and at the expense of the estate, employ some person or persons to assist in the preparation of the statement of affairs.

(3) Every official receiver shall account to the Court and pay over all moneys and deal with all securities in such manner as the Court, from time to time, directs.

PART V.
TRUSTEES.

Remuneration of Trustee.

§ 13 Vic., c. 10.
§ 47 Vic., c. 3, 73.]

63. (1) Where the creditors appoint any person to be trustee of a debtor's estate, his remuneration (if any) shall be fixed by an ordinary resolution of the creditors, or, if the creditors so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realized, after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

(2) If one-fourth in number or value of the creditors dissent from the resolution, or the bankrupt satisfies the Court that the remuneration is unnecessarily large, the Court shall fix the amount of the remuneration.

(3) The resolution shall express what expenses the remuneration is to cover, and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's estate, or to the creditors, in respect of any expenses which the remuneration is expressed to cover.

(4) Where no remuneration has been voted to a trustee, he shall be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate such proper costs and expenses incurred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankruptcy as the prescribed officer may allow.

(5) A trustee shall not, under any circumstances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the bankrupt, or any solicitor, auctioneer or any other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy, any gift, remuneration or pecuniary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remuneration fixed by the creditors and payable out of the estate, nor shall he make any arrangement for giving up, or give up, any part of his remuneration, either as receiver, manager or trustee, to the bankrupt, or any solicitor or other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy.

Costs.

64. (1) Where a trustee or manager receives remuneration for his services as such, no payment shall be allowed in his accounts in respect of the performance by any other person of the ordinary duties which are required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be performed by himself.

(2) Where the trustee is a solicitor, he may contract that the remuneration for his services as trustee shall include all professional services.

(3) All bills and charges of solicitors, managers, accountants, auctioneers, brokers and other persons, not being trustees, shall be taxed by the prescribed officer, and no payments in respect thereof shall be allowed in the trustee's accounts without proof of such taxation having been made. The officer shall satisfy himself before passing such bills and charges that the employment of such solicitors and other persons, in respect of the particular matters out of which such charges arise, has been duly sanctioned.

(4) Every such person shall, on request by the trustee (which request the trustee shall make a sufficient time before declaring a dividend), deliver his bill of costs or charges to the prescribed officer, and if he fails to do so within seven days after receipt of the request, or such further time as the Court, on application, may grant, the trustee shall declare and distribute the dividend without regard to any claim by him, and thereupon any such claim shall be forfeited as well against the trustee personally as against the estate.

Receipts, Payments, Accounts, Audit.

65. (1) An account called the bankruptcy estates account shall be kept by the Court with such Government treasury or bank as the Governor General in Council may direct, and all moneys realized on account of a bankrupt's estate by the Court or any officer thereof under this Act shall, unless it is otherwise prescribed, be paid to that account.

(2) Every trustee in bankruptcy shall, in such manner and at such times as the Court, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, directs, pay the money received by him to the bankruptcy estates account, and the treasury or bank shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid.

(3) Subject to any general rules relating to small bankruptcies under Part VII of this Act, where the debtor at the date of the receiving order has an account at a bank, such account shall not be withdrawn until the expiration of seven days from the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors, unless the Court, for the safety of the account, or other sufficient cause, orders the withdrawal of the account.

(4) If a trustee at any time retains for more than ten days a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or such other amount as the Court in any particular case authorizes him to retain, then, unless he explains the retention to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall pay interest on the amount so retained in excess at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and shall have no claim for remuneration; and may be removed from his office by the Court, and shall be liable to pay any expenses occasioned by reason of his default.

(5) All payments out of money standing to the credit of the bankruptcy estates account shall be made by the treasury or bank in the prescribed manner.

66. No trustee in a bankruptcy or under any composition or scheme of arrangement shall pay into private account any sums received by him as trustee into his private banking account.

67. (1) Whenever the cash balance standing to the credit of the bankruptcy estates account is in excess of the amount which, in the opinion of the Court, is required for the time being to answer demands in respect of bankrupts' estates, the Court shall notify the same to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and shall pay over the

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part V.—Trustees.—Sections 68-79.)

same, or any part thereof, as the officer may direct, to the officer, and the officer may invest the said sums or any part thereof in Government securities to be placed to the credit of the said account.

(2) Whenever any part of the money so invested is, in the opinion of the Court, required to answer any demands in respect of bankrupts' estates, the Court shall notify to the officer the amount so required, and the officer shall thereupon repay to the Court such sum as may be required to the credit of the bankruptcy estate account, and for that purpose may direct the sale of such part of the said securities as may be necessary.

(3) The dividends on the investments under this section shall be paid to such account as the Governor General in Council may direct, and regard shall be had to the amount thus derived in fixing the fees payable in respect of bankruptcy proceedings.

[11 & 12 Vic.,
c. 21, s. 33,
Hon. rules, 39-
41,
46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 78.]

68. (1) Every trustee shall, at such times as may be prescribed, but not less than twice in each year during his tenure of office, send to the Court, or as it directs, an account of his receipts and payments as such trustee.

(2) The account shall be in a prescribed form, shall be made in duplicate, and shall be verified by a declaration in the prescribed form.

(3) The Court shall cause the accounts so sent to be audited, and for the purposes of the audit the trustee shall furnish the Court with such vouchers and information as the Court may require, and the Court may at any time require the production of and inspect any books or accounts kept by the trustee.

(4) When any such account has been audited, a copy thereof shall be filed in the Court, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor, or of the bankrupt, or of any person interested,

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 79.]

69. The trustee shall, whenever required by any creditor to do so, and on payment by such creditor of the prescribed fee, furnish and transmit to such creditor by post a list of the creditors, showing in such list the amount of the debt due to each of such creditors.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 80.]

70. The trustee shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper books to be kept by books, in which he shall from time to time cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed; and any creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent inspect any such books.

[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 81.]

71. (1) Every trustee in a bankruptcy shall from time to time, as may be prescribed, and not less than once in every year, during the continuance of the bankruptcy, submit to the Court a statement showing the proceedings in the bankruptcy up to the date of the statement, containing the prescribed particulars, and made out in the prescribed form.

(2) The Court shall cause the statements so transmitted to be examined, and shall call the trustee to account for any misfeasance, neglect or omission which may appear on the said statements or in his accounts or otherwise, and may require the trustee to make good any loss which the estate of the bankrupt may have sustained by the misfeasance, neglect or omission.

Release of Trustee.

[16 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 82.]

72. (1) When the trustee has realised all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realised without needlessly protracting the trusteeship, and distributed a final dividend, if any, or has ceased to act by the reason of a composition having been approved, or as resigned, or has been removed from his office, the Court shall, on his application, cause a report on his accounts to be prepared, and, on his complying with all the requirements of the Court, shall take into consideration the report, and any objection which may be urged by any creditor or person interested against the release of the trustee, and shall either grant or withhold the release accordingly.

(2) Where the release of a trustee is withheld, the Court may, on the application of any creditor or person interested, make such order as it thinks just, charging the trustee with the consequences of any act or default he may have done or made contrary to his duty.

(3) An order of the Court releasing the trustee shall discharge him from all liability in respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bankrupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as trustee; but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

(4) Where the trustee has not previously resigned or been removed, his release shall operate as a removal of him from his office, and thereupon the official receiver shall be the trustee.

Official Name.

73. The trustee may sue and be sued by the official name of "the trustee of the property of [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 83.]

Official name of trustee. a bankrupt," inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description, make contracts, sue and be sued, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Appointment and Removal.

74. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the creditors may, if they think fit, appoint more persons than one to the office of trustee; and when more persons than one are appointed they shall declare whether any act required or authorised to be done by the trustee is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons, but all such persons are in this Act included under the term "trustee," and shall be joint-tenants of the property of the bankrupt.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the creditors may also appoint persons to act as trustees in succession in the event of one or more of the persons first named declining to accept the office of trustee, or failing to give security, or not being approved of by the Court.

75. If a receiving order is made against a trustee, he shall thereby vacate his office of trustee. [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 85.]

Office of trustee vacated by insolvency.

76. (1) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which seven days' notice has been given, remove a trustee appointed by them, and may at the same or any subsequent meeting appoint another person to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided in case of a vacancy in the office of trustee.

(2) If the Court is of opinion that a trustee appointed by the creditors is guilty of misconduct, or fails to perform his duties under this Act, the Court may remove him from his office.

77. (1) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a trustee, the creditors in general meeting may appoint a person to fill the vacancy, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken as in the case of a first appointment. [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 87.]

(2) The official receiver shall, on the requisition of any creditor, summon a meeting for the purpose of filling any such vacancy.

(3) If the creditors do not within three weeks after the occurrence of a vacancy appoint a person to fill the vacancy, the official receiver shall report the matter to the Court, and the Court may appoint a trustee; but in such case the creditors or committee of inspection shall have the same power of appointing a trustee as in the case of a first appointment.

(4) If no trustee is appointed, and during any vacancy in the office of trustee, the official receiver shall act as trustee and shall have all the powers of a trustee.

Voting Powers of Trustee.

78. The vote of the trustee, or of his partner, clerk, solicitor or solicitor's clerk, either as creditor or as proxy for a creditor, shall not be reckoned in the majority required for passing any resolution affecting the remuneration or conduct of the trustee. [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 88.]

Limitation of voting powers of trustee.

Control over Trustee.

79. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee shall, in the administration of the property of the bankrupt and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by resolution of the creditors at any general meeting, or by the committee of inspection; and any directions so given by the creditors at any general meeting shall in case of conflict be deemed to override any directions given by the committee of inspection. [46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 89.]

(2) The trustee may, from time to time, summon general meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution, either at the meeting appointing the trustee or otherwise, may direct or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.

(Part VI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 80-91.)

(3) The trustee may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the bankruptcy.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors.

80. If the bankrupt or any of the creditors or any other person is aggrieved by any act or decision of the trustee, he may apply to the Court; and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just.

81. (1) The Court shall take cognizance of the conduct of trustees, and in the event of any trustee not faithfully performing his duties and duly observing all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment or by rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Court by any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

(2) The Court may at any time require any trustee to answer any inquiry made by it in relation to any bankruptcy in which the trustee is engaged, and may examine on oath the trustee or any other person concerning the bankruptcy.

(3) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the trustee.

PART VI.

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT.

Jurisdiction.

82. (1) The Courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall be—

- (a) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;
- (b) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon; and
- (c) such other Civil Courts as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf in the territories administered by it.

83. For the purposes of this Act the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Courts shall be as follows, namely:—

- (a) the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts of Judicature shall be the local limits for the time being of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;
- (b) the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall comprise the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein;
- (c) the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

84. All matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given by this Act shall, in each of the said High Courts of Judicature, be ordinarily transacted and disposed of by or under the direction of one of the Judges of that Court; and the Chief Justice shall, from time to time, assign a Judge for that purpose.

85. Any proceedings in bankruptcy pending in any Court appointed by the Local Government may at any time, and at any stage thereof, and either with or without application from any of the parties thereto, be transferred by the High Court of the province to itself or to any other Court appointed as aforesaid in the province.

86. If any question of law arises in any bankruptcy proceeding in a Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under section 82, and all the parties to the proceeding desire, or one of them and the Judge of the Court may desire, to have the question determined in the first instance in the High Court of the province, the Judge shall state the facts, in the form of a special case, for the opinion of that High Court. The special case and the proceedings, or such of them as may be required, shall be transmitted to the High Court for the purposes of the determination.

87. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, the Judge of a Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy may exercise in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction.

88. (1) Subject to general rules limiting the powers conferred by this section, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, from time to time, direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court appointed by it in this behalf shall have all or any of the powers in this section mentioned; and any order made or act done by such Judge of the Small Cause Court in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the High Court.

(2) The powers referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely:—

- (a) to hear bankruptcy petitions, and to make receiving orders and adjudications thereon;
- (b) to hold the public examination of debtors;
- (c) to grant orders of discharge;
- (d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;
- (e) to make interim orders in any case of urgency;
- (f) to make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which by any rule in that behalf is prescribed as proper to be made or exercised in chambers;
- (g) to hear and determine any unopposed or *ex parte* application;
- (h) to summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debtor or to be indebted to him, or capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property.

(3) A Judge of the Small Cause Court shall not have power to commit for contempt of Court.

89. A Court appointed by a Local Government under section 82 shall, for the purposes of its bankruptcy jurisdiction, in addition to its ordinary powers, have all the powers and jurisdiction possessed by any of the said High Courts of Judicature, and the orders of the Court may be enforced accordingly in manner prescribed.

90. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of bankruptcy coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

(2) A Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall not be subject to be restrained in the execution of its powers under this Act by the order of any other Court, nor shall any appeal lie from its decisions, except in manner directed by this Act.

(3) Where a receiving order has been made in any of the said High Courts of Judicature under this Act, the Judge by whom such order was made shall have power, if he sees fit, without any further consent, to order the transfer to such Judge of any suit or action by or against the bankrupt pending before any other Judge or Judges of the Court.

(4) Where default is made by a trustee, debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction given by the Court or by an official receiver or any other officer of the Court under any power conferred by this Act, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or other duly authorized person, order such defaulting trustee, debtor or person to comply with the order or direction so given; and the Court may also, if it shall think fit, upon any such application, make an immediate order for the commitment of such defaulting trustee, debtor or other person if in British India: Provided that the power given by this sub-section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for any other right or remedy in respect of such default.

Appeals.

91. (1) Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act may review, rescind or vary any order made by it under its bankruptcy jurisdiction.

(2) Orders in bankruptcy matters shall, at the instance of any person aggrieved, be subject to appeal as follows:—

- (a) an appeal shall lie from the order of a single Judge of one of the said High Courts of Judicature to the High Court;

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part VII.—Small Bankruptcies.—Part VIII.—Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors.—Sections 92-105.)*

- (b) an appeal shall lie from the order of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon to the Special Court;
- (c) an appeal shall lie from the order of a Court appointed by a Local Government under section 82 to the High Court of the province;
- (d) no appeal shall be entertained except in conformity with such general rules as may for the time being be in force in relation to the appeal.

Procedure.[46 & 47 Vic.,
c. 52, s. 105.]

92. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding in Court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.

(3) The Court may at any time amend any written process or proceeding under this Act upon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.

(4) Where by this Act or by general rules the time for doing any act or thing is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit to impose.

(5) Subject to general rules, the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either *in camera* or by interrogatories, or upon affidavit, or by commission beyond the limits of British India.

(6) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors, the Court may, if it thinks fit, and on the report of the official receiver that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of such joint debtors if he is unavoidably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence abroad.

[46 & 47 Vic., c.
52, s. 106.]

93. Where two or more bankruptcy petitions are presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings, or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

[46 & 47 Vic., c.
52, s. 107.]

94. Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of the petitioning creditor.

[46 & 47 Vic., c.
52, s. 108.]

95. If a debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive.

[46 & 47 Vic., c.
52, s. 109.]

96. The Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, make an order staying the proceedings under a bankruptcy petition, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court may think just.

[46 & 47 Vic., c.
52, s. 110.]

97. Any creditor whose debtor is sufficient to entitle him to present a bankruptcy petition against all the partners of a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners of the firm without including the others.

[46 & 47 Vic., c.
52, s. 111.]

98. Where there are more respondents than one to a petition, the Court may dismiss the petition as to one or more of them, without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them.

[46 & 47 Vic., c.
52, s. 112.]

99. Where a receiving order has been made on a bankruptcy petition against or by one member of a partnership, any other bankruptcy petition against or by a member of the same partnership shall be filed in or transferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petition is in course of prosecution; and if a trustee has been appointed in respect of the property of the first-mentioned member of the partnership, the same trustee shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be appointed in respect of the property of the last-mentioned member, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

[46 & 47 Vic., c.
52, s. 113.]

100. Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankrupt, the Court may authorise the trustee to commence and prosecute any suit or action in the names of the trustee and of the bankrupt's partner; and any release by such partner of the debt or demand to which the action relates shall be void; but notice of the application for authority to commence the suit or action shall be given to him, and he may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of

the proceeds of the action, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs.

101. Where a bankrupt is a contractor in respect of any contract jointly with any person or persons, such person or persons may sue or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the bankrupt.

102. Any two or more persons, being partners, or any person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings against under this Act in the name of the firm; but in such case the Court may, on application by any person interested, order the names of the persons who are partners in such firm or the name of such person to be disclosed in such manner, and verified on oath, or otherwise as the Court may direct.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKRUPTCIES.

103. When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, or if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official receiver reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications:—

(a) if the debtor is adjudged bankrupt, the official receiver shall be the trustee in the bankruptcy;

(b) there shall be no committee of inspection, but the official receiver may do with the permission of the Court all things which may be done by the trustee with the permission of the committee of inspection;

(c) such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed by general rules with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure; but nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

Provided that the creditors may at any time, with the previous permission of the Court, by special resolution, resolve that some person other than the official receiver be appointed trustee in the bankruptcy, and thereupon the bankruptcy shall proceed as if an order for summary administration had not been made.

PART VIII.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

104. (1) This Part shall extend only to British India.

(2) "The Court" in this Part means the Court before which an accused person is tried.

(3) Nothing in this Part shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Part, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Part.

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

105. Any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the cases following, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; that is to say,—

(a) If he does not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fully and truly discover to the trustee administering his estate for the benefit of his creditors all his property, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade (if any), or laid out in the ordinary expense of his family, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;

(b) If he does not deliver up to such trustee, or as he directs, all such part of his property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud;

(c) If he does not deliver up to such trustee, or as he directs, all books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part VII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 106-114.)

(d) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals any part of his property to the value of one hundred rupees or upwards, or conceals any debt due to or from him, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(e) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he fraudulently removes any part of his property of the value of one hundred rupees or upwards:

(f) If he makes any material omission in any statement relating to his affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(g) If knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy, he fails for the period of a month to inform such trustee as aforesaid thereof:

(h) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(i) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals, destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of, any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(j) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(k) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering or making any omission, in any document affecting or relating to his property or affairs:

(l) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or at any meeting of his creditors within four months next before such presentation, he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses:

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 31.] (m) If while undischarged he obtains credit to the extent of two hundred rupees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged bankrupt:

(n) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, by any false representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same:

(o) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, obtains under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit, and has not paid for the same, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(p) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, pawns, pledges or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(q) If he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his bankruptcy.

[32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 12.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 107.] 106. If any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months before such presentation, quits British India and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation for quitting British India and for taking with him, any part of his property to the amount of two hundred rupees or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, he shall (unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud) be

punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

107. Any person shall in each of the cases following be [32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 13.]
Penalty on fraudulently obtaining credit, &c. punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; that is to say,—

(1) if in incurring any debt or liability he has obtained credit under false pretences, or by means of any other fraud;

(2) if he has with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, made, or caused to be made, any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property;

(3) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed or removed any part of his property since or within two months before the date of any unsatisfied decree or order for payment of money obtained against him.

108. If any creditor, in any bankruptcy composition or [32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 14.]
Penalty on false claim, &c. and with intent to defraud makes any false claim, or any proof, declaration or statement of account which is untrue in any material particular, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

109. Where a debtor makes any composition or arrange- [32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 15.]
Debts incurred by ment with his creditors, he shall remain liable for the unpaid balance of debt which he incurred or increased, or whereof before the date of the arrangement or composition he obtained forbearance, by any fraud, provided the defrauded creditor has not assented to the arrangement or composition otherwise than by proving his debt and accepting dividends.

110. Where the official receiver or a trustee in any [32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 16.
46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 104.]
Order by Court for prosecution on report of official receiver or trustee. bankruptcy reports to any Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy that in his opinion a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act has been guilty of any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code, or where any such Court is satisfied upon the representation of any creditor or member of the committee of inspection that there is ground to believe that the debtor has been guilty of any offence as aforesaid, that Court shall, if it appears to it that there is a reasonable probability that the debtor may be convicted, order the official receiver or trustee to prosecute him for such offence.

111. Where a debtor has been guilty of any offence he [46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 107.]
Criminal liability after discharge or composition. shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Application of Act.

112. A married woman shall, in respect of her separate [46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 132.
45 & 46 Vic., c. 76, s. 1 (5).
Act III of 1874, s. 8.]
Application to married woman. property (if any), be subject to this Act in the same way as if she were unmarried.

113. A receiving order shall not be made against any [46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 123.]
Exclusion of partnerships and companies. corporation, or against any partnership, or association, or company registered under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force.

114. (1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor whose debt [46 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 125.]
Administration in bankruptcy of estate of person dying insolvent. would have been sufficient to support a bankruptcy petition against such debtor, had he been alive, may present to the Court a petition in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to the Law of Bankruptcy.

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased debtor, the Court may, in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in bankruptcy of the deceased debtor's estate, or may upon cause shown dismiss such petition with or without costs.

(3) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, be made until the expiration of two months from the date of the

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 115-124.)*

grant of probate or letters of administration, unless with the concurrence of the legal representative of the deceased debtor, or unless the petitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy within three months prior to his decease.

(4) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been commenced in any Court of justice for the administration of the deceased debtor's estate; but the Court may, in such case, on the application of any creditor, and on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts, transfer the proceedings to the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall ensue as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.

(5) Upon an order being made for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, the property of the debtor shall vest in the official receiver of the Court, as trustee thereof, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(6) With the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part III of this Act, relating to the administration of the property of a bankrupt, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to an order of adjudication under this Act.

(7) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration, the official receiver shall have regard to any claim by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate, and such claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order, and be payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in priority to all other debts.

(8) If, on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the official receiver, after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of bankruptcy, such surplus shall be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased debtor's estate, or dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(9) Notice to the legal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a creditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event of an order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of bankruptcy, and after such notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official receiver; save as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or any act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative before the date of the order for administration.

(10) Unless the context otherwise requires, "Court," in this section, means the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease: "creditor" means one or more creditors qualified to present a bankruptcy petition as in this Act provided.

(11) General rules, for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in bankruptcy.

General Rules.

115. (1) The High Court of a province may, from time to time, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, make, revoke and alter general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

(2) All general rules made under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

(3) Such general rules as may be required for purposes of this Act may be made at any time after the passing of this Act.

(4) Provided that the said general rules so made, revoked or altered shall not extend the jurisdiction of the Court.

(5) After the commencement of this Act no general rule under the provisions of this section shall come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same has been made and issued.

Fees and Remuneration.

116. (1) The High Court of a province may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribe a scale of fees and percentages to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act, and direct by

whom and in what manner the same are to be collected, accounted for, and to what account they shall be paid.

(2) The High Court may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to the official receivers.

(3) This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act.

Evidence.

117. (1) A copy of the *Gazette of India* or of a Local Gazette to be evi- Government, containing any notice inserted therein in pursuance of this Act or the rules made under this Act, shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice. [40 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 132.]

(2) The production of a copy of the *Gazette* containing any notice of a receiving order, or of an order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, shall be conclusive evidence in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.

118. (1) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of creditors under this Act, signed at the same time as the minutes of the next ensuing meeting by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof. [40 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 133.]

(2) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.

119. Any petition or copy of a petition in bankruptcy, any order or certificate or copy of an order or certificate made by any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, any instrument or copy of an instrument, affidavit or document made or used in the course of any bankruptcy proceedings, or other proceedings had under this Act, shall, if it appears to be sealed with the seal of any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, or purports to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certified as a true copy by any Registrar thereof, be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever. [40 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 134.]

120. Subject to general rules any affidavit may be used in a Bankruptcy Court if it is sworn— [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 60, 40 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 135.]

(1) in British India, before—

(a) any Court or Magistrate,

(b) any officer whom the High Court of a province may appoint in this behalf, or

(c) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf;

(2) in England, before any person authorised to administer oaths in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or before any Registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptcy Court authorised in writing on that behalf by the Judge of the Court;

(3) in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge Ordinary, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and

(4) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or other person qualified to administer oaths in that place (he being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or qualified as aforesaid by a British Minister or British Consul or Political Agent or by a notary public).

121. In case of the death of the debtor or his wife, or of a witness whose evidence has been received by any Court in any proceeding under this Act, the deposition of the person so deceased, purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Court, or a copy thereof purporting to be so sealed, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed to. [40 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 136.]

122. Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall have a seal describing the Court in such manner as may be directed by order of the High Court of the Province, and judicial notice shall be taken in all legal proceedings of the seal, and of the signature of the Judge or Registrar of any such Court having such jurisdiction. [11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 4, 40 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 137.]

123. A certificate of the Court, that a person has been appointed trustee under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence of his appointment. [40 & 47 Vic., c. 62, s. 138.]

Time.

124. (1) Whereby this Act any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, then in the computation of that

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 125-134.)*

limited time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding shall be done or taken at latest on the last day of that limited time as so computed, unless the last day is a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

(2) Where by this Act any act or proceeding is directed to be done or taken on a certain day, then, if that day happens to be a day on which the Court does not sit, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

Notices.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 142.] **125.** All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Formal Defects.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 143.] **126.** (1) No proceeding in bankruptcy shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity, unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment or election of a receiver, trustee or member of a committee of inspection shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

Bankrupt Trustee.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 147.] **127.** Where a bankrupt is a trustee within the Indian Trustee Act, 1866, section 35 of that Act shall have effect so as to authorize the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the bankrupt (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly.

Corporations, &c.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 148.] **128.** For all or any of the purposes of this Act, a corporation may act by any of its officers, partners, &c. authorised in that behalf under the seal of the corporation; a firm may act by any of its members; and a lunatic may act by his committee, curator bonis or manager, or, when the matter is one in respect of which he has been placed under the care of a Court of Wards, by that Court or such person as it may appoint in this behalf.

Construction of former Acts, &c.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 149 (2).] **129.** Where by any enactment or instrument reference is made to the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21 (an Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India), the enactment or instrument shall be construed and have effect as if reference were made therein to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 150.] **130.** The provisions of this Act relating to the remedies against the property of a debtor, the bind the Crown, priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 3. - 46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 151.] **131.** Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had at the commencement of this Act, and all solicitors or other persons who had the right of audience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the like right of audience in bankruptcy matters in the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid.

Unclaimed Funds or Dividends.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 152.] **132.** (1) Where the trustee, under any bankruptcy, composition or scheme pursuant to this Act, shall have under his control any unclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a final dividend, such trustee shall have in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed moneys arising from the property of the debtor, he shall forthwith pay the same to the bankruptcy estates account of the Court. The treasury or bank at which the account is kept shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid, which shall be an effectual discharge to him in respect thereof.

(2) The Court, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint a person to collect and get in all such unclaimed or undistributed funds or dividends, and for the purposes of this section the Court shall have, and at the instance of the person so appointed or of its own motion may exercise, all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realization of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein, deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against such trustee.

(4) Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid in to the bankruptcy estates account pursuant to this section may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same; and the Court, if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, shall make an order for the payment to such person of the sum due.

(5) The Court may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, at any time after the passing of this Act pen the account referred to in this Act as the bankruptcy estates account.

Interpretation.

133. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Province” means the territories under the administration of a Local Government;

“High Court of the province” means the highest Civil Court of appeal for the province;

“the Court” means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act;

“affidavit” includes declarations under any legislative enactment, affirmations and attestations on honour;

“available act of bankruptcy” means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made;

“debt provable in bankruptcy” or “provable debt” includes any debt or liability by this Act made provable in bankruptcy;

“general rules” include forms;

“oath” includes affirmation, declaration under any legislative enactment and attestation on honour;

“ordinary resolution” means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution;

“prescribed” means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Act;

“property” includes money, goods, things in action, land and every description of property, whether moveable or immoveable, also obligations, easements and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent, arising out of or incident to property as above defined;

“resolution” means ordinary resolution;

“secured creditor” means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor, or any part thereof, as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor;

“schedule” means schedule to this Act;

“sheriff” includes any officer charged with the execution of a writ or other process;

“special resolution” means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution;

“trustee” means the trustee in bankruptcy of a debtor's estate, and includes the official receiver where no other person is appointed trustee of the estate.

(2) The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of this Act.

Repeal.

134. (1) The enactments described in the third schedule are hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act to the extent mentioned in that schedule.

(2) The repeal effected by this Act shall not affect—

(a) anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any enactment repealed by this Act; nor

(b) any right or privilege acquired, or duty imposed, or liability or disqualification incurred, under any enactment so repealed; nor

(c) any fine, forfeiture or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed or to be committed against any enactment so repealed; nor

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.**(The First Schedule.—Meetings of Creditors.—The Second Schedule.—Proof of debts.)*

(d) the institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy, whether under any enactment so repealed or otherwise, for ascertaining any such liability or disqualification or enforcing or recovering any such fine, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid.

(5) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by this Act, all proceedings in any Court or before a Judge of any Court under any of the enactments repealed pending at the commencement of this Act shall, except so far as any provision of this Act is expressly applied to pending proceedings, continue, and those enactments shall, except as aforesaid, apply thereto, as if this Act had not passed.

(4) The person for the time being holding the office of official receiver for any of the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid or for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall, for the purposes of any such proceedings before that Court or any Judge thereof, be deemed to have been appointed official assignee under the said Act.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 14.)

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

1. The first meeting of creditors shall be summoned for a day not later than fourteen days after the date of the receiving order, unless the Court for any special reason deems it expedient that the meeting be summoned for a later day.

2. The official receiver shall summon the meeting by giving not less than seven days' notice of the time and place thereof in the prescribed manner.

3. The official receiver shall also, as soon as practicable, send to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs a notice of the time and place of the first meeting of creditors, accompanied by a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official receiver may think fit to make; but the proceedings at the first meeting shall not be invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting.

4. The meeting shall be held at such place as is in the opinion of the official receiver most convenient for the majority of the creditors.

5. The official receiver or the trustee may at any time summon a meeting of creditors, and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court, or so requested in writing by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

6. Meetings subsequent to the first meeting shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or if he has not proved at the address given in the debtor's statement of affairs, or at such other address as may be known to the person summoning the meeting.

7. The official receiver, or some person nominated by him, shall be the chairman at every meeting: Provided that, if the Court so directs, the chairman at any meetings subsequent to the first shall be such person as the meeting by resolution appoint.

8. A person shall not be entitled to vote as a creditor at the first or any other meeting of creditors unless he has duly proved a debt provable in bankruptcy to be due to him from the debtor, and the proof has been duly lodged before the time appointed for the meeting.

9. A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.

10. For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall, unless he surrenders his security, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence.

11. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him, unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend, to deduct it from his proof.

12. It shall be competent to the trustee or to the official receiver, within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made use of in voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up

the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value so estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty per centum: Provided that, where a creditor has put a value on such security, he may at any time before he has been required to give up such security as aforesaid correct such valuation by a new proof, and deduct such new value from his debt, but in that case such addition of twenty per centum shall not be made if the trustee requires the security to be given up.

13. If a receiving order is made against one partner of a firm, any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors, and shall be entitled to vote thereat.

14. The chairman of a meeting shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of voting, but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof of a creditor should be admitted or rejected, he shall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained.

15. A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy.

16. Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be issued by the official receiver, or, after the appointment of a trustee, by the trustee, and every insertion therein shall be in the handwriting of the person giving the proxy.

17. A creditor may give a general proxy to his manager or clerk, or any other person in his regular employment. In such case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to act thereunder stands to the creditor.

18. A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof, for or against any specific resolution, or for or against any specified person as trustee, or member of a committee of inspection.

19. A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the official receiver or trustee before the meeting at which it is to be used.

20. Where it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that any solicitation has been used by or on behalf of a trustee or receiver in obtaining proxies, or in procuring the trusteeship or receivership, except by the direction of a meeting of creditors, the Court shall have power, if it think fit, to order that no remuneration shall be allowed to the person by whom or on whose behalf such solicitation may have been exercised, notwithstanding any resolution of the committee of inspection or of the creditors to the contrary.

21. A creditor may appoint the official receiver of the debtor's estate to act in manner prescribed as his general or special proxy.

22. The chairman of a meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place.

23. A meeting shall not be competent to act for any purpose, except the election of a chairman, the proving of debts and the adjournment of the meeting, unless there are present, or represented thereat, at least three creditors, or all the creditors if their number does not exceed three.

24. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

25. The chairman of every meeting shall cause minutes of the proceedings at the meeting to be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the minutes shall be signed by him or by the chairman of the next ensuing meeting.

26. No person acting either under a general or special proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or employer in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the debtor: Provided that, where any person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as trustee, he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 33.)

PROOF OF DEBTS.

Proof in ordinary cases.

1. Every creditor shall prove his debt as soon as may be after the making of a receiving order.

2. A debt may be proved by delivering or sending through the post in a prepaid letter to the official receiver,

*The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(The Third Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)*

or, if a trustee has been appointed, to the trustee, an affidavit verifying the debt.

3. The affidavit may be made by the creditor himself or by some person authorised by or on behalf of the creditor. If made by a person so authorised, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

4. The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official receiver or trustee may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

5. The affidavit shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor.

6. A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt, unless the Court otherwise specially orders.

7. Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors before the first meeting, and at all reasonable times.

8. A creditor proving his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount, not exceeding five per centum on the net amount of his claim, which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash.

Proof by secured Creditors.

9. If a secured creditor realizes his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.

10. If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the official receiver or trustee for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

11. If a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

12. (a) Where a security is so valued the trustee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(b) If the trustee is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the trustee, or as, in default of such agreement, the Court may direct. If the sale be by public auction, the creditor, or the trustee on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase.

(c) Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the trustee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realized, and if the trustee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power, he shall not be entitled to exercise it; and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the trustee, shall vest in the creditor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued.

13. Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the trustee, or the Court, that the valuation and proof were made *bonâ fide* on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation; but every such amendment shall be made at the cost of the creditor, and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the trustee shall allow the amendment without application to the Court.

14. Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the foregoing rule, the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend which he may have received in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being available for dividend any dividend or share of dividend which he may have failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment.

15. If a creditor after having valued his security subsequently realizes it, or if it is realized under the provisions of Rule 12, the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

16. If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

17. Subject to the provisions of Rule 12, a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen annas in the rupee and interest as provided by this Act.

Proof in respect of Distinct Contracts.

18. If a debtor was at the date of the receiving order liable in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more distinct firms, or as a sole contractor, and also as member of a firm, the circumstance that the firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof in respect of the contracts against the properties respectively liable on the contracts.

Periodical Payments.

19. When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the receiving order is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of the order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day.

Interest.

20. On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue at the date of the receiving order and provable in bankruptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and, if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

Debt payable at a future time.

21. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting only thereout a rebate of interest at the rate of five per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Admission or Rejection of Proofs.

22. The trustee shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof, he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

23. If the trustee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the trustee, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce its amount.

24. If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the trustee in respect of a proof, the Court may, on the application of the creditor, reverse or vary the decision.

25. The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the trustee declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

26. For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs, the trustee may administer oaths and take affidavits.

27. The official receiver, before the appointment of a trustee, shall have all the powers of a trustee with respect to the examination, admission and rejection of proofs, and any act or decision of his in relation thereto shall be subject to the like appeal.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 134.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Statute repealed.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
11 & 12 Vic., c. 21.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.	So much as has not been repealed.

B.—Acts repealed.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVII of 1841.	An Act for appropriating the unclaimed Dividends on Insolvent Estates.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1875.	The Burma Courts Act, 1875.	Section 66.

Drafts referred to in paragraph 5 of despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 32, dated 12th June, 1885.

DRAFT ACT OF PARLIAMENT NO. 1.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankruptcy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1885.

2. This Act shall have the same extent as the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

3. If the Governor General of India in Council by any law passed at a meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, as amended by subsequent Acts, applies or adapts any of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, or of any Act amending, supplementing or substituted for the same, to any of the following cases, namely:—

(a) the case of any debtor who at the time when proceedings in bankruptcy are commenced by or against him is in prison in British India under a decree of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or within a year before that time has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business in British India; or

(b) the case of any deceased debtor who resided or carried on business in British India for the greater part of the six months immediately before his decease; the provisions so applied or adapted shall, except so far as their local operation is expressly limited by that law, have effect beyond the limits of British India as if they had been enacted by this Act, and shall be taken notice of by all Courts of Justice in the same manner as if they were the provisions of a public Act of Parliament.

4. Where under any such law a receiving order or adjudication of bankruptcy is made against a debtor, or an order is made for the administration in bankruptcy of the estate of a deceased person who dies insolvent, the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, specified in the schedule to this Act shall apply to such parts of the debtor's property or deceased debtor's estate as may be situate in England as if the order or adjudication had been made in England.

5. The certificate of appointment of a trustee issued under any such law shall, for the purposes of any law in force in any part of the British dominions beyond the limits of British India requiring registration, enrolment or recording of conveyances or assignments of property, be deemed to be a conveyance or assignment of property, and may be registered, enrolled and recorded accordingly.

THE SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883, REFERRED TO IN SECTION 4.

Section 45.
Section 46.
Section 50, sub-sections (2) and (4).
Section 42.
Section 55.
Section 56, sub-section (5).
Section 70, sub-section (2), except in so far as it refers to the Board of Trade.

DRAFT ACT OF PARLIAMENT NO. II.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankruptcy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1885.

2. (1) The Governor General of India in Council shall have power, subject to the provisions contained in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, as amended by subsequent Acts, at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations, to make laws applying or adapting any of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, or any other Act amending, supplementing or substituted for the same, to—

(a) to the case of any debtor who at the time when proceedings in bankruptcy are commenced by

or against him is in prison in British India under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or within a year before that time has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business in British India; or

(b) to the case of any deceased debtor who resided or carried on business in British India for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease. [Bill, s. 114 (10).]

(2) Every such law shall have effect beyond the limits of British India to the extent and in the manner by this Act provided, it shall be taken notice of by all Courts of Justice in the same manner as if it were a public Act of Parliament, and its operation shall not be affected by the repeal or amendment of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, or of any other Act as aforesaid.

3. (1) The following orders and proceedings under any such law shall have, as nearly as may be, the same effect throughout the British dominions as in British India, that is to say:—

- (a) a receiving order and the rescission of the same; [Bill, ss. 8 & 15, s. 20 (1).]
- (b) the appointment of an official receiver as interim receiver, and the appointment of a special manager of the debtor's estate or business; [Bill, s. 9 (1) & s. 11 (1).]
- (c) the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme, and the annulment of a composition or scheme; [Bill, s. 17 (6) & (15), s. 14, s. 22, Bill, s. 17 (11), s. 22 (3).]
- (d) an adjudication of bankruptcy, the annulment of such an adjudication and any order passed thereon vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in any other person; [Bill, s. 15 (3) & (13), s. 20, s. 22 (3), s. 37, s. 38, s. 41, s. 42, s. 43, s. 47 (1), Bill, s. 22 (2), s. 30.]
- (e) the appointment, removal and release of a trustee in a bankruptcy or under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, and the revocation of any such release; [Bill, s. 17 (12) & (13), s. 20, s. 27 (2) & (3), s. 72, s. 74, s. 76, s. 77.]
- (f) an order of discharge and the revocation of any such order; [Bill, ss. 27, 28 & 29.]
- (g) the decision of a Court on any question of law or fact; and [Bill, s. 90 (1).]
- (h) an order for the administration in bankruptcy of a deceased person's estate. [Bill, s. 114.]

(2) The provisions of any such law defining the status, powers, rights and duties of an official receiver, an interim receiver, a special manager or a trustee in bankruptcy, or under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, or prescribing any rule of evidence, shall have, as nearly as may be, the same force throughout the British dominions as in British India. [Bill, s. 11, s. 44 (except sub-section (2) and the last sentence of sub-section (5)), s. 49 (1) (a) & (b), s. 50, s. 57 (1), s. 60, s. 62 (a), (b) and (c), s. 73, s. 74, s. 77 (3), s. 79, ss. 117-123.]

(3) Provided* that when under any such law a receiving order has been made against a person or he has been adjudged bankrupt, or an order has been made for the administration of the estate of a deceased person who dies insolvent, sections 45, 46, sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 50, section 52, section 55, sub-section (5) of section 56, and (except in so far as it refers to the Board of Trade), sub-section (2) of section 70 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, shall, so far as they are applicable, apply in respect of such portion of his property or estate as is situate in England in the same manner as if the order or adjudication had been made under that Act.

4. The certificate of appointment of a trustee issued under any such law shall, for the purposes of any law in force in any part of the British dominions beyond the limits of British India requiring registration, enrolment or recording of conveyances or assignments of property, be deemed to be a conveyance or assignment of property, and may be registered, enrolled and recorded accordingly. [16 & 47 Vic., s. 52, s. 54 (4).]

5. No action for a dividend shall lie against a trustee under any such law in any Court in the British dominions. [16 & 47 Vic., s. 52, s. 63.]

6. Any Court in the British dominions beyond the limits of British India in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bankruptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor under any such law, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just. [16 & 47 Vic., s. 52, s. 10 (2).]

* The provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, mentioned in this proviso either will not be re-produced in the Indian Act or will be re-produced in such a form that they would be unsuitable for application to property in England.

From the Right Hon'ble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 41, dated 19th November, 1885).

I HAVE considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency in Council, No. 32, dated 12th of June last, forwarding, with connected papers, a copy of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Bill and of two alternative drafts prepared with a view to obtaining the Act of Parliament necessary for carrying out your proposals with respect to that Bill.

2. I have thought it right to consult the Board of Trade on the subject, and I now forward, for the information of your Lordship in Council, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin which has taken place with that office.

3. As regards the necessary Parliamentary legislation, I think there may possibly be some difficulty in obtaining, in the first instance, an Act of Parliament such as the Draft No. 1 conferring upon the Governor General's Council the large powers required. That difficulty, however, would probably be much diminished if the scope of the Act of Parliament were extended so as to include the Colonial Governments in the manner suggested by the Board of Trade. The precise shape, however, which legislation in this country should assume cannot be finally determined pending the decision on the proposal of the Board of Trade, respecting which it will be seen that the Board is in communication with the Colonial Office.

4. Your Lordship in Council is desirous of proceeding with the Bill during the coming sittings in Calcutta and passing it through the stages at which discussion is likely to arise before the return of the Governor to Simla next year, the final stages of the Bill being deferred until the requisite Parliamentary legislation is completed. To this course I see no objection. The Bill seems well calculated to effect the reforms which experience has shown to be necessary, and I have no doubt that in passing it through the Council you will derive much assistance from the criticisms which you have invited upon it from the judicial authorities and commercial bodies who are especially familiar with the subject.

From J. A. GODLEY, Esq., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, to Secretary, Board of Trade,—(No. 1234—85, dated 6th August, 1885).

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for the information of the Board of Trade, a copy of a despatch received from the Government of India, dated the 12th of June last, with enclosures, namely, (1) a copy of a Bill which it is proposed to introduce in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of adapting the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to Indian circumstances; (2) a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to that Bill; and (3) copies of two Draft Bills, one of which (preferably the Draft marked No. 1), it is suggested, should be passed as an Act of Parliament, entitled the "Indian Bankruptcy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1885."

The present law relating to insolvents in India, as it is to be found in the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21, is very defective, and frequent proposals for its amendment have been made from time to time. The subject has recently been again very carefully considered, with the result that the Governor General in Council now proposes that an Act of the Indian legislature should be passed adapting the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to India with the necessary modifications, and that in order to give full effect to the provisions of that measure an Act of Parliament should, in the first instance, be obtained (in the terms of Draft No. 1) conferring upon the Council of the Governor General the extended powers which are necessary to give effect beyond the limits of British India to such of the provisions of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Act as ought to have operation beyond those limits.

I am to say that in requesting the attention of the Board of Trade to these proposed measures, and to paragraphs 4 to 9 of the despatch from the Governor General in Council, Lord Randolph Churchill does not suggest that the Board should undertake the labour of considering the details of the Bill to be introduced in the Council in India, except so far as may be necessary with reference to the question of the provisions of that Bill having effect beyond the limits of British India, his Lordship's object being to obtain the opinion of the Board as to the proposal (which, as at present advised, he is inclined to approve) that an Act of Parliament based upon Draft No. 1 should be applied for.

From R. GIFFEN, Esq., Secretary, Board of Trade, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. J. & P. 1933—85, dated 19th October, 1885).

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th August last, transmitting, by direction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, from the Government of India, with reference to a proposal to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council of the Governor General for the purpose of adapting the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to Indian circumstances.

The Board observe that Lord Randolph Churchill desires to be informed of their opinion as to the suggestion that an Act of Parliament should be obtained conferring upon the Governor General in Council the extended powers which appear to be necessary in order to give effect in other portions of Her Majesty's dominions to such of the provisions of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Act as ought to have operation beyond the limits of British India. With reference to this point I am to request that you will be good enough to inform His Lordship that the Board of Trade see no objection to the proposed draft Bill No. 1 which accompanied your letter and which has been framed with this object.

The consideration of this matter has, however, given rise to a further question as to the desirability of obtaining a general enactment which should enable the Courts of the United Kingdom or any of the colonies or possessions to give effect to the provisions of the bankruptcy laws of any other part of the British Empire, as is now the case under the provisions of sections 117-119 of the English Act with regard to the different portions of the United Kingdom. Another point which appears also to call for attention in putting forward any suggestion for a general enactment such as that referred to is the advisability of obtaining power to extend, if necessary, the provisions of section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 with a view to enabling the Courts having bankruptcy jurisdiction in this country to suspend proceedings in cases occurring where, in the opinion of such Courts, India or any other portion of the British Empire would more properly be the place for such proceedings, and also to confer upon Indian and Colonial Courts the exercise of similar power where it is obvious that the proceedings should be held in any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

These, however, are points upon which the Board of Trade are unable to express any decided opinion without a reference to, and consultation with, the Colonial Office, more especially as a manifest difficulty arises in connection with the self-governing colonies. The Board have, therefore, caused a copy of your letter and its enclosures, and also a copy of this communication, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order to ascertain whether it would be considered expedient by the Colonial Office that a Bill should be brought before Parliament with a view to obtaining uniformity of procedure in all the Crown colonies in the matter of

proceedings similar in nature to those which the draft Bill No. I which accompanied your letter is designed to cover as regards Indian cases, or to concur in a more general Bill with that object which would include India as well as the colonies. The Board have also suggested to the Secretary of State the desirability of recommending the subject to the authorities of the self-governing colonies in the event of the course proposed being found practicable.

As soon as a reply is received from the Colonial Office the Board will cause a further communication to be addressed to you upon the matter.

It may of course prove undesirable to delay the Bill relating to India in order to include the colonies, but it appears desirable in the first instance to obtain the opinion of the Colonial Office on the question and to ascertain whether the proposal to include them will involve delay.

Extract from a Demi-official letter from S. DIGNAM, Esq., to the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. ILBERT,
—(dated Calcutta, the 23rd July, 1885.)

Bankruptcy Bill.

I HAVE been acting as attorney for the Official Assignee of the Court for Relief of Insolvent debtors at Calcutta for a period of nearly twenty years, and have necessarily had considerable experience on the working of the existing Act. I have lately seen in the *Times of India* a copy of the draft Objects and Reasons accompanying the draft Bill now under consideration, and observe that it runs closely on the lines of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, with which I am to great extent familiar, and some of the provisions of which, namely, as to proof of debts, I consider, already apply to India, under section 40 of the existing Insolvency Act, 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21—

Gray v. Chick, Coryton 136.
Re Shih Chundra Mullick, 8 B. L. R. 30.
Re Parke Pittar, 8 „ 118.
Re Howard Brothers, 13 „ (App.) 9.
Re T. Agabeg, 12 Cal. Rep. 165.

And it appears to me that an Act framed on the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, will be a great improvement on the existing Act, and will relieve the Court of a great deal of detail business which can as well be done (if not better) by the Official Receiver.

Some of the provisions of the Act of 1883 are, however, in my opinion, not suited to this country, such as the meeting of creditors under section 15, and the appointment of a private trustee under section 21, of the Act of 1883.

I should much like to peruse the draft Bill, and, if you see no objection thereto, to be furnished with a copy thereof and of the draft Objects and Reasons.

It has always been a matter of surprise to me that no Act analogous to the Bills of Sale Acts, 1851 and 1866 (re-enacted with alterations by the Bills of Sale Act, 1878—11 & 12 Vic., cap. 31), has been passed in India. It is a matter of every day experience to find the whole of the stock-in-trade of an insolvent assigned to some bank, or other individual creditor, who, if he gets wind of the insolvency proceedings, takes possession before a vesting order can be made by the Court, and so sweeps off the whole of the assets.

Registration is at present voluntary only, but even if the parties to the bill of sale agreed to register, the public would be none the wiser, as Book 1 of the register, which is confined to transfers of immoveable property, is the only register which the public are entitled to search.

I drew the attention of my friend Mr. Pitt-Kennedy, when he was in the Legislative Council, and also of Mr. Whitley Stokes, to this, but nothing has ever been done to remove this evil.

I venture to bring this matter to your notice now, as such a Bill as is required would be a valuable adjunct to the proposed new Bankruptcy Law.

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, to Secretary to Government of India,
Legislative Department,—(No. 2551, dated 22nd September, 1885).

With reference to your letter of the 17th June last, No. 1039, I am directed to forward copy of the opinions of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Handley, the Advocate General, the Chamber of Commerce and of certain selected officers on the draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council approves generally of the provisions of the Bill.

2. With reference to the remarks contained in the minute of Mr. Justice Handley the views of the other Hon'ble Judges will be requested upon the point raised by him, and any remarks which they may offer will be communicated in due course.

From the Government Solicitor, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 261, dated 27th July, 1885).

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding the following opinion of the Advocate General, dated 27th July 1885 :—

Opinion.

With reference to the order of Government, Judicial department, dated the 30th June, 1885, No. 1722, I have the honour to make the following observations upon the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. From sections 5 and 7 read in conjunction with section 82, it appears that the provisions of the Bill are not applicable to up-country traders not having a place of business in one of the towns named in section 82. Now, as there must be many instances of traders, European and Native, so circumstanced for whom in the event of their failure the machinery of this Bill would be more fitted than that of the Procedure Code, I would suggest that an exceptional jurisdiction should be given to the High Court in such cases. The jurisdiction might be limited by reference to the amount of the debts and to the proportion of the creditors not residing within the jurisdiction of the Court to which the debtor would ordinarily be subject.

8. With a view to the common case of the wealthy member of a firm keeping in the back-ground and allowing a comparative pauper, in whose name the business has been carried on, to file his petition and schedule, I would suggest that the debtor be expressly required to disclose the name of his partners, and that concealment of the existence of partners should be made penal. This disclosure is required in the case which section 102 is designed to serve. Where proceedings are taken in the name of a firm under that section, I apprehend that only the persons named as members of the firm could obtain their discharge. All who desire to obtain their discharge as members of a firm would thus, in their own interest, take care that their names were disclosed. It is not clear, therefore, why, for the case to which section 102 applies, provision for the disclosure of partners, names should be made, and why it should not be extended to all cases indifferently.

4. Unless I have misunderstood the Bill, it seems that the secured creditor may, notwithstanding that the property was vested in a trustee under the Act, still proceed to realize his security. If this is so, I would ask why he is not protected against the operation of section 40.

5. I would suggest, too, that the phrase "secured creditor," which is used in section 8 (2), in section 33 and in the rules should also be used in section 39.

(Signed) H. H. SHEPHARD,
Acting Advocate-General.

From R. S. BENSON, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2136, dated 31st July, 1885).

WITH reference to G. O., dated the 30th June, 1885, No. 1722, Judicial, forwarding for the opinion of the Hon'ble the Judges, copies of the draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India with draft statement of Objects and Reasons, I am directed to state that Messrs. Hutchins and Parker, J.J., have no observations to offer on the Bill.

2. Any minutes that may be recorded by the Hon'ble the Officiating Chief Justice and the other Judges will be forwarded hereafter.

From the HON'BLE T. RAMA ROW, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(dated 1st August, 1885).

WITH reference to the order of Government, dated 30th June 1885, No. 1722, Judicial, I have the honour to submit the following memorandum containing my opinion on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Law of Indian Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

2. It is an admitted fact that the present insolvency law of the Presidency-towns, namely, 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21, is very cumbrous and defective, and I am glad to find that the bill in question has been very properly prepared in conformity with the latest English Statute, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, inasmuch as the various decisions of the English Courts on that Statute can serve as a safe guide to the construction of doubtful and difficult parts of the Bill.

3. In section 88 of the Bill provision is made for the delegation to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court by the High Court of its insolvency jurisdiction within certain limits. This, I think, was very much needed, and will enable the High Court to transfer to the Court of Small Causes all petty business in the matters of insolvency. Further, the Small Cause Court at Madras did formerly possess this insolvency jurisdiction, and the present Bill simply restores this power, of which it has been recently deprived by legislation.

4. Having made these general observations, I now proceed to make a few remarks on certain sections of the Bill having in view the peculiar circumstances and status of the people in India.

5. Section 5 (1) a.—A creditor under this clause cannot present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor, unless the debt due to him amounts to Rs. 500. It is true that the English Statute, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, section 6, contains similar provision, and fixes the amount to £ 50; but considering the nature and extent of dealings among Hindus and the provisions in the Bill restoring the insolvency jurisdiction to the Presidency Small Cause Courts, I think the amount may be reduced to Rs. 250.

Section 15, sub-section (4).—All the penal clauses in the Bill appear in Part VIII. I therefore suggest that the penal clauses in the latter part of the sub-section may conveniently be inserted in Part VIII.

Section 27, sub-section (3), clause (a).—I believe that the present Bill is intended to include within its scope the cases of insolvents who are not traders. If so, I think it is very desirable that some distinction should be made between these two classes of people in the matter of production of books of account, &c.

As a general rule, very few people who are not traders keep any account of their income and expenditure, and it will be a very great hardship to refuse an order of discharge to such people, simply because they failed to keep proper books of account showing their financial position within three years preceding their bankruptcy.

Section 34, sub-section (1), clauses (b) & (c).—The phraseology in these clauses is almost the same as in the corresponding section of the English statute, only altering £ 50 to Rs. 500. Considering the comparative cheapness of labour and wages of servants in India, I think that, in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt, priority under this head should be limited to Rs. 200 and not more.

Section 38, sub-section (2).—No doubt the tools (if any) of a bankrupt's trade and the necessary wearing-apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, should be exempted from the division of his property amongst his creditors; but the only question here is to what extent the exemption should be limited. I think the sum of Rs. 200 is too much, and it may be reduced to Rs. 50.

Section 65, sub-section (4).—I do not think that a trustee should be allowed to retain any sum exceeding Rs. 250, without special authority from the Court. This sub-section, as it now stands, fixes once for all the rate of interest payable by the trustee as penalty on the excess amount retained by him. I think it would be better to leave to the discretion of the Court to settle the rate of interest in each case, but fixing the maximum rate only in the Bill.

Section 113.—This section renders a married woman subject to this Act in respect of her separate property. I do not find any definition of "separate property" in the Bill. The words "separate property," when applied to an English woman, are well understood, but serious difficulties will arise the moment we begin to apply the same to Hindu women. No doubt, section 2 of Act III of 1874 contains a definition of the words "separate property," but that enactment has no application whatever to the cases of married women professing Hindu or Muhammadan faith, &c. Further, the said definition does not include all kinds of sridhanam property of a Hindu married woman. There are several kinds of sridhanam property under Hindu law, and a Hindu woman does not possess the same powers of disposal, alienation and enjoyment over all of them. Again, the Hindu law, as administered in Bengal and Bombay on this subject, most materially differs on some very essential points from the law of this Presidency. I therefore think this section must be altered to meet all these difficulties.

Section 131.—This section does not allow vakils to appear for bankrupts before the High Courts in the exercise of their insolvency jurisdiction. In Madras, vakils have been allowed to appear and act on behalf of all suitors in the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and this concession appears to have been made owing to the comparatively indigent state of circumstances of suitors, and their inability to employ the double agency of a solicitor and barrister. It, therefore, appears to me nothing but just and charitable to permit bankrupts to employ vakils on their behalf, instead of compelling them to resort to the very expensive process of employing a double agency to defend their cause. I therefore propose that this section may be altered as follows:—"Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of this jurisdiction effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of audience that any person may have had at the commencement of this Act, and all solicitors or other persons, who have the right of audience before the High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, shall have the like right of audience in bankruptcy matters in the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid."

In Part VIII no provision is made for the punishment of a debtor who does not disclose the names of all his partners under section 102. I think that the concealment by a debtor of the existence of partners must be rendered penal, inasmuch as it is a very common case for an affluent member of a firm to remain in the background and allow a pauper, in whose name the trade is carried on, to apply for the benefit of the Act.

From F. ROWLANDSON, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government,
—(dated 3rd August, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, a memorandum on the draft Bill to amend, &c., the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Memorandum.

Preliminary remarks.—As only opinions on the provisions of the Bill submitted are asked for, it is probably not intended at this stage to open for discussion the necessity or expediency of passing an Insolvent Law in India which shall apply alike to the English speculator and the Hindu Chetti. Commercial tradition in Southern India asserts that the large and wealthy body of traders known as Nattucotti Chetties had not known the sin of insolvency but for the Insolvent Act.

The past history of the relations between commercial creditors and debtors amongst them differs *toto calo* from the cruel story of the causes which led English legislators to force upon English commerce an Act for the relief of insolvent debtors. Nor does the Native merchant recognise that necessity for the "whitewashing" of Hasinghall Street which arises out of the Englishman's practical idolatry of the fetish "CREDIT."

No native, unless denaturalised by a business connection with Europeans, gives chance the place in his transaction which every European firm accords to it.

Where he gives credit against goods he sees them, when to an individual he goes into his circumstances in a way which is impossible to Englishmen.

The result is that no great crash amongst natives takes place. The wealthy man of one day has "bad luck," and his wealth goes to other, but no irrevocable ruin to either him or his creditors is worked: there is simply a change in relations. If a large trader fails in a Presidency-town, it will be found that the suffering creditors are Europeans, and this more especially where the bankrupt is himself a European. It is therefore no certain benefit that we give the native commerce of India in offering it a Bankruptcy Law of general application, and it would perhaps be better to let the similarity of procedure which Mr. Ilbert alludes to in paragraph 9 of his "Statement of Objects and Reasons" be confined to a law which shall affect only those who trade in both the places he refers to on the same lines. It is, however, to be assumed that it is settled that a Bankruptcy Act is to be passed.

As far as I can form an opinion, the Bill now submitted will work well, but I offer the following remarks upon it.

Section 4.—Is it intended that this "receiving order" should have the same force as the "vesting order" under the old Insolvent Act? It would seem so, for it stays action on the part of creditors (section 8, and renders the debtor's alienation of property invalid (section 43 (1)). It is possible under section 19 for a receiving order to be made, a debtor to be adjudged bankrupt, and his property to be vested in the (receiver or other) trustee, all in one day, but such prompt action cannot be often expected.

It is possible for a receiver to be appointed, and whilst no property of the debtor is vested in such receiver, because no adjudication order has been made, the debtor is practically powerless to deal with his assets. In some cases, as, for example, where the debtor is a hotel-keeper doing a business which should be carried on for the benefit of the creditors, this position of affairs might seriously prejudice the value of the bankrupt's assets.

The old "vesting order" which (section 7 of Indian Insolvent Act) "by virtue of this Act" related back to and took effect from the filing of the petition by a debtor or creditor, prevented any possible hiatus in the title to the assets, such as it would seem may arise under the provisions of the Bill.

I note contents of section 37, section 47 and of section 9 (1), but until orders by the Court are made the provisions of these sections have no effect; whereas the old "vesting order" related back by virtue of the Act.

Section 5 (1) (d) and section 7 (1).—The use of the words "local limits" in these sections will be confusing, if not actually obstructive, where the High Court is concerned. A creditor who gets his debtor imprisoned in some small place will prevent his obtaining relief in bankruptcy by means of a debtor's petition; and a debtor who gets himself incarcerated in such a place by a colluding creditor will prevent his being adjudicated a bankrupt. For example, in the recent case of the insolvency of Stephenson, Nixon & Co., a firm trading at Cocanada and Gopalpur, but the bulk of whose unsecured creditors were in the Presidency-town of Madras, the case of no partner complied with the conditions as to "local limits" of the High Court of Madras. The words may have a special meaning attached to them in the Bill, but they already have an accepted meaning in connection with the High Courts. The confusion has been successfully avoided in the Probate and Administration Act of 1881, whereas in this Bill a possible clashing of jurisdictions had to be guarded against. The Bankruptcy Act, 1883, section 6 (1) (d), has "England," where this Bill has "local limits."

Section 27 (2).—Under this provision the Court will make allocations from income similar to those made under the Insolvent Act. The following difficulties have been experienced by the Official Assignee in working such orders. In one case an insolvent drawing between Rs. 300 and 400 a month was ordered to pay Rs. 84. He did so for a few months, and then wrote to say that the moiety of his salary had been attached by creditors subsequent to his insolvency, and that he could not make any more payments. In the majority of cases the Assignee every few months has had to enforce the order by the cumbrous process of obtaining first a rule nisi and then a rule absolute against the defaulter—a process which cost the estate Rs. 12 each time. To meet these contingencies I would suggest (1) that in the case of Government and quasi-Government employes the allocator do have the force of an attachment for a specified amount—probably one-third of the scheduled debts would be a proper sum to name; (2) that where the employers are private firms or individuals the creditors be compelled to name one of themselves as the trustee for the receipt and disbursement of the allocated amount and the enforcement of the order on default.

Section 39.—This provision is likely to give the trustee much trouble as it stands. The receiving or vesting order ought to override every other order of any Court which has not been given full effect to. For example, if assets have been sold under an execution order in pursuance of a decree, but the sale-proceeds have not passed out of the control of the Court ordering the execution, such sale-proceeds, subject to payment of expenses, should pass to the trustee. The throwing on the trustee the onus of proving "notice" is objectionable, and a knowledge of the bankruptcy proceedings may safely be assumed.

Section 42 (1).—This section will be found to work mischievously in practice I fear, and I would omit the words from "if the person making" down to "or suffering the same" altogether. If the intention is to give an unfair preference, such intention should be absolutely defeated without reference to any question of time. I would illustrate my meaning by the following imaginary case:—

X, Y & Co. carry on business in London, and have the reputation of wealth, X being on the board of W., an Exchange Bank having a branch in Madras. Y & Co. are a smaller firm carrying on business in the Madras Presidency and enjoying considerable credit because of their known connection with X, Y and Co., and

because they are known to have large credit with the W bank. X, Y & Co. stop payment in London, but for fifteen weeks Y & Co. in India struggle on and apparently have the W bank as much at their backs as ever. The 16th week after X, Y & Co. stopped, Y & Co. do the same, and then it proves that the W bank is more than sufficiently secured to the prejudice of the general body of creditors.

Section 88.—In Madras it will certainly prove a great benefit to delegate to a Small Cause Court Judge the disposal of a large percentage of bankruptcies.

It appears from the administration report of the High Court (now in the press) that out of 199 applications in the year 1881-85 only 28 were from traders and over seventy returned assets "nil."

Section 116.—If the services of an efficient officer are to be secured for the post of Official Receiver it will be necessary—at all events in Madras—to make large estates that go into liquidation contribute. Liquidation should not be allowed except with permission of the Court, for the presence of bankruptcy proceedings to hold *in terrorem* over a debtor is an advantage to his creditors for which they are to pay, even if they wish to come to some private arrangement.

A clique of influential creditors will often secure the manipulation of a bankrupt estate for themselves, to the prejudice of the bankrupt himself and of the creditors outside the clique.

From R. S. BENSON, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court, of Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2266, dated 12th August, 1885).

In continuation of my letter, dated 31st ultimo, No. 2136, I have the honour to forward a transcript of the minute recorded by Mr. Justice Handley on the draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

Minute.

I HAVE not had time to consider the details of the Bill, but there is one point on which I should wish to express an opinion, and that is on the powers proposed to be given under section 88 to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court. I consider that the power of dealing with small insolvencies would be much better delegated to the Registrar or some other official of the High Court who will be constantly in the way of seeing the working of the Act by the High Court.

2. The Small Cause Court has not the machinery for discharging the duties of a Bankruptcy or Insolvency Court, and such duties would seriously interfere with the ordinary work of the Court, whereas the Registrar or other officer of the High Court would be always conversant with the practice of the High Court under the Act, and would have no difficulty in dealing with such cases himself.

3. My experience as a Judge of the Small Cause Court of the Insolvent Jurisdiction under the Act with which that Court was for a time entrusted is against again giving it a jurisdiction in bankruptcy or insolvency.

From J. A. BOYSON, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(dated 9th September, 1885).

I HAVE now the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, 30th June, No. 1722, and the accompanying copies of the draft Bill of the Government of India to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. The Chamber observes that this Bill is not designed to be of general application throughout British India, but it will for the present affect only the Presidency-towns and a few commercial centres in India and Burma, the number of which the Government reserves the right to increase.

3. It has been ascertained by the Chamber that the present Insolvency Law in India (11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21) came into operation on the 1st August 1848. Since that time there have been no alterations in the law in India, whilst in England the following five Acts have been passed:—

- (1) "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849" (12 & 13 Vic., cap. 106)
- (2) "The Bankruptcy Act, 1854" (17 & 18 Vic., cap. 119);
- (3) The Bankruptcy Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vic., cap. 134);
- (4) The Bankruptcy Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vic., cap. 71); and
- (5) The Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52).

4. The present Indian Bankruptcy Bill has been prepared on the lines of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, which, as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, embodies the accumulated experience of the thirty-five years which have elapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act. As the Chamber cannot claim to have any practical experience of the working of the English Act, it would be presumptuous on its part to criticise the details of the present Bill. It may suffice, therefore, to point out one or two matters which might be provided for in an Indian Insolvency Act, but of which no notice is taken in the Bill.

5. There should, the Chamber considers, be only one insolvency law administered in the three Presidency-towns and in Rangoon, Moulemein, Akyab, Bassein and such towns as the Act may be eventually extended to, and it is suggested that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should not apply to any Courts in those towns which have jurisdiction to administer the proposed new law.

6. It seems to the Chamber desirable that the High Court should have jurisdiction in insolvency matters over European British subjects within the presidency of such High Court. Hitherto the Madras High Court has held that European British subjects residing in the Madras Presidency were entitled to petition the Court for the benefit of the Act. It is contemplated by the proposed Act to give jurisdiction only in cases where the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the High Court, or has, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, ordinarily resided or had a place of business within those limits. A European merchant up-country would, therefore, have to be arrested, and put into the civil goal before he could obtain the benefit of the Act.

7. The omission of section 116 (2) of the English Act, 1883, from the present Bill, is deprecated by the Chamber. The section is as follows:—"No Registrar, or Official Receiver, or other officer attached to any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, shall, during his continuance in office, either directly or indirectly, by himself, his clerk, or partner, act as solicitor in any proceedings in bankruptcy, or in any prosecution of a debtor by order of the Court, and if he does so act he shall be liable to be dismissed from office." The Chamber is assured that experience has proved in England that this is a desirable clause.

8. I am further to suggest for consideration that some provision should be made to prevent proceedings in bankruptcy against a debtor continuing in two Courts at the same time. For instance, last year, in the High Court at Madras, a debtor was adjudicated an insolvent on the petition of a creditor; on the following day the debtor filed his petition in the High Court at Bombay, and insolvency proceedings have been going on ever since in both Courts. This must be an additional expense to all parties, and prove most inconvenient, for both Courts

have concurrent jurisdiction, and claim the right to wind up the affairs of the insolvent. Section 85 of the proposed Act does not meet a case of this sort, for it only deals with the transfer of proceedings from the High Court of a province to itself, or to any other Court appointed in the province under section 82.

9. It has been objected to the Bill that it is unsuitable to Madras, because the cases of a large majority of insolvents in this city are of a petty nature, involving no intricate points of law, or any points that the existing law, with a few amendments, would not amply meet. But as the Chamber could not reasonably ask for special legislation for this Presidency, and as it approves of the great advance that it is proposed to take in the direction of a clearly defined bankruptcy law for the trading centres of the whole country, it trusts that the Bill may become law, since it seems to the Chamber to be a very complete measure.

From W. MORGAN, Esq., Deputy Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2827, dated 24th October, 1885).

In continuation of this Court's letters, dated the 31st July and 12th August, 1885, Nos. 2136 and 2266, respectively, I am directed to forward a transcript of the minute recorded by the Officiating Chief Justice on the draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

2. I am to state that Mr. Justice Muthusami Aiyar has no remarks to make.

Minute by Officiating Chief Justice, Madras.

The proposed Bill, being drafted on the lines of the last English Bankruptcy Bill, is a satisfactory and convenient guide and rule of law and practice, no doubt.

The following list will show the class of cases and of persons that are brought before the Insolvent Court Madras:—

Year.	Merchants and amount of debts.	Petty merchants.	Government servants.	Private employes.	Pensioners.	Unemployed.
1890	6 Rs. 21,221 15 8 78,340 15 10 9,081 12 8 1,25,280 0 0 2,03,016 9 10 73,101 0 0	19	17	73	11	30
1881	7 Rs. 1,19,513 1 8 16,123 8 6 8,697 0 0 8,115 5 9 32,952 5 0 24,973 5 3 21,721 2 1		21	63	6	21
1882	8 Rs. 2,858 9 9 36,174 3 1 85,821 7 9	12	48	80	12	33
1883	16 Rs. 24,504 8 10 1,910 9 4 4,194 6 9 5,812 10 9 7,55,677 13 4 9,721 0 5 5,154 14 10 3,080 3 1 9,876 13 0 53,600 0 0 10,504 4 8 2,80,316 10 3	4	30	90	11	60
1884	No schedules filed in four numbers. 6 Rs. 32,281 10 2 82,739 11 6 5,87,974 1 7 1,10,146 2 8 35,712 2 9 No schedule filed in one case.	5	38	99	1	55

1st.—It will be seen that the number of cases of traders owing large debts is small—about between 15 and 20 per cent. of the whole. In many of those trading cases there are no assets available. Some 70 or 80 per cent. of the rest of the cases are Government and other clerks, who have no means except their salaries.

2nd.—During the last 14 or 15 years I have been the Judge who principally presided on the Insolvent Court, and I have found that the present Insolvent Act was capable of being worked satisfactorily in the class of cases brought before the Court.

3rd.—Section 403 of the proposed Act will apply to most cases in Madras, as much of the procedure suitable for cases where the debts are large and assets considerable will be unsuitable.

4th.—In the proposed Bill power is given to a creditor to put the Court in motion and to force an act of bankruptcy (but only after decree).

5th.—However, to enable the creditor to prevent concealment by the debtor of property, I think the procedure formerly in use in England and Ireland of "trader debtor summons" would be very useful. The proposed Bill, however, does not contemplate such procedure, and that procedure has been designedly abandoned in the

English Act. A debtor, in many cases, indeed in most cases, when sued, defends, and in the meantime, or perhaps before suit, puts out of the reach of creditor his property. It is very difficult, however, to prove the fact so as to establish as an act of bankruptcy, and when a decree is obtained there is no property to seize.

6th.—There are occasionally failures in the Mufassal of European and Native traders who possess considerable property, and it may be worth while considering whether, at the instance of creditors or in particular circumstances at the instance of the debtor, the parties might not be allowed to avail themselves of the new Act in the Court at Madras.

7th.—It has happened several times that the Official Assignee has recovered large assets, and that the debtor then effects a settlement out of Court and annuls the insolvency by consent. I think it advisable to make provision that such cases should bear a portion of commission of the Official Assignee.

8th.—I have read the proposed draft of the Act repealing the present Statute, and think it requires no observations.

From W. WILSON, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 3033, dated 16th November, 1885).

I AM directed, in continuation of my letter of the 22nd September, 1885, No. 2554, to forward copy of a letter from the Registrar, High Court, containing the remarks of the other Judges on the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Handley with reference to section 88 of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

From H. T. ROSS, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2900, dated 4th November, 1885).

ADVERTISING to G. O., dated 22nd September 1885, No. 2553, Judicial, I am directed to state that the Officiating Chief Justice and the other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court find themselves unable to agree with Mr. Justice Handley in his suggestion that the powers proposed to be given under section 88 of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill would be better delegated to the Registrar or some other official of the High Court than to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court.

2. It is certainly necessary that the Judge who presides in Bankruptcy and Insolvency should be familiar with the principles and practice of this branch of the law; but it does not appear to the Hon'ble Judges that the acquisition of this peculiar knowledge by one or other of the Small Cause Court Judges is likely to be a matter of difficulty.

3. It is possible that the measures now under consideration, for transferring a portion of the original work of the High Court to the Court of Small Causes, and for creating an additional Judgeship in the latter Court, may result in the appointment to the Small Cause Court of a Judge with precisely that experience which Mr. Justice Handley thinks wanting.

From H. BARRY, Esq., Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 8625, dated 17th December, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1050 of the 17th June last, forwarding a draft of a Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting to be favoured with an expression of the opinion of this Government, and also of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court and of such selected officers, commercial bodies and other persons as His Excellency the Governor in Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

2. In reply, I am desired to enclose copies of the opinions already received by Government in this matter, and to state that no reply has been received from the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, though it has been twice expedited.

1. Letter, &c., from the Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, No. 41 of 7th August, 1885.
2. Letter from the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Bombay, No. 59 of 14th September, 1885.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, of 26th November, 1885.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, I am to observe, approves generally of the provisions of the draft Bill, and considers that the clause which it is proposed to insert in the enabling Act of Parliament, legalising retrospectively the rules made by the High Court of Bombay on the 31st July, 1878, is sufficient for the purpose.

4. His Excellency in Council is disposed to agree with the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Bombay, that the large powers given to creditors (sections 17, 20, 21 and 22) to control the administration of a bankrupt's estate are likely to be dangerous in this country and to reproduce the abuses which were prevalent under Bombay Act XXVIII of 1865. It will be seen that the Chamber of Commerce express the same apprehension.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is not, as at present advised, in favour of the delegation of an insolvency-jurisdiction to the Court of Small Causes in Bombay. In England such powers may be delegated to the Registrar, but this officer has the staff of the Bankruptcy Court at his command, while neither the Judges of the Small Cause Court nor its establishment have any knowledge of such business. Moreover, the Judges are already overworked, and the new duties would involve the expense of adding to their number. On the other hand, the Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors Court in Bombay is a barrister of standing, with large emoluments and very little to do. It would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be better to relieve the High Court by delegating to this officer jurisdiction in small bankruptcies (Part VII).

6. If the power of delegating jurisdiction to Judges of the Small Cause Courts be retained, there does not seem, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, to be sufficient reason for withholding from them the power of committing for contempt of Court (section 88, clause (3), of the draft Bill).

7. In conclusion, I am to state that, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, it is worthy of consideration whether in this country it is necessary to arm the creditor with all the weapons which are placed at his disposal by the English Bankruptcy Act, seeing that he already has the power of imprisoning his debtor, which the English creditor has not. On this point the observations of the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay appear to deserve attention.

From W. E. HART, Esq., Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 41, dated 7th August, 1885).

In compliance with paragraph 2 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4604, dated 1st ultimo, I have the honor to forward the accompanying memorandum embodying my opinion on the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill.

I may add that my colleagues, to whom my memorandum has been circulated, concur in the opinion I have expressed that the jurisdiction proposed to be given to this Court should be conferred on an officer of the existing Insolvent Court.

Memorandum by W. E. HART Esq., Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes,—(dated 16th July, 1885).

I HAVE not sufficient leisure to be able within any reasonable time to offer anything like an exhaustive opinion on all the provisions of an enactment of the scope and length of this Bill. This is, however, the less to be regretted, as Government will doubtless have the advantage of the opinions of the Commissioner in Insolvency and the Official Assignee, whose knowledge and experience of the working of the present law will enable them to offer remarks more likely to be valuable in matters of detail than any I can make; for mine would, for the most part, be based on hearsay and conjecture, since no portion of the present insolvency law has ever been administered in the Small Cause Court of this Presidency as it has in that of Madras. I shall, therefore, enlarge only on those particular provisions which seem most likely to affect the Small Cause Court.

2. Part VI is that which deals with the constitution, procedure and powers of the Bankruptcy Courts: section 88 provides for the delegation by the High Court of certain of its powers in bankruptcy to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court.

3. In commenting on a proposal in 1879 to give the Presidency Small Cause Courts an insolvency-jurisdiction I expressed a strong opinion against the advisability of such a course. To that opinion, and for the reasons there given, in which I pointed out various objections and difficulties, I still adhere, and, for the sake of brevity, beg to refer Government to the annexed extract for an expression of my opinion on the general question of conferring an insolvency-jurisdiction on a Court constituted in the manner and for the purposes of the Small Cause Court.

4. As regards the particular provision of the present Bill, I would point out that with our present staff it is quite impossible for us to undertake any more work than we have at present. Of course this objection could be obviated by additions to the Court and office-establishment; but this would entail an additional expense which I think would not be compensated by the value of the work done in insolvency. On the other hand, it seems to me that all the work which the Bill proposes should be done by a Judge of the Small Cause Court could be equally well done by the Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Court. This is an appointment which, so far as I know, has always been held by a barrister-at-law; but to ensure the selection of a person of position, capacity and character for the post, some provision might be inserted in the Act. I once held the acting appointment myself for a short time, and am therefore speaking from experience when I say that the duties are extremely light while the emoluments are considerable. If to the present duties of the Clerk and Sealer, which (except on Wednesdays, when he is engaged in Court before the Commissioner for the whole day) occupy about half an hour a day or less, were added those which section 88 proposes to confer on a Judge of the Small Cause Court, the object which that section has in view (namely, the relieving of the High Court of a portion of its less responsible work) would be attained without incurring any additional expense, and the Clerk and Sealer would be usefully employed to an extent more commensurate than at present with the income he enjoys.

5. If the jurisdiction in bankruptcy is conferred on a Judge of the Small Cause Court, I do not think the power to commit for contempt should be taken from him, as in section 88 (3), at least for a contempt committed in his presence. It is advisable that every Court should have this power for its own protection; and in the discharge of its ordinary functions the Small Cause Court enjoys it under the provisions of the Small Cause Courts Act. I do not therefore see why it should be taken away simply by reason of the Small Cause Court acting as a Bankruptcy Court, and only while it is so doing.

6. It also seems to me open to objection that while the appointment with limited powers contemplated by section 88 is one in the hands of the High Court, it should be possible for the Local Government to appoint the same person not only without such limitation but even with a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court itself. This lets in a possibility of conflict, or at least of confusion, which ought in all matters of jurisdiction to be most scrupulously avoided. Section 82 (c) confers bankruptcy-jurisdiction on any Civil Court in the Presidency appointed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government. Section 83 (a) limits the bankruptcy-jurisdiction of the High Court to the local limits of its original civil jurisdiction. But section 83 (c) leaves it to the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to fix the limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed under section 82 (c). There is nothing apparently to prevent the Local Government appointing the Presidency Small Cause Court under section 82 (c), in which case its powers would be equal to those of the High Court. But if its jurisdiction under section 83 (c) were defined to include, say, the township of Coorla, the Small Cause Court would enjoy a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court. Such provisions seem liable somewhat to conflict with the authority to delegate limited powers reserved to the High Court by section 88. If it is considered necessary that such authority should be exercised rather by the High Court than by the Local Government, I should advise the insertion of words in section 82 (c) restricting the power of the Local Government to the appointment of Courts situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court.

7. In section 91 (a) I should prefer the insertion of words making it clear that an appeal from the order of a Small Cause Court Judge appointed under section 88 (if that section be enacted) lies to the High Court.

8. These are all the sections that seem to me specially to affect the Small Cause Court. I will now offer a few remarks, as shortly as possible, suggested by a cursory perusal of the general provisions of the Bill as they now stand.

9. Section 3 (1) (b).—It would be advisable to define carefully what conveyance is fraudulent in a country like this, where *bandini* transactions are rather the rule than the exception, and in an Act which, to judge from section 82 (c), is intended to be capable of application by Native Judges in the Mufassal, who for the most part have not the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the English decisions.

10. Section 3 (1) (d), (e) & (g).—These provisions put into the hands of creditors a very powerful weapon, capable of being used for purposes of intimidation, oppression and extortion. In England, a rich commercial country, such provisions may have been found necessary for the protection of creditors after the power of imprisoning their debtors in execution of their decrees had been taken from them. But in this country, where the system of imprisonment for debt still exists, and where the majority of the population are non-traders, but little removed above the degree of paupers, and of whom the greater number are insolvent in fact, if not in name, I think such provisions are not only unnecessary but unwise, as they are sure to be used by the foreign money-lenders, who constitute the bulk of the creditors, for purposes of extortion, with the result of further depauperising their already sufficiently impoverished victims, on whom they already have a sufficient hold in the facilities afforded by the law administered by our Civil Courts for attachment of person and goods both before and after judgment, attachment of wages, debts due, property in hands of third parties, &c., &c.

11. Section 7 (1).—Is it intended that a judgment-debtor under a decree, say, of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, who, after partial satisfaction of the decree by attachment of his goods at Calcutta, absconds to Bombay, and is there arrested under the Calcutta decree sent for execution to the Bombay Small Cause Court, shall be able to invoke the assistance of the Bankruptcy Court at Bombay, where he has no creditors? This would cause great inconvenience to the creditors at Calcutta, where the original act of bankruptcy was committed (section 3 (1) (e)), and where all the proofs are, and would give a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the Bombay Bankruptcy Court. I think, too, the limit of the period for which, as well as of the period *within* which, a debtor has "ordinarily resided" should be defined, so as to prevent a person changing his residence merely for the purpose of getting his discharge from a Court in the jurisdiction of which he has no creditors.

12. Much of the procedure laid down in Part I of the Act seems to me to be unsuitable for universal application in this country. In this Presidency, at least, the majority of insolvencies are for comparatively

small amounts, and a large proportion of them are of persons not engaged in trade. In such cases I am inclined to think a procedure copied from Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, which was framed for general application in a great commercial country, will here in many cases be found unnecessarily cumbersome and expensive. If the assimilation of the bankruptcy law in two countries so differently circumstanced as England and India be really considered necessary or advisable, I should recommend the assimilation, at least at first, to be confined to persons occupying somewhat similar positions; and to this end I would preserve the distinction between traders and non-traders which this Act abolishes, applying only to the former those provisions which are specially adapted to and useful in the case of a commercial bankruptcy, but which in the case of a non-trader will impede rather than expedite the distribution of his assets among his creditors.

13. *Section 31 (2).*—I think this provision will be found to work very harshly against the debtor, and not to benefit the general body of creditors. In this country the very great majority of the population are entirely dependent, even for the necessities of life, on the money-lenders. These men at present often obtain a decree on a promissory note merely to save the statutory bar of limitation, and then proceed, perhaps, to partial execution against the goods, but still continue the debtor's credit in making him further petty loans. This, of course, they will not do if they are to be debarred from proving these, in case of the debtor's ultimate bankruptcy no matter at how long a period after, by reason of the act of bankruptcy committed by execution of the first decree. I would recommend the bar to be, not notice of the first act of bankruptcy, but notice of the presentation of a bankruptcy-petition either by a creditor or the debtor.

14. *Section 39 (1).*—For the same reason I would omit "or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor."

15. *Section 40 (2).*—This exemption apparently only protects the purchaser at a Court's sale from the consequence of the act of bankruptcy committed in *that* sale. But it often happens that several sales take place at different times in partial execution of the same decree. Apparently the purchaser at a subsequent sale would be protected from the consequences of the act of bankruptcy committed in that sale, but not from those of one committed in a prior sale in respect of the same decree.

16. *Section 43 (2).*—So, again, it would appear that if a debtor, against whom his creditor had obtained a decree which was partially satisfied by execution, afterwards paid to the creditor a portion of the balance due on his decree, such payment might be avoided in case of the debtor's subsequent bankruptcy, because at that date there was "available" the "act of bankruptcy" in the partial execution which, of course, was known to the execution-creditor at the time of the further part-payment.

17. I think the objection already noticed in respect of the general application of Part I also applies in a great measure to that of Parts V and VI.

18. *Sections 105 to 110.*—I think these provisions, so far as they relate to debtors, are open to much the same objection as that pointed out in regard to section 3 (1) (d), (e), (g). They are taken from an English Act framed when imprisonment for debt had been abolished, which it has not yet been in India, where the creditors consequently do not require so much protection as in England, and where they are more likely to use such provisions for purposes of intimidation, oppression and extortion. *Section 105 (m)* I consider especially objectionable both on these grounds and on those pointed out in regard to section 31 (2).

19. *Section 115 (3) and (4) and section 116.*—I think it would be advisable to make some provision for the validity of rules and levy of fees *ad interim*.

20. In regard to the general scope of the proposed Act, as disclosed by the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the draftsman would appear to have formed the enactment mainly on the lines of the present bankruptcy law of England as last amended by the Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, because, as he says (paragraph 9 and 10), "it is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent, and under which he may obtain his discharge, should be, as far as possible the same in London and Calcutta;" and while the new Act should be "adapted in details to Indian circumstances," it "should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there is some substantial reason for taking a different course."

21. I for one do not see this "eminent desirability" in the case of two countries so differently circumstanced as India and England. No doubt it may be a convenience to English merchants in Calcutta and England that they should all be subject to the same law; but in legislating for India generally we have to consult something more than the convenience or wishes or wants of a handful of foreigners. From the mere fact that a certain enactment is found to work well in England (assuming that the English Act does work well there, as to which there would appear to be some difference of opinion among experts), it is not a safe, nor even probable, inference that it would in any way be suitable to a country so differently circumstanced as India. England is a rich commercial and manufacturing country; India is a poor agricultural one. The ordinary Englishman is substantial and independent; the ordinary Indian is an insolvent pauper, hopelessly indebted to his Marwari money-lender. The money-lender's profits in England are, as a rule, spent in the country; in India they are, as a rule, sent abroad, thus acting as an incessant drain on the resources of the most impoverished classes. A large proportion of the English bankrupts are traders; in India a large proportion are non-traders. England has been for centuries in the van of European progress, profiting by the slow growth of a civilization born of native Western ideas, self-acquired and assimilated into her very being; India has barely emerged from oriental semi-barbarism, and such civilization as she has is, for the most part, of foreign origin, which had already attained maturity abroad before its importation, and has as yet been only very partially adopted here. The lowest ranks of workers in English society form, compared with Indian, a small proportion of the population, and non-workers among the poorer classes are an insignificant item; in India the lowest ranks of workers form a very large majority (about $\frac{3}{4}$ the) of the entire community, while the non-workers form a considerable proportion of the poorest classes. In England the judgment-debtor has for years been relieved from the depressing and disabling effects of the system of imprisonment for debt, which in India is still a powerful engine of extortion in the hands of the money-lender, and freely used for the further depauperisation of the most impoverished class.

22. The poorest classes in England, as compared with those in India, are infinitely superior in material wealth, in resources of employment, in education and intellectual activity, and they are in a far smaller numerical proportion to the general community. When we find the two countries circumstanced so differently in regard to the bulk of their population, it seems to me that any law regulating the relations between debtor and creditor must of necessity differ, not in "details" only, but in "general principles;" at least, I submit, the onus of producing a "substantial reason" is rather on those who advocate assimilation, than on those who argue, from the difference of circumstances, the necessity for a difference in the law to be applied to them.

Extract, paragraphs 13 to 19, from letter from Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, to Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 9, dated 7th April, 1879).

"13. Against the advantages so to be gained by the proposed change (namely, the saving of a few hours for the trial of long causes on the original side and the saving of a few rupees in professional costs) must be set off what appear to me to be far more than compensating inconveniences which will result to the general public, to the insolvents and their creditors and to the officials of the Insolvent Court.

"14. In the first place, supposing only those unimportant or unopposed cases which at present take up about three hours in a fortnight of the Commissioner's time were transferred to the Small Cause Court; to this

extent at least the Judges of the Small Cause Court must divert to insolvency-matters the time which would otherwise be spent in the interests of the general body of litigants. During the three hours so spent from 30 to 40 of those small causes might have been heard and decided the speedy adjudication of which is the *raison d'être* of the Court.

" 15. In the next place, if the insolvency-work be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, it will be necessary either to have two separate office establishments, or to be constantly transporting the Insolvent Court officials, with their books, papers, &c., from their present head-quarters in the High Court building to the Small Cause Court, a distance of about a mile, and back.

" 16. The former of these two courses would probably be both the more expensive and the more inconvenient to the public. It would involve the appointing of a new Clerk of the Court and a new Official Assignee, which appointments, having regard to the provisions of the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, I am inclined to think it is not within the competence of the Indian legislature to make. It would also involve the employment of several additional inferior officials, such as clerks, cashiers, and the like. It would further occasion considerable inconvenience to creditors seeking inspection of books, &c., and sometimes necessitate the payment of searching-fees in both offices, especially after the lapse of some years, when it would become necessary to make inspection of old cases. Again, much difficulty and loss to the estate would be occasioned if different members of a Hindu family, or different partners in a firm, became insolvent separately, and went some to the one Official Assignee and some to the other; the difficulty would be doubled of giving titles to purchasers, and consequently of getting fair prices for the properties sold.

" 17. On the other hand, if the present establishment were required to work in two places at such a distance from each other as the High Court and Small Cause Court, there would be a great increase of expense and waste of time and almost infinite inconvenience to the officials of the Insolvent Court. About six additional clerks would have to be employed; and considerable expense would be incurred in the carriage of books, papers and proceedings, while more than the time gained to the Court by the despatch of cases would be lost to the office *sunder morando et revertendo* between the two Courts.

" 18. I believe that in Madras the sections of the Civil Procedure Code relating to insolvency have been applied by Resolution of the Local Government to the Small Cause Court. This has not been done here, and I do not think, if it were done, any material advantage would result, or that many applications would be made by persons seeking the benefit of these sections. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code cannot avail until after judgment has passed and the judgment-debtor has actually been arrested. On the other hand, any person may avail himself of the provisions of the Statute 11 Vic., cap. 21, at any time, and thus avoid arrest, or obtain his discharge. Almost all debtors would, therefore, I presume, naturally prefer to take advantage of the last-mentioned enactment.

" 19. For all these reasons, and because I am unable to suggest any other method than those already discussed, which will not be open to the same objections, whereby an insolvency-jurisdiction could be conferred upon the Presidency Small Cause Courts, I am of opinion that no such jurisdiction should be conferred. I will only add that if the real object of the proposed extension be merely to relieve the High Court of a portion of its labour, by removing from its cognizance the bulk of unimportant and unopposed insolvency-cases, precisely this result could be attained without incurring any expense and without adding to the work of any other Court by the abolition of the present system of imprisonment for debt; for it is simply to avoid arrest, or to escape from imprisonment, that the great majority, if not all, of the unopposed insolvents apply for the benefit of the Act."

From the HON'BLE F. L. LATHAM, Advocate General, Bombay, to Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 59, dated 14th September, 1885).

WITH reference to the proposed Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

The Bill is avowedly an adoption, almost a transcript, of the last English Bankruptcy Act—that of 1883. So many systems of bankruptcy have been tried and found defective in England that I cannot help thinking that it would be well to see how this latest system bears the test of experience before transplanting it to India. A short time will show whether the Act of 1883 is fitted to become the permanent law of bankruptcy, and which of its provisions require repeal or alteration; and the present insolvency law of India, which, though imperfect, does not on the whole work badly, may without any serious inconvenience be allowed to remain in operation for that short time.

2. The most striking difference between the proposed Bill and the present law is the large power given to creditors to control the administration of the bankrupt's estate. Section 17 allows the creditors before adjudication by a majority of three-fourths, and subject to the approval of the Court, to resolve on a composition or on a scheme of assignment of the debtor's affairs; section 20 (2) allows the creditors, if the Court declare such an appointment desirable, to appoint a person other than the Official Receiver to be trustee of the property of the bankrupt; section 21 allows the creditors to appoint a committee of inspection; section 22 allows the creditors, after the adjudication, to approve of a composition or scheme of assignment subject to the approval of the Court. I confess that I dread lest the effect of these sections should be to facilitate fraud and to lead to a manipulation of the provisions of the Act in favour of the bankrupt. Even now the schedules of insolvents are often filled with fictitious debts in favour of his relatives and friends, and when under Act XXVII of 1865 the temptation to this form of fraud was greater it was notoriously prevalent—I might say universal. I observe that the approval of the Court is made a condition to the exercise of these powers by the creditors. But such an approval is apt to become a mere formality when the responsibility of the initiative is not with the Court itself. I should prefer to have the Official Receiver trustee in every case, and to insist that any composition or scheme of assignment should be directed by the Court, either on the motion and after hearing the Official Receiver.

3. I think that section 2 will not in its present form have the effect desired by the framers of the Bill. Comparing it with section 2 of the English Act, I think it would be construed to refer to the extent of the Bill as regards its effect as a form of procedure against a debtor and would nullify the whole Bill—*vide Williams' Bankruptcy Law and Practice* (3rd edition), page 1.

4. Section 8, which gives the debtor immediate protection from process against his person as soon as a receiving order is made, is a most important change in the present law. At present the great struggle in insolvency-proceedings is as to the granting or refusing an *interim* order of protection; there is, comparatively speaking, no contest as to the grant of final orders. It seems to me that the section in its present form is adapted to a state of the law in which imprisonment for debt has almost ceased to exist, whereas in India it is still one of the main remedies by which the execution of decrees is enforced.

5. Section 16 is, in my opinion, a most wholesome provision, though, unless the Court has power to dispense with it in small and unopposed bankruptcies, an increase of the number of Judges will be required. I would make it plain that the Official Receiver and also any creditor may examine the debtor by counsel or solicitor. The requisition of signature by the debtor in (9) should be struck out, as it will tend to nullify the effects of the section. The official record of the evidence is sufficient security for accuracy.

6. In section 59 I do not think that the Chief Justice should have power to remove the Official Receiver at his discretion without good cause.

7. Sections 65 and 67 do not make it clear what is to be done with the interest accruing on the estates of bankrupts. It ought in justice to belong to the estate.

8. I doubt section 88, allowing the delegation of certain powers to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, being of any practical use. It is adapted from the provisions of the English Act allowing the delegation of powers from the Judge to the Registrar. But the Registrar has the command of the staff of the Bankruptcy Court, which would not be the case with the Small Cause Court Judge. If anything be done in this direction, I think it should rather be to transfer bankruptcies of small estates to the Small Cause Courts. But I doubt any saving of judicial time or expense being so effected.

9. Part VII, as to small bankruptcies, is a wholesome provision as the Act now stands. But I am inclined to think that in India all bankruptcies should be dealt with in the manner prescribed by that Part.

From J. MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(dated 25th November, 1885).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4606, dated 1st July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce thereon.

The Bill was referred to a special Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon & Co., Deputy Chairman, Mr. W. A. Baker, Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Mr. E. Miller, of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., Mr. J. H. Slight, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Vizucandas Atmaram, of Messrs. Narandas Lajaram & Co.; and their report having been approved the Chamber has now the honour to submit its opinion on the provisions of the Bill.

Some little delay has taken place in forwarding the report to Government, as the Chamber was anxious to obtain the views of business people at home on the actual working of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. These, however, not having come to hand, the Chamber will take the liberty of embodying in a supplementary report any additional information which may hereafter be received in response to the inquiries instituted.

The Bill has been read through and discussed clause by clause, and subjoined will be found in detail the additions and emendations which the Chamber considers desirable. Before proceeding to the discussion of the provisions of the Bill, however, the Chamber had to consider two broad questions—first, whether in the existing state of things a new Insolvency Act was called for; and, second, whether in that event the general principles of the proposed Bill were thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the trading community and to the conditions attending insolvency in India.

To the first question the answer was unanimously in the affirmative. The necessity of a radical reform in the bankruptcy law for India has long been keenly felt by the mercantile public, and has on numerous occasions been the subject of anxious consideration. In the address with which the Chamber had the honour to welcome the arrival in India of His Excellency the Viceroy the matter was prominently mentioned as one of pressing importance; and had it not become known that the Bill now under report was in preparation it was the intention of the Chamber to memorialise Government begging that action might be taken at the earliest possible opportunity.

The second question did not admit of so ready an answer. The conditions under which trade here and at home is conducted are so widely divergent, and the nature and cause of the majority of insolvencies so entirely different, that at first sight the mere fact that the Bill is drawn on the same lines as the English Act carries with it a presumption of possible unfitness. A closer examination of its provisions, however, shows that in its leading principle of official control over bankrupt estates it is in a great measure a return to what has long been recognised as one of the best features of the present Indian insolvency law. The signal failure in operation and the gross malpractices perpetrated under the Bombay Act for speedy liquidation,—XXVIII of 1865,—which was a distinct departure from this principle, is still well within the memory of several members of the Chamber; and there can be no question that efficient control by responsible, qualified officials must be a fundamental principle of insolvency legislation in India. The absence of the separate supervision exercised in England by the Board of Trade need not, in the opinion of the Chamber, interfere with the effectual working of the Act so long as careful provision is made in the rules that only thoroughly competent officials are appointed to responsible posts, and that they are placed under the guidance and direction of the Court.

A very marked difference between the law of insolvency here and in England exists in imprisonment for debt being still maintained in India. In the opinion of the Chamber it would be unadvisable as yet to deprive creditors in this country of that power. There are no doubt weighty arguments in favour of following English legislation. Amongst the poorer classes their personal liberty in reality constitutes the security on which they are able to obtain advances; and were the power of utilizing that security once removed the ability of contracting debts beyond their means of repayment would be done away with also, and much unnecessary extravagance in the shape of expenditure on marriage and other festivities—which accounts for a considerable proportion of the insolvencies amongst the lower classes—would thus be avoided. In other words, by removing the power of getting into debt, people would be compelled to live within their means. While admitting this as regards the poorer classes, the general opinion amongst merchants and bankers is decidedly adverse to the abolition of liability to imprisonment for debt from a mercantile point of view. The change would be too radical, and, by altering the basis on which business has been conducted in this country from time immemorial, might seriously interfere with the ordinary course of trade. As to whether or not the Bill in its present form fully contemplates the existence of imprisonment for debt is more a question for skilled lawyers than a body of laymen, and the Chamber therefore would content itself as regards this point by merely expressing the opinion that it cannot be too carefully considered.

So far as Bombay is concerned—and the same probably holds good in the other Presidency towns—one of the greatest disadvantages which creditors have to contend with is the facilities which fraudulent debtors have for escaping from the jurisdiction of the Court by absconding into Native territory. Amongst a certain class of Native traders—and that by no means the lowest—this is a very common means of evading punishment, and owing to the ease with which it can be accomplished it tends greatly to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy. The Chamber quite appreciates the serious difficulties there are in the way of bringing about a remedy, but it would earnestly solicit the attention of Government to this point. Once made it possible for the writ of the Bankruptcy Court to take effect in Native States, and reckless trading amongst Native dealers will have received a deathblow which no other form of legislative enactment could administer.

The Chamber observes that the draft Bill omits the disqualification of a bankrupt to hold certain offices, as provided under Part II of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. The advisability of this omission the Chamber is very much inclined to question, as there is no doubt that, especially amongst Natives, the holding of certain appointments carries considerable dignity, and the deprivation of these as the direct result of bankruptcy might

have a wholesome deterrent effect. In the opinion of the Chamber the Bill should provide for the disqualification of a bankrupt for holding the following positions where not already settled by existing Acts, namely :—

Member of the Legislative Council.
Justice of the Peace.
Member of the Town Council or Municipal Corporation.
Member of a Port Trust or Harbour Board.
Director of a Joint Stock Company.

The eligibility of bankrupts for these offices after obtaining their discharge might be made dependent on the nature of the bankruptcy as certified by the Court.

Taking each section in order the Chamber begs to submit the subjoined remarks :—

Section 5 (1) (d).—In addition to this clause the Chamber considers it important for the due protection of creditors that in the case of a firm which has carried on business at a place where a Bankruptcy Court exists, and has partners where there is no such Court, the estate should be wound up at the place where the Bankruptcy Court is, and the partners elsewhere should be liable to have their assets at once taken possession of by the Official Receiver. Further that, if a firm so constituted becomes insolvent, the act of insolvency of any one partner should render all other partners, wherever situated, insolvent also, and liable to have their property attached by the Court.

Section 8.—The Chamber is of opinion that this section should provide that in the case of a debtor with no available assets the Court should not be able to give a complete discharge, but should have power to compel him to proceed with his insolvency. An *interim* order might be granted in the first instance, but revoked unless the debtor proceeded with the insolvency when called upon to do so.

Section 12.—The advertisement giving notice of the receiving order should, the Chamber thinks, be published in at least one of the leading local newspapers in addition to the Government Gazette, and this suggestion should be made applicable in every instance where notice by advertisement is provided for, notably in section 19, (5), section 27 (5), section 30 (3).

Section 15.—As the time fixed for submitting a statement of a debtor's affairs seems very limited, it is suggested that under sub-section (2) (i), where an order is made on the petition of the debtor, ten instead of three days should be allowed, and where the order is made on the petition of a creditor (ii) the time be increased from seven to twenty days.

Section 16.—The Chamber is of opinion that there is no necessity for making the public examination of a debtor compulsory where a compromise has been agreed upon, and it would therefore ask that the following be added to sub-section (1) :—

"Except that in cases where the majority of creditors in number and three-fourths in value are prepared to accept a compromise, the public examination of the debtor may be dispensed with."

Section 17.—In all cases of compromise or composition the Chamber deems it most important that the creditors should have the fullest possible information before them as to the true state of the debtor's affairs; and it seems desirable, therefore, that the following words should be appended to sub-section (3) :—

"with a full statement of the debtor's affairs."

Section 21. the Chamber recommends, should be entirely omitted from the Bill. It may be that in England, where the books of an insolvent are in English and information as to an estate can be obtained without much difficulty, a committee of creditors may prove of considerable assistance in securing a favourable liquidation; but the experience of those who have been concerned with bankrupt estates here is of a contrary character. In all probability it might lead to the appointment on committees of creditors favourable to the debtors, as was found to be the case in working Bombay Act XXVIII of 1865, which was admittedly a complete failure as a means of advantageous liquidation.

The omission of this section and the abolition of committees of inspection would necessitate some alterations in the wording of subsequent provisions of the Bill. For instance, the Chamber suggests that section 50 should read :—

"The trustee may, with the permission of the Court, and after such notice to creditors as the Court may prescribe, do all or any of the following things";

and in sub-sections (3) and (4) of the same section, (2) of section 51, (1) of section 57, and (1) of section 63, the word "Court" should be substituted for "committee" or "committee of inspection."

Section 24.—The desirability of arranging to secure the arrest of an insolvent who has taken refuge in a Native State has already been alluded to, and, if that be practicable, provision would have to be made for it under this section as also under (2) of section 26.

Section 25.—The same provision as for the redirection and delivery of letters should be made for telegrams.

Section 27 (5) allows 14 days' notice only to creditors of the day fixed by the Court for hearing a debtor's application for discharge. This would be insufficient for creditors out of India, and the Chamber would recommend one month's notice being allowed.

Section 27 (6).—The Chamber suggests that a decree passed by the Court against a debtor when making an order of discharge should be in favour of the Official Receiver only, his office being continuous, while a trustee might have to leave the country at times under very short notice.

Section 34 (5).—Considering that the current rate of interest in India is 9 per cent. as compared with a per cent. in England, the rate of interest payable out of surplus funds, as provided for in this clause, might fairly be increased from 4 per cent. as proposed to 6 per cent. per annum.

Section 36 (1).—The Chamber is of opinion that the preference extended to a landlord's claim for rent under this section is unduly large. It thinks that no power of distraint should be granted after bankruptcy, and that he should not be entitled to a preferential claim for more than four months' rent, subject, moreover, to assets of that amount belonging to the insolvent's estate being on the premises.

Section 52 (2).—After the words "application of" the Chamber suggests the insertion of the words "the trustee or."

Section 64 (3).—It would be well to have the "prescribed officer" mentioned in this clause defined, as it is important to know in whose hands the very responsible power of regulating the charges may be placed. It is also suggested that "leave of the Court" be substituted for "proof of such taxation having been made," before payment.

Section 67.—Having regard to the constant fluctuations in the value of Government securities, it seems to the Chamber that if it could be so arranged it would be preferable, instead of investing surplus funds in Government paper, to hand them over to the Accountant-General, who on behalf of Government should pay 4 per cent. interest on the amount. Such interest, moreover, should go to the separate estates, or, in other words, be for the benefit of the creditors, who are frequently kept out of their dividends for long periods pending the decision of suits and disputes. The system adopted under the English Act, and sought to be introduced into this Bill, of utilizing the interest obtained on funds held during liquidation towards minimising the fees payable in bankruptcy, has rather a tendency to favour debtors to the disadvantage of creditors.

Section 70.—In addition to rendering it incumbent on a trustee to grant a creditor inspection of the books kept in connection with the liquidation of an estate, it should also be provided that creditors should have free

access to the books of the insolvent. It should be further arranged that an experienced and trustworthy staff of Native *mektas* or accountants should be maintained on the staff of the Court (either attached to the Official Receiver or Trustee), through whom reliable translations and extracts from books kept in any of the Native languages could be obtained. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining information of this character under the existing law, and a creditor employing an outside *mekta* for the purpose of searching a debtor's accounts always runs the risk of the man being bought over by the other side.

Section 88 (3).—It appears to the Chamber somewhat anomalous that a Judge of the Small Cause Court should not have the same power to commit for contempt as is granted to the Court under section 23, clause (4). The omission of clause (3) is accordingly suggested.

Section 103.—The Chamber would be in favour of raising the limit for small bankruptcies from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000. In estates within the latter sum it is very unlikely that cases of fraudulent books, &c., will occur requiring the more complicated machinery of the previous portions of the Act; nor does it seem necessary that the examination of the debtor be insisted upon, as provided under clause (c).

From H. BATTY, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 784, dated 5th February, 1886).

WITH reference to your letter No. 113, dated the 18th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Acting Prothonotary and Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court, Bombay, No. 21, dated the 28th idem, and its accompaniments, regarding the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

From G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Acting Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 21, dated 28th January, 1886).

WITH reference to your letter No. 4005, dated the 1st July, 1885, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice to forward the accompanying report on the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, prepared in accordance with his Lordship's directions, and to state that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, who has been for some years presiding over the Insolvent Court, approves generally of the same.

From G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Acting Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, and C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Bombay.

IN accordance with your Lordship's directions we beg to submit the accompanying remarks on the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Remarks.

Protection from arrest.—The proposed Act, which is principally taken from the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 now in force in England, where imprisonment for debt has been abolished, provides that the receiving order shall have the effect of protecting the debtor from arrest in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy. It does not contemplate any opposition on the part of creditors at this stage, but deals only with the granting or withholding of a final discharge. In Bombay, where imprisonment for debt is still permitted and no protection is afforded by the vesting order under the present Act, the chief object of the majority of insolvents is to obtain immunity from arrest at first by means of *interim* protection-orders, and afterwards by obtaining their personal discharge under section 47, after which they but rarely trouble themselves about applying for their final discharge; while the principal object of the opposing creditor is to prevent an insolvent from obtaining such immunity, in order that he may be able to secure better terms by making use of his power of arrest. A practical result would be that the large proportion of petitioning debtors, who come to the Court for the purpose solely of obtaining protection from arrest, would have no object in proceeding with their petitions, and would probably neglect to take any further steps after the receiving order was made. To remedy this it is suggested that the Court should have power both (1), to dismiss petitions for want of prosecution, and (2) to cancel so much of the receiving order under section 8 (1) as gives protection from arrest. It would also seem necessary that the Court should have power to direct the discharge from jail of a debtor imprisoned before the making of the receiving order: there does not appear to be any provision to this effect in the proposed Act.

Adjudication of bankruptcy.—The change made by the proposed Act with respect to the adjudication of bankruptcy is highly advantageous. Under the provisions of the Act in respect to that subject it will be possible to have debtors adjudged insolvent before they have had time to dispose of all their property, and creditors will in all probability make use of those provisions more and more if the Act is found to work well. It is very important that adjudicated insolvents should (1) make the statement required by section 15 and (2) come up for the public examination directed by section 16. Debtors who have been adjudged insolvent almost invariably abscond from Bombay into Native States, and there is no power under the present Act to compel their return. Such a power extending throughout British India is given by section 24 of the proposed Act; but as absconding debtors almost invariably abscond to Native States it would largely increase the efficacy of the Act if it were found possible to extend that power to Native States also.

Composition with creditors.—The change made by the proposed Act with respect to composition with creditors is also beneficial. The present Act is silent on the subject, and the result is that documents purporting to be assignments in favour of creditors hastily executed just before the date of the vesting order are often set up with the effect of either entailing troublesome and expensive litigation, or of keeping from the Court all power of investigating the insolvent's affairs, even though a majority of creditors may desire such investigation. Considering, however, that the public examination of debtors will in many cases involve the disclosure of affairs of creditors which they may naturally object to be made public, power might be given to the Court in cases of composition with creditors to dispense with the public examination of debtors when a sufficient majority of creditors desire or consent to it.

Property of bankrupt.—The words of section 38 (1), which deals with the property of the bankrupt, are not so wide as those of section 7 of the present Act, and it is important, especially when dealing with property in the Mufassal or outside British India, where the law is imperfectly understood, that the words of the Act should clearly and distinctly cover the property of the bankrupt, whether within British India or without.

Discharge of bankrupt.—Under the present Act there are two sorts of discharge that can be granted to an insolvent by the Court—(1) freedom from personal imprisonment for debt, and (2) freedom from liability of after-acquired property. It is one of the greatest faults of the present Act that a separate application has to be made for each, and the Court at the hearing of the matters of an insolvent's petition under section 36, where all the facts regarding his conduct are before it, makes no order as to the latter but only as to the former sort of discharge. In Bombay the principal object of the debtor in coming to the Court is to obtain his personal discharge, and the object of an opposing creditor is either to force the insolvent to buy off his opposition or to induce the Court to dismiss his petition. The reason is that a creditor in Bombay in opposing an insolvent is

invariably working in his own interest and not in that of the general body; and he considers that if the petition is dismissed he will succeed in obtaining a greater portion of the insolvent's property than if it were distributed by the Official Assignee. The power of dismissing petitions given by section 47, and used as a penalty for misconduct, encourages this system. The proposed Act will effect a great improvement in this respect, as under it the Court will consider the whole question of the insolvent's course of dealing and conduct, and will either grant him his discharge (conditional or otherwise), or punish him under the Act itself.

Penalties.—The provisions of sections 27, 105 and 107, which deal with penalties and punishments, are much more severe than in the present Act. It may be noted that a bankrupt cannot under them obtain an unconditional discharge more than once, and, if undischarged, he is liable to be punished by imprisonment if he obtains credit to the extent of Rs. 200 without informing his creditor. There is a class of penalties under the English Act which has been omitted from the proposed Act, namely, disqualification of a bankrupt to hold certain offices. It, however, seems desirable that no penalty should be omitted which may have the effect of causing the mercantile community to regard bankruptcy as a disgrace, which in Bombay, since the share mania, they have to a great extent ceased to do. And for this reason it would appear advisable to make the disability to hold certain positions which may be regarded as honourable the direct result of bankruptcy.

Decrees against bankrupt.—Passing a decree in favour of the trustees against the bankrupt is a punishment often enforced in England in cases where no assets are forthcoming in the bankruptcy. The practice in Bombay has been to pass such a decree in every case, and, considering the great facilities bankrupts have in this country for concealing their property from the Court, that practice seems a good one, as affording a ready way of recovering from the bankrupt after his discharge property that he may be shown to be possessed of without having to prove that it was concealed at the time of the discharge. It would probably be found more convenient if such decrees were passed in all cases in favour of the Official Receiver, as a trustee might not be forthcoming some years after the bankruptcy when required to act. Such decrees should also, if possible, be exempted from the operation of the law of limitation as provided in the present Act, as it would be manifestly impossible, as well as useless, for the Official Receiver to take the necessary steps for keeping all such decrees alive, and equally impossible to foresee in what cases it would be desirable to do so.

Procedure.—The procedure under the proposed Act will largely increase the work of the Court—an essential feature of the Act in the public examination of the bankrupt in every case. During the last three years there have been on an average over forty petitions presented each month, which under the proposed Act would entail an equal number of public examinations, for the taking of which the time at present allotted for sittings in insolvency would be wholly inadequate. The provisions of section 99 of the English Act, or such modification of them as may be considered proper, might with advantage be inserted in this Act, and work of a formal nature, such as taking such examinations in unopposed cases, granting receiving orders and other work of a similar nature, relegated to an officer of the Court. In any case, whether the public examination be taken by the Court or by an officer, the provision in section 16, by which the notes of examination are to be signed by the debtor, might, with advantage, be omitted, as it would involve not only the loss of time occasioned by reading over and interpreting his deposition to a Native witness, but, especially in the case of a debtor subjected to a searching examination, may result in a refusal to sign the notes as taken down or an endeavour to retract previous admissions or statements.

Unclaimed dividends.—The proposed Act provides (section 132) for the payment of any unclaimed dividends under it to the bankruptcy estates account, but omits the provision contained in the corresponding section of the English Act as to the disposal of the unclaimed dividends under the present Act. These unclaimed dividends in Bombay amount to upwards of eight lakhs, of which between two and three lakhs are in respect of proved claims in estates in which redistribution has been already made under Act XXVII of 1841, and which cannot be further distributed under any Act now in force. The remainder is to a large extent made up of dividends in respect of debts admitted by insolvents in their schedules as due, but which have not been proved, and are for the most part unprovable; and it is doubtful whether these dividends can be distributed under the Act of 1841. Section 7 of Bill No. 3 of 1881, which was intended to remedy this state of circumstances, has never become law, and it therefore seems necessary that some means of dealing with those funds should be provided by the proposed Act. The interest upon the first class of those funds at least might be applied towards the general purposes of the Act; otherwise there may be a difficulty at first in working the proposed Act, unless a very high scale of fees is adopted.

Appointment of Official Receiver.—Under the present Insolvent Act the Official Assignee can only be removed from office in the cases specified in section 18. By the proposed Act the removal of the Official Receiver will depend solely on the pleasure of the Chief Justice. There does not appear to be any reason why the position of the Official Receiver should be less independent than that of the Official Assignee, or his tenure of office less secure.

A few remarks dealing with some of the sections more in detail are annexed.

Appendix.

Section 2. Regarding application of section 48 to England.—Section 48 could hardly be made applicable to England, but nevertheless cases may arise in which onerous property in England may become vested in the trustee in India. Is not some provision necessary to provide for disclaimer by the trustee in such cases?

Section 21 (3).—The committee of inspection might very well be dispensed with, or at all events confined to cases in which an order is made under section 20, sub-section (2).

In cases in which the Official Receiver is acting, reference to the Court for necessary powers and authority will be more satisfactory and cause for less delay than to committees of creditors.

Sec 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 28.

In that event some such words as the following might be added to section 21 (9):—

“by and with such notice to such creditors as the Court may think fit to direct.”

Section 24.—As has been already pointed out, the value of this section would be very greatly increased if it enabled debtors absconding to Native States to be also arrested.

In any case, however, the section would seem to be incomplete, as it does not distinctly provide for the case of a debtor who may have actually absconded from the local jurisdiction of the Court to some other part of British India, but only deals with the case of a debtor who is “about to abscond with a view,” &c.

Section 34 (1). Municipal rates.—Port-trust dues, &c., are at present only entitled to dividends.

Sub-section (5). Interest after payment of principal in full.—As decrees in India carry interest at 6 per cent., in the same way interest after the receiving order should be allowed in India at 6 per cent. also.

Section 36.—Section 36 of the proposed Act gives a landlord the power to exercise, with certain restrictions, his right of distraint upon the property of the bankrupt for rent due. This right was taken away by the present Act, and the change will considerably hamper the Official Receiver when an estate first comes to his hands. Landlords, on the insolvency of their tenants, often put padlocks on the godowns or premises let to them, and claim a lien for rent; and as rent in Bombay is heavy, and the value of the goods so locked up uncertain, such claims, even under the present law, are not easily disposed of. The proposed change is, we think, to be deprecated; but if it is considered that the landlords should have any preferential claim, it would be more convenient to allow a preferential claim for two months' rent (not exceeding the value of the goods on the premises let by them) under section 34, and leave the law otherwise unchanged.

Section 38, clause (2).—The words "wearing-apparel and bedding" are hardly sufficiently wide. In India cooking-pots, &c., are more necessary even than bedding. The words of the Act 11 & 12 Vic., cap 21, section 7, are "wearing-apparel, bedding, and other such necessities."

Section 51 (2).—The distribution of a dividend depends almost entirely on the creditors and not on the trustee.

The words "shall be declared and be payable" might be substituted for the words "shall be declared and distributed."

As to the period of four months prescribed by this section for the declaration of the first dividend, see note for section 99.

Section 57 (2). Allowance to bankrupt.—We think the allowance to a bankrupt should be limited both as to amount and as to duration. The limit we would propose is Rs. 100 per month extending over not more than ten months.

It must be remembered that in all bankruptcies the bankrupt himself has always influence in the liquidation of his estate.

A considerable body of the creditors, either through friendship or relationship, or because they have received, or expect to receive, special preference, are always ready to support the bankrupt.

In large estates there will always be danger of candidates for trusteeship making a bid for the bankrupt's influence by promise of a good allowance if they are appointed.

Some limit of time is necessary, or an insolvent in receipt of a good allowance will be tempted to protract the liquidation of his estate.

Section 61. Official Receiver's report.—Before the discharge of any bankrupt under section 27 of the new proposed Act, the Official Receiver has *in every case* to prepare a report, which has to be taken into consideration by the Court at the hearing of the bankrupt's application under that section. In order to make such reports of any value, the Official Receiver must (in cases of insolvency of traders) have the assistance of experienced Native accountants capable of themselves reading and understanding Native account-books.

Account-books in Bombay are kept not only in different languages and character, but even on different principles, varying according to the particular trade or business carried on by the bankrupt or to the skill or ignorance of the *mehtas* employed by him.

The accountants would have to be high class men, well paid, and in the regular employ of the office (not engaged for any particular estate), to ensure trustworthy performance of their work.

The examinations of account-books so made would be of the greatest value both to creditors who might wish to oppose and also to the Court itself at the hearing.

This would, however, seem to be a matter to be dealt with by rules under the Act, and not in the Act itself.

Section 65 (5).—We do not consider that this provision can be of any value in India.

Section 67. Investment of moneys.—Under this section investment is made out of the "bankruptcy estates account" generally, and not out of the moneys belonging to any particular estates, and the whole interest so realized is appropriated for the general purposes of the Act (section 67 (3)).

Were it possible to distribute the moneys to creditors as quickly as is contemplated in the Act, there would be no great hardship in the present provision. In Bombay, however, considerable sums have always to be reserved to meet the possible costs of the litigation that invariably ensues on any large insolvency proving unsuccessful, and (as has already been pointed out) claims of creditors cannot be quickly adjusted.

It would be hard on creditors that money so locked up should not be invested for their benefit.

Perhaps the simplest way would be to leave the provisions of the Act as they are, and out of the interest accruing under the provisions of this section (67) to allow interest at 4 per cent. on all sums paid into the "bankruptcy estates account" until dividend is declared.

Section 88.—It appears from paragraph 29 of the draft "Objects and Reasons" that this section has been put in at the request of the Government of Madras. We do not think that the section can be of any value in Bombay while the High Court and the Small Cause Court are so far apart. It would be necessary to have a special Official Receiver and Registrar, with proper office establishments, to carry on the insolvency business of two separate Courts.

We believe that in 1880 both the High Court and the Small Cause Court of Bombay were opposed to the introduction of this provision.

Sections 92 (4); 124. Times.—All "times" allowed for the act are far too short; and though full power of extension is given by section 92 (4), yet the times mentioned in the different sections for each Act should, as far as possible, approximate the average time within which such act ought to be done.

There are several reasons why longer times will be required in Bombay than in England—

- (1) the Courts sit weekly only;
- (2) books of account are always in arrears, especially during the busy season, and take a long time to make up, and only a very limited number of *mehtas* can be employed on them at once;
- (3) traders of any importance always have goods on their way to England or elsewhere, the account-sales of which are not received for a considerable time;
- (4) no estate of any size can be realized without litigation owing to the invariable attempts made by bankrupts to conceal property or favour particular creditors; and litigation in Bombay is both tedious and expensive.

Section 99. Petitions of partners in different Courts.—Under this section we suppose petitions by partners of firms carrying on business in the different Presidency-towns would be transferred to the Court in which the first petition was filed; otherwise some provision is required on this point. See also section 13.

Section 103 (3).—Small bankruptcies under Part VII, section 103, might, with advantage, be extended to Rs. 6,000.

Where the gross assets of an estate are not more than Rs. 6,000, it would rarely be worth the creditor's while to attend meetings and take any direct interest in the winding up of the estate, nor will the estate itself stand the expenses of proceedings prescribed by the Act and by the first schedule.

Creditors may of course in such cases wish to have the bankrupt's affairs more expensively investigated, and the bankrupt himself punished; but provision is made for this by clause (c) of this section (103).

Section 116 (2).—If the suggestions contained above regarding business to be done before the Registrar be adopted, it might be convenient to provide for the remuneration of that officer also under this section.

Section 120, clause (4).—We doubt if this provision is sufficient in the case of Native States. Would it not be simpler to allow affidavits to be also made before the British Resident or Consul or Political Agent?

Lien on bankrupt's books of account by solicitors and others.—There have been several cases lately in Bombay of solicitors claiming a lien on insolvent's books of account and so making it extremely difficult for creditors to get full and free inspection of them. Such claims might, moreover, be set up in collusion with an insolvent.

Section 121 of the English Act of 1861 abolished claims for lien of an insolvent's books of account, and the same provision was made by a rule under the Act of 1669, there being power under that Act to make the rules.—See *Fate Lee on Bankruptcy*, page 676.

A similar rule has been made under the present English Act of 1883, but it is of doubtful validity under section 127 (4) of that Act.

It would therefore seem advisable to put the provision into the Act itself.

From F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 799J., dated 15th February, 1886).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1041, dated the 17th June, 1885, forwarding copies of the Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, with Statement of Objects and Reasons, and asking for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion and of the opinions of such persons as His Honour might think fit to consult on the provisions of the Bill.

2. In reply, I am desirous to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying

The Solicitor to the Government of India, No. 1090, dated the 3rd September, 1885, and enclosure.

The Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, No. 68, dated the 2nd October, 1885.

The Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 901, dated the 9th November, 1885.

Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., dated the 31st August, 1885.

Baboo Doorga Churn Law, dated the 7th September, 1885.

replies received from the officers and gentlemen named in the margin and the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association, who were consulted by this Government, and to say that, with the exception of section 88 (1), the Lieutenant-Governor approves generally the provisions of the Bill. This section provides that the High Court may, from time to time, direct that a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court shall have all or any of the powers therein mentioned. In this connection I am to ask the attention of the Government of India to the letter from the Chief Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and to say that, even with the assistance that this Government is about to ask should be given it, the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, has more work on its hands than it can satisfactorily get through; and the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore averse to throwing additional burdens on the Judges of that Court.

From R. L. UPTON, Esq., Solicitor to Government of India, to Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 1096, dated 3rd September, 1885).

REFERRING to your No. 1336J.D. of the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to forward you herewith a copy of the Hon'ble the Advocate General's opinion on the subject therein referred to.

OPINION.

THERE can be no doubt that the present Insolvent Act is antiquated and requires to be replaced by fresh legislation.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons very clearly and fully explains the grounds on which the proposed change in the present Insolvent Laws are rested, and deals in an exhaustive manner with the principles which are to be followed in framing a new Bankruptcy Act. I agree in the main with the Objects and Reasons, and I think it advisable that legislation here should be supported by an Act of Parliament.

The provisions of the Draft Bill are principally taken from the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883, with certain necessary modifications.

The English Bankruptcy Act is the outcome of an extended experience of years, and has, I think, been properly adopted as a model for the proposed legislation. I have doubts whether the provisions in the English Statute in relation to composition or scheme arrangement, which have been embodied in the present draft Act, will be found useful or of any practical benefit in this country.

With regard to jurisdiction, I think that up-country traders, who have had large commercial transactions, and whose estate would be more satisfactorily administered in a Bankruptcy Court, should be allowed to petition the Bankruptcy Court of the Presidency in which they have carried on business, and such Court should be vested with powers to adjudicate such persons bankrupt on their own petition if it thinks fit, the powers to adjudicate being discretionary, to be exercised according to the circumstances of the case. The objection to such a procedure would naturally be that it would be a hardship upon creditors living at a distance to follow the proceedings in a Bankruptcy Court; but such a hardship must often occur where a debtor carrying on business in Calcutta is adjudicated by the High Court of Calcutta, and has creditors up-country as well as in the different Presidencies.

The 29th August 1885.

(Signed) G. C. PAUL,
Advocate General.

From G. C. SCONCE, Esq., Officiating Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 68, dated 2nd October, 1885).

WITH reference to letter No. 294J., dated 9th September, 1885, from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, calling my attention to No. 1312 J.D., dated 8th July, 1885, I have the honour, after consultation with my colleagues, to say that we believe that the provisions of the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India are calculated to be of great benefit to the country.

We also approve of section 88, which empowers the High Court, from time to time, to direct that a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court shall deal with the matters therein mentioned; but we do not consider it would be beneficial to deprive a Judge of the Small Cause Court of the power to exercise in matters relating to bankruptcy and insolvency such authority as he has in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction under section 83 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, Act, 1882, to punish for contempt.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is already aware that the Judges of this Court are unable, in the existing state of the files, to cope with the mass of business that comes before them. Any addition to the ordinary business will necessarily occasion further arrears.

From T. T. ALLEN, Esq., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 901, dated 9th November, 1885).

IN reply to your office No. 1337 J.D., dated 8th July last, I have the honour to say that the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill is applicable to the presidency-towns, where at present a similar law is administered by the High Court in its original jurisdiction. As I have no knowledge or experience of the working of the existing law, I am unable to form an opinion as to the necessity for, or improvements effected by, this Bill.

2. As to the mufassal, I consider the present Bill utterly and entirely unsuitable; but as there appears to be no intention to make it current there, this is no detracton from its merits.

From MAHARAJÁ the HON'BLE SIR JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, K.C.S.I., to Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 31st August, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1310 J.D., dated the 8th ultimo, forwarding, for the expression of my opinion on it, copy of a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and in reply to submit the following remarks for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. The primary object of the project is consolidation. The law of bankruptcy and insolvency, as now current in India, is scattered in different Acts, which are in some respects defective, and in others discordant or not convenient; and the Bill under notice proposes to reconcile differences, to supply omissions, to remove defects, and generally so to amend and alter the present law as to make it fully suited for the requirements of the day. In so far the project is worthy of commendation. The opportunity has also been taken to make it accord with the latest English law on the subject, and provision has been made so to transfer cases from Indian to English Courts as to cause no inconvenience.

3. It is not necessary for me, however, to notice all the alterations, particularly as the hon'ble and learned gentleman who has drafted the Bill has fully and clearly treated the subject in great detail in his Statement of Objects and Reasons. I desire, therefore, to confine myself here to only those points which appear to me to require further consideration.

4. In the Civil Procedure Code Act (XIV of 1882, sections 336 and 344), relief for bankruptcy is made dependent on a preliminary arrest or imprisonment; no debtor can obtain the benefit of the law until he is taken up under an execution warrant. This mode of making relief accessible only through the gates of a prison to honest but unfortunate debtors is highly objectionable, and clause (1) of section 7 of the Bill does well in doing away with it in the case of persons residing or carrying on business within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Courts for at least a year. The limit of time fixed, however, appears to me to be too long. There are many causes which may, and not unoften do, bring on insolvency within a much shorter time, and that without any dishonest or fraudulent motive on the part of a debtor; and in such cases it is not at all desirable to insist upon a preliminary punishment. The law provides ample safeguards against fraud, and the punishment should come when the fraud is laid bare in the course of enquiry, and at the time of granting the discharge, and not precede enquiry. The provision, moreover, appears to me to be totally ineffectual as a salutary measure. A debtor who becomes insolvent in six months' time can easily avoid going to jail by getting up a creditor to petition against him, and the law is at once defeated. This applies likewise to the first part of the section, which insists upon lodgment in prison as a *sine quâ non* in the case of an ordinary debtor. It makes a provision which can always be circumvented, except in the improbable contingency of a debtor being so unfortunate as not to be able to get a creditor to petition against him. Under these circumstances, I am respectfully of opinion that the clause in question should be divested of the conditions attached.

5. Clause (f) of section 26 gives power to the Court to compound with the debtors to an insolvent estate; and this is as it should be, inasmuch as, however, such compositions must, as a matter of course, be effected by the Receiver or the Trustee of the estate, and more frequently by his subordinates. It would be an advantage if provision were made to give an opportunity to the creditors, or the Committee appointed by them, to appear in Court and show cause why particular compositions should not be made in the way proposed. Instances are well known of such compositions in connection with large insolvent estates having been made in a manner injurious to the interests of creditors.

6. Clause (5) of section 26 appears imperfect as it stands. There should be some provision made with reference to any counter-claim that the person concerned may have against the debtor.

7. Among the facts which would disqualify a bankrupt from getting immediate discharge, mention is made of absence of books of account for three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy (clause (a) of section 273). This would suggest the idea that the discharge would be withheld or delayed if the books of account are not forthcoming, or should extend only to one or two years. Such cannot, however, be the intention of the law in cases in which insolvency supervenes after one or two years' trading. In regard to merchants and traders, the law should be so worded as to imply a period of not less than three years in the case of persons carrying on business from a long time, and for the whole period in the case of persons who have carried on business for less than three years; as regards persons other than merchants and traders, it may be a grave hardship to demand regular books of accounts. Such people do not ordinarily keep any account of their income and expenditure; they live upon what they get, and are satisfied. They may, however, be overtaken by a sudden misfortune, such as a decree of a Civil Court calling upon a person of this class to pay heavy damages, for which he might be forced to seek the benefit of the Insolvent Court, and in such a case it would be cruel to call upon him to produce regular books of accounts, and on default subjecting him to punishment. The Court should be left perfectly free to exercise its discretion as to whether the omission is due to unavoidable or accidental circumstances, or to improper motive. The word "shall" in line six of the clause, page 16, leaves no room for such discretion.

8. I look upon clause (g) of the same section as calculated to operate harshly. There are many merchants and traders now in Calcutta who have been under the necessity through their misfortune, without any fraudulent or dishonest action, of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act two, three, or more times, and there is no valid reason why men of that class should not readily obtain their discharge under the proposed Bankruptcy Act. The broad line of distinction between honest misfortune and fraud should never be lost sight of.

9. Clause (2) of section 46 appears to contravene to a certain extent the provisions of the current law of the country on the subject of pensions. Section 11 of Act XXIII of 1871 says: "No money due or becoming due on account of any such (political considerations or past services) pension or allowance shall be liable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of any Court in British India at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the pensioner, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of any such Court." This provision is repeated in several subsequent Acts, and appears last in section 266 of Act XIV of 1882, and no circumstances have since transpired to suggest a departure from it. Pensions are in theory benevolences, and to render them liable to seizure by a decree of a Court is to convert charity into civil right. They are granted by Government to provide for the support of persons who have rendered good service for extended periods, and are liable to stoppage at any time at the will of the donors, and should not on any account be treated as a fixed asset.

10. When the Bill regarding the amendment of the Courts of Small Causes in Presidency-towns was under consideration a few years ago, the public feeling was strongly expressed against a section in the Bill which proposed to vest those Courts with insolvency jurisdiction to a limit of Rs. 1,000, and in compliance with the wishes then expressed the section was withdrawn. Section 88 of the Bill now under notice renews the project in a modified form, that is, by delegation of powers by the High Court, but removes the money limit. There are cases in which such delegation would prove useful, but I would respectfully urge that the limit of value should be fixed by law and not exceed Rs. 1,000.

From BABU DOORGA CHURN LAW, to Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,
—(dated 7th September, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1341J.-D., dated the 8th July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting an expression of my opinion on it.

2. In reply, I beg to submit the following remarks on the Bill for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

3. Time was when a bankrupt or trader who secreted himself, or did certain act with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, was looked upon as a criminal or offender, but that time has long since passed away, and the aim of legislation has of late been to afford every protection to honest but unfortunate debtors. All the insolvency and bankruptcy laws now current have been formed with this object, and the present attempt is to effect a general amendment of the law alike in the interests of general trade, and the principles of humanity and justice. The opportunity has also been taken for a consolidation of the law so as to make it most conveniently workable. The occasion has moreover been utilised to make the Indian Act accord with the latest English law on the subject, and provision has been made so as to transfer cases from India to English Courts as to cause no inconvenience. The necessity for these amendments and improvements, it is stated in the "Draft Statement of Objects and Reasons," has been frequently of late years pressed upon the attention of Government, and in my humble opinion Government does well in taking up the measure.

4. The bulk of the Bill is made up of the law now in force, with such alterations and improvements as the experience of the last four and thirty years during which the Statute 11 & 12 of Victoria, 21, has been in operation in the Presidency Courts has suggested; and as the honourable and learned gentleman who has drafted the Bill has fully and clearly explained the nature and drift of the alterations in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, there is no need for my noticing them. I shall, therefore, confine myself here to only those points which appear to me to be susceptible of further improvement.

5. For expeditious and satisfactory liquidation of an insolvent estate, it is necessary that power would be given to the Court to compound with the debtors to it, and this is done in clause (4), section 26. Inasmuch, however, as such compositions must, as a matter of course, be effected by the Receiver or the Trustee of the estate, and more frequently by his subordinates, it would be an advantage if provision were made to give an opportunity to the creditors, or the committee appointed by them, to appear in Court and show cause why a particular composition should not be made in the way proposed. Instances are well known of such compositions in connection with large insolvent estates having been made in a manner injurious to the interests of creditors.

6. The provision made in clause (5) of section 26 is necessary and proper, but as it stands it appears imperfect. There should be some provision made with reference to any counter-claim that the person concerned may have against the debtor. In all such cases the counter-claim should be fully satisfied before any demand is made. In other words, the demand should be limited to the difference between the claim and the counter-claim.

7. I am respectfully of opinion that clause (a) of section 27 (3) is likely to act with hardship. In it mention is made of absence of books of account for three years immediately preceding a bankruptcy as a ground for withholding immediate discharge. This would suggest the idea that the discharge would be withheld or delayed if the books of account forthcoming should extend to one or two years only. Such cannot, however, be the intention of the law in cases in which insolvency supervenes after one or two years' trading. In regard to merchants and traders, the law should insist on a period of not less than three years in the cases of persons carrying on business from a long time, and for the whole period in the case of those who have carried on business for less than three years. This should, however, not apply to debtors other than merchants or traders. Such people do not keep any account of their income and expenditure: they live upon what they get, and are satisfied. They may, however, be overtaken by a sudden misfortune. A decree of a Civil Court may call upon a person of this class to pay heavy damages for which he may be forced to seek the benefit of the Insolvent Court, and in such a case it would be cruel to call upon him to produce regular books of account, and, on default, subjecting him to punishment. The Court should be left perfectly free to exercise its discretion as to whether the omission is due to unavoidable or accidental circumstances, or to dishonest intention. The word "shall" in line 6 of the clause, p. (16), leaves no room for such discretion.

8. The provision made in clause (g) of the same section also appears to me as calculated to operate harshly. There are, I believe, many cases of merchants and traders in the Presidency towns in which men have been under the necessity, through sheer misfortune, without any vicious or dishonest action, of taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act more than once, and there is no valid reason why men of that class should not readily obtain their discharge under the proposed Bankruptcy Act. The broad line of distinction between honest misfortune and fraud should be very rigidly fixed in all such cases.

9. Clause (1) of section 46 provides for the stoppage for the benefit of creditors of the pay and allowances of persons in the service of Government who may happen to become insolvents, but the next clause appears to contravene to a certain extent the provisions of the current law of the country on the subject of pensions. Section 11 of Act XXIII of 1871 says: "No money due or becoming due on account of any such (political) considerations or past services, pension or allowance shall be liable to seizure, attachment, or sequestration by process of any Court in British India at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the pensioner, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of any such Court. This provision has been upheld in several subsequent Acts, and appears last in section 266 of Act XIV of 1882, and no circumstances have since arisen to suggest a departure from it. Pensions are in theory benevolences, and to render them liable to seizure by a decree of a Court is to convert charity into a civil right. They are granted by Government to provide for the support of persons who have become unfit for further work after rendering good service for extended periods—as provisions for old age—and are liable to stoppage at any time at the will of the donors, and should not, on any account, be treated as a fixed asset.

10. Section 88 of the Bill invests the High Courts with the power of delegating their powers for certain purposes to Presidency Small Cause Courts. This is indirectly a revival of the clause in the Bill for the Presidency Court of Small Causes which proposed to invest those Courts with insolvency jurisdiction. The public feeling against the project was then strong, and it was therefore withdrawn. The modified form in which it is now proposed appears to me to be not only unobjectionable, but likely to prove very useful. I would respectfully urge, however, that the money limit of the jurisdiction should be fixed by law, and not left to the discretion of the High Courts. In matters of jurisdiction the law can never be too precise.

From E. HICKIN, Esq., Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, to Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 14th December, 1885).

I HAVE now the honour to place before you, for submission to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the views of the Committee of the Trades Association on the Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. It would be impossible, the Committee feel, to overrate the importance of the proposed Act to the trading community throughout India; they have consequently given to its provisions the most careful consideration, and are unanimously of opinion that the measure, as a whole, will afford assistance and protection to both debtor and creditor.

3. In order, however, that the protection to be given by the Act may be adequate and complete, the Committee would beg to suggest that the Government of India might be moved to amend the Bill in so far as it deals with the following important points, which appear to be deserving of further consideration.

4. In regard to this section, the Committee are of opinion that the jurisdiction of use should be extended

Conditions on which creditor may be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless—

(a) the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

5. The Committee are of opinion that the

34. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt, priority of debts, there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees,

mittee that due regard should be given to this fact on a further consideration of this portion of the Bill. They would strongly recommend that not less than three months' salary should be granted.

6. The Committee would beg to suggest that in this section "three months" should be substituted for

38. (1) The landlord or other person to whom any rent is due from the bankrupt may at any time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy, exercise his right of distress (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due from him from the bankruptcy, with this limitation, that if such distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptcy it shall be available only for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

39. The property of the bankrupt divisible amongst his creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the bankrupt, shall not comprise the following particulars—

But it shall comprise the following particulars—
(iii) All moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof. Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section.

40. (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy or of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, or an officer or clerk or other person employed or engaged in the Civil Service of the Crown, the trustee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankrupt's pay or salary as the Court, on the application of the trustee, with the consent of the chief officer of the department under which the pay or salary is enjoyed, may direct. Before making any order under this sub-section the Court shall communicate with the chief officer of the department as to the amount, time and manner of the payment to the trustee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief officer to the terms of such payment.

9. Finally, the Bill makes no provision for the registration of mortgages of moveable property, or bills of sale as they are termed in England; such a provision would, it is believed, be a very material protection to creditors, and I have accordingly to express the hope of the Committee that it will be conceded by the proposed Act.

The Committee trust that the suggestions contained in this letter will meet with the approval and support of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

From J. O. MILLER, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 998—VII-78-7, dated 14th November, 1885).

With reference to your letter No. 1040, dated the 17th June, 1885, asking for opinions on the provisions of

Note by Legal Remembrancer to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 8th October, 1885.

Letter No. 2501, dated 3rd November, 1885, from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

2. As the Act is not to be extended to these Provinces at present, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner thinks it unnecessary to add any remarks on the provisions of the Bill.

Note by Legal Remembrancer to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—(dated 8th October, 1885).

I HAVE gone through the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, together with the draft Statement of Objects and Reasons for the same.

I note that in the draft Statement it is proposed to apply the Bill, if it becomes law, in the first instance only to the Presidency towns and to certain commercial centres in Burma.

to all cases in which the High Court has jurisdiction. For example, a person ordinarily resident in the Mufassal is liable to be sued in the High Court in respect of contracts made by him in Calcutta, but a Calcutta firm holding a decree of the High Court against such a person could not, under the Bill as drawn, avail itself of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act. This seems to the Committee to be a serious anomaly, and one which will materially lessen the usefulness of the Act.

amount to be paid to clerks under this section should be equivalent to three months' salary. To limit the amount to five hundred rupees would to inflict an undeserved hardship on a large number of employees. Not a few firms employ assistants whose salaries range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 a month, and who belong to a class of employees who contribute in no small degree to the proper carrying on and success of a business, and it appears to the Committee that due regard should be given to this fact on a further consideration of this portion of the Bill. They would strongly recommend that not less than three months' salary should be granted.

"one year." The powers of a landlord are sufficiently great, and the existing law provides him with ample facilities for recovering his dues, and for these reasons the Committee submit that, if he should be permitted under the proposed Act to levy distress "for one year's rent due prior to the date of the order of adjudication," he will be receiving an undue preference over all other creditors. The Committee would, therefore, urge that the period for which he may recover under this section should not exceed three months.

7. In reference to this section, the Committee would observe that the Bill as drawn leaves the order and disposition clause still open to be defeated by the ruling in *ex parte Gubbay re Morgan*, which decided that the absence from the country of a partner in an insolvent firm prevented the clause in the Insolvency Act applying, on the highly technical ground that property left by the true owner in the possession of such a firm was not in the sole possession of the partner or partners who happened to be resident in this country.

8. In this section the words "with the consent of the chief officer of the department," and "the written consent of the chief officer," deprive it, in the opinion of the Committee, of all its value. The present law under which Courts are empowered to issue attachments against a debtor's salary are absolute, and do not require the consent of any third party to the appropriation of a moiety of a debtor's pay. The Committee, therefore, think it would be undesirable that the Indian Bankruptcy Act should differ in this important particular from other Acts.

* As regards the North-Western Provinces and Oudh we shall have ample opportunity of seeing how the law works before we extend it to any commercial centre. My experience as a Judge leads me to think that it will be some time before we shall require any extension, and that when it is extended we shall need stronger Courts and Courts with more leisure than they at present enjoy.

Many of the large commercial firms in these Provinces have houses in the Presidency-towns, and, as I understand section 4, creditors would be entitled to present bankruptcy petitions against such firms; so that some considerable portion of the class for whom the Act is intended will be covered by the provisions of the Act.

It is worth noticing that increased use is being made by debtors of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code. The number of applications for insolvency must vary more or less in concert with fluctuations in the number of applications for execution of decrees. Compared with these, the percentage of applications for insolvency has steadily increased from 15 per cent. in 1881 to 35 in 1882, to 37 in 1883 and 30 in 1884. I feel convinced that, meagre as the provisions of Chapter XX now are, they are still too intricate and expensive for the poor insolvent; but for this we should have a still greater number of applications.

With a few alterations the provisions of Chapter XX would meet the present wants of these Provinces, but the present paper is no place to discuss those alterations.

I see little use in discussing *seriatim* the provisions of a Bill which is not to be applied to these Provinces, and I doubt whether I could do so to much purpose. It would need more acquaintance with the customs and wants of Presidency-towns to do so effectually.

From Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—(No. 2701, dated 3rd November, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 674—VII-78-2, dated 26th June, 1885, in the Judicial (Civil) Department, forwarding a Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting to be favoured with the Court's opinion thereon, and in reply to state as follows.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has forwarded a minute on the subject direct to the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, Legislative Member of Council.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight regrets he has had no leisure to consider the provisions of the Bill or offer any remarks thereon.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brothurst believes it is not intended that any Court in these Provinces shall, for the present at all events, have jurisdiction under the proposed Act, and he therefore refrains from offering any remarks on the proposed legislation.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyrrell also has no remarks to offer on the Bill.

From C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 974, dated 26th November, 1885).

- (1) Judges of the Chief Court (Registrar's No. 2542, dated 13th August, 1885).
- (2) Government Advocate (No. 370-D.A., dated 21st September, 1885).
- (3) Bunsce Lal Ram Rattan, Rai Bahadur (No. 982, dated 2nd September, 1885).
- (4) Rai Mela Ram (dated 27th August, 1885).
- (5) Ram Kishan Das, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, (dated 25th September, 1885).
- (6) Rai Bahadur Kallun Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar (dated 1st September, 1885).
- (7) Chota Lal, Lahore, (dated 10th October, 1885).
- (8) Lala Gagar Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, (dated 15th October, 1885).
- (9) Baggan Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, (dated 1st September, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter No. 1042, dated the 17th of June, 1885, I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the opinions of the officers noted on the margin, who have been consulted upon the draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

From T. G. WALKER, Esq., Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(No. 2582, dated 13th August, 1885).

IN reply to your letter No. 664-S., dated 13th July, 1885, forwarding, for the opinion of the Judges, a copy of a Draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, I am desired to say that as it is proposed to limit the application of the Bill to the Presidency-towns and certain other commercial centres, the Judges have no remarks to offer on the Bill.

From E. P. HENDERSON, Esq., Government Advocate, Punjab, to Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(No. 370-D.A., dated 21st September, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 665-S. of 13th July last, forwarding for opinion draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. I observe that the Act only constitutes by its direct operation four Courts of Bankruptcy, namely, the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. I also observe that while power is taken to confer upon Local Governments authority, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute other Courts of Bankruptcy in the territories administered by them, the insolvency sections of the Punjab Laws Act (1872) have not been repealed.

As moreover I am now, and have been for some time past, much pressed with important references, I trust that I may be permitted to refrain from discussing in detail a measure which is not intended to apply to this Province, and which appears to me to be far too advanced and technical for the state of things prevailing here.

From BUNSEE LAL RAM RATTAN, Rai Bahadur, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(No. 982, dated 2nd September, 1885).

As directed in your letter No. 844-S. of 30th July 1885, which you have very kindly sent for any remarks that I may wish to offer, I have the pleasure to state for your information that the Draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in India is worth of maintenance, and that the draft Statement of Objects and Reasons is worth of consideration.

I beg to suggest to afford the following remarks after full examination of the documents you have so kindly sent.

1st.—The cost of Court for advertising notices, &c., should be defrayed from the estate concerned, but the Court expenses should not exceed some fixed allowances at the rate of percentage which after full consideration the Legislative ought to fix.

2nd.—In India there are lot of persons who, in anticipation of being insolvent give up their estate, cash and property to their sons or brother, and they themselves remain to be insolvent. In this case the Legislative should pronounce some kind of punishment to be awarded to such insolvent.

3rd.—To avoid re-occurrence of insolvent the Legislative should consider and order some kind of distinguished mark to be worn by the bankrupt, in order, if the bankrupt go to another country or city, he may soon be recognized as such a man, as in India there are many men who are dealing in this way, i.e., open a shop in a city, and, while their trade became popular, they abstract lot of money by sending it to their homes or making it away otherwise, and afterwards declare themselves as insolvent. If some distinguished mark be ordered to be worn by the insolvent, there will be a kind of check over them.

4th. In section 21 I beg that the committee should consist of 8 members, i.e., 4 from among the creditors and 4 who do not any way mixed in the case, but know the custom of the city, and the Judge should take their opinion before passing any order on the file.

5th.—In my opinion in section 38 the hereditary rights, such as villages or other landed property, should be included in the estate which must be sold too and assessed in the administration leaving a necessary portion for the insolvent only.

I beg to return the papers received with your letter under reply.

From RAI MEHA RAM, to Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 27th August, 1885).

I HAVE gone through the draft Bill received with your letter No. 8448, of the 30th July, and am very glad to come to know that steps have been taken to make up the deficiencies which have been observed during the last 35 years. Handing over the matter to the committee of creditors whose interest is chiefly concerned in such proceedings is a great improvement to bring this law to the point of completion, and I hope it will satisfy those who were sulking at the introduction of such a defective measure as that of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy. As far as my experience is concerned, I would beg to state that Part VII of the Bill, regarding the small bankruptcies, would not work efficiently in a Province like the Punjab until the educated party takes lead in the way of improving the commercial condition of the country. Of course it will be received with great satisfaction in Presidency and other towns where the people by means of their extensive education are sufficiently enabled to understand the objects and reasons of the measure in question. I would, however, beg to suggest that for such cases the qualifications of trustees must be prescribed, as they have to manage the estate without the control and supervision of those whose interest they are to guard.

2. In conclusion, I request that the Insolvent Estates Courts must be very strict in awarding punishment to the guilty debtors, as the number of rejected applications clearly shows the bad motive with which they have often been led to defraud their money-lenders.

From RAMKISHAN DAS, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, to Under-Secretary to Government Punjab,—(dated 25th September, 1885).

IN reply to your No. 844, dated 30th July last, enclosing a draft Bill on the law of Bankruptcy for opinion, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

In my opinion the Bill should, when enacted into law, be made applicable to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and the District Courts empowered to exercise authority conferred on "the Court" under it. The provisions of the Bill, though based on the English law, are not so very abstruse or intricate as to be difficult of comprehension or to be peculiarly suitable to any particular town or city. They are catholic and general in their character, and may advantageously be extended to the Mufassal. Uniformity of principle—certainly so far as the British Indian Empire is concerned—necessitates the existence of one and the same law for identical cases and circumstances wherever they may occur in that empire. The provisions as to the voluntary management by creditors and as to appointment of trustees and the conduct of business by the insolvent under the supervision of trustees or of the committee of inspection are not new or strange. They are acted upon every day in this part of India. Indeed, there is hardly a case in which resort is not had to them as the most efficacious machinery for realising assets for distribution. I would therefore very strongly urge the extension of the Bill to the Mufassal.

SECTION 3 (b) and (c) may be fused into one clause. There is no meaning in keeping them separate.

SECTION 8 (2).—There is no benefit likely to accrue to the insolvent's estate by allowing a secured creditor to realise or deal with his security. Except in cases of English mortgages (as to which even there is considerable doubt), no mortgagee can exercise the power of sale, except through the medium of a Court, and why he should be allowed to bring a suit to sell the property and thus entail more costs, which are after all to come out of the insolvent's estate, is incomprehensible to me.

SECTION 15 (2).—For 3 days I would substitute 10 days, and for 7 days 1 month. The time mentioned in the section is very little, especially in the case of a creditor who has to enter on very difficult enquiries in order to submit the statement.

SECTION 15 (4).—The word "so" before stating should be omitted. "So" would mean for this purpose, i.e., for inspecting statement. The penalty should be general and absolute, and not confined to any particular circumstance.

SECTION 17 (15) AND SECTION 18 relate to the same matter, and with some slight change of language could easily go into one section or clause.

SECTION 25.—This is a very harsh measure and has been strongly condemned recently by Mr. Justice Norris. If it is considered advisable to keep it, then there can be no meaning in the limitation of 3 months, which should be expunged.

SECTION 28 (2).—Would deposits come under this or not?

SECTION 31.—To this section add "Barred debts, obligations without consideration—Voluntary bonds shall not be provable."

SECTION 36 should be omitted and its provisions added to section 34, which is their proper place.

SECTION 38.—Add executory contracts which the assignee or receiver may perform.

SECTION 40.—"Or engaged in the Civil service." Omit the word "Civil."

SECTION 48 (5).—Add "Provided that if the party does not agree and feels aggrieved, he may institute a suit for declaration as to quantum of damages which he will be allowed to prove as a debt."

SECTION 48 (6).—"And on hearing such person" modify into "on hearing the trustee or such other person."

SECTION 49.—Add "(f) See debtors." This power should be conferred on the trustee irrespective of the following section.

SECTION 64.—The word "solicitor" will have to be changed into "legal practitioner" or "pleader."

Adverting to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it would of course be necessary to obtain the sanction of the British Parliament to ratify the measure. It is of no importance whether the sanction is antecedent or subsequent, but I consider Draft I to be the preferable of the two.

From RAI BAHADUR KALLIAN SINGH, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 1st September, 1885).

With reference to your letter dated 30th July 1885, I have the honour to submit my few remarks as to the Draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in certain part of British India, and they are as follows.

2. In Section 3 it is necessary that the British India may be defined, that it may be more clear whether the foreign States comes within the definition. Although the General Clauses Act, I of 1858, defines the British India, but still remains doubtful as to its limits supposing for instance—*Biluchistan*, &c., &c.

3. In the same section clause (c) is somewhat harder, that by issuing the process of sale in execution of decree cannot be said that the debtor has committed the act of bankruptcy.

4. In Section 5, clause (d) paragraph 2nd, where it is said within a year before the date of presentation of the petition ordinary reside, &c., &c.

The above clause in the section is not clear to fix the period gives rise to a doubt.

5. In the Section 6, clause 1, it should be added that the copy of petition must be furnished to the opposite party, that the opposite party may come proper and unnecessary delay may not occur.

6. In the Section 6, clause 5, that the words to take security for payment of debt is to put the hindrances in the way, but to ask security for the costs of the proceedings is not so.

7. In the Section 7, clause 1, where it is said unless he is in prison, &c., &c., should be added if he is left on security under Section 336 of Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, as there is generally the case with judgment-debtors in execution of decrees of civil court.

8. Section 17, paragraph 10, provides that the order made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree. It ought to be for those persons only who wish to get the dividend from the estate of bankrupt and not for others who do not wish to be benefited by the provisions of the Act.

9. Section 27 is silent. Clause (c) should be added that who contracted debt *recklessly or carelessly*.

10. Section 28, clause 1, should fix any period in which debt may be liquidated, say 12 years is a reasonable time. After that he must declared free from the such debt, otherwise it would be once a *bankrupt* always a *bankrupt*.

From CHOTA LAL, House Proprietor and Contractor, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 14th October, 1885).

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated Simla, the 30th August, under cover of No. 844, enclosing a copy of a draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in certain parts of British India, with Draft statement of Objects and Reasons, for my humble remarks on the same.

I have gone through the whole of the draft, and, so far as I can see, I agree with it, except in two or three places, for which I beg to offer the following remarks.

In Section (7), No. 3, the debtor's petition ought to be withdrawn without the leave of the Court, except in cases the Court thinks it fit as otherwise.

In Section (11) the manager for the debtor's estate ought to be appointed by the Court, as well as the receiver and the debtor also be consulted.

In (Section 6), No. 6, when persons owing the debtor acknowledge themselves as debtors to the debtor, the Court ought to give decree against them in favour of the receiver for the debtor.

In (Section 23) in cases where debtor is personally required to point out persons owing him, the expenses in so doing by the debtor ought to be given him.

Also there is required a section by which a debtor may settle with his creditors privately or by appointing arbitrators.

Hoping you approve of the above.

From LALA GAGAR MAL, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 15th October, 1885).

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your your favor, No. 540, dated 8th instant, as well as a copy of draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency for my opinion. In reply to that I beg to return herewith, under a separate cover, the said draft with my notes thereupon. Some delay occurred in forwarding the draft, as I had to consider it thoroughly. Please excuse delay.

Within a year.—This seems to be a very long time. For it is just possible that a person may contract large debts within a year, and he himself be unwilling to go to the Insolvency Court and the creditor may not be able to take any steps. Therefore in my opinion 3 months or 6 months at the most should be the limit.

* Rather vague. It should be *during office hours*, or some definite time or day should be fixed.

Signed must be defined, and made to include sealing and marking.

† *Vide* note to section 15, clause (4)

‡ Should be *and*. It is very easy to put the seal of Court on papers without the Judge knowing it. Seals are always in the hands of peons and others of the same class.

Section 5, clause (d).—The debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

Section 15, clause (4).—Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may personally or by agent inspect this statement at all *reasonable times*,* and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom * * * * *

Section 16, clause (8).—Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to and *signed* by the debtor, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him; they shall also be open to the inspection of any creditor at all *reasonable times*.†

Section 17, clause (7).—If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval may be testified by the seal of the Court being attached to the instrument containing the terms of the composition or scheme, or‡ by the terms being embodied in an order of the Court.

Section 42, clause (1).—Every conveyance or transfer of property, or charge thereon made, every payment made, every obligation incurred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three* months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

PART V.

TRUSTEES.

Remuneration of Trustee.

Section 63, clause (1) —Where the creditors appoint any person to be trustee of a debtor's estate, his remuneration (if any) shall be fixed by an ordinary resolution of the creditors, or, if the creditors so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realized after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

Section 83, clause (c).—The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

Section 91, clause (c).—An appeal shall lie from the order of a Court appointed by a Local Government under section 82 of the High Court of the province.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKRUPTCIES.

Section 103.—When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official receiver reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner.

Section 105.—Any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the cases following, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both ;

Notices.

Section 125.—All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Section 133 (1).—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Interpretation.

"Province" means the territories under the administration of a Local Government :

"High Court of the province" means the highest Civil Court of appeal for the province :

"The Court" means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act :

"Affidavit" includes declarations under any legislative enactment, affirmations and attestations on honour

"Available act of bankruptcy" means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made :

* Should be six months : three months is too little time.

The remuneration of the trustees should be fixed by the Court itself in every instance. It will be very improper to give this power to the creditors. It is sure to be abused.

It will be quite unnecessary to obtain the Governor General's previous sanction on a matter like this. The words in *italics* should be omitted.

The appealable orders should be specified. At present the law (which is the same as this) is very unsatisfactory. Some orders are appealable and some are not. Further, why should an appeal lie to the Chief Court direct? This is a *hardship*. It will be convenient to give this power to the Divisional Courts in this Province and other corresponding Courts in other Provinces.

There should be a final appeal to the Chief Court or High Court, as sometimes intricate questions arise in such cases.

Small Bankruptcies.—This should not be with regard to the amount of the debtor's property. It should be the reverse, i.e., with reference to the amount of debts due, and the amount to make a bankruptcy small should be Rs. 1,500 only, and not more ; otherwise some dishonest people may succeed in arranging that their property may not exceed Rs. 3,000.

Imprisonment.—Simple or what?
Fine.—What amount?

Insert *registered* between the words "prepaid" and "part."

These interpretation clauses should be placed in the beginning.

Should be *one hour*.

24. If within *half* an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

From BAGGAN LAL, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 1st September, 1885).

WITH reference to your letter dated 30th July 1885, I have to submit my few remarks as to the Draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in certain parts of British India, and they are as follows.

2. In section 6 it is necessary that the British India may be defined, that it may be more clear whether the foreign States come within the definition. Although the General Clauses Act, I of 1862, defines the British India, but still remains doubtful as to its limits supposing, for instance *Biluchistan, &c., &c.*

3. In the same section, clause (e) is somewhat harder, that by issuing the process of sale in execution of decrees cannot be said that the debtor has committed the act of bankruptcy.

4. In section 5, clause (d), paragraph 2nd, where it is said within a year before the date of presentation of the petition ordinary reside, &c., the clause in the section is not clear to fix the period gives rise to a doubt.

5. In the section 6, clause I, it should be added that the copy of petition must be furnished to the opposite party that the opposite party may come proper and unnecessary delay may not occur.

6. In the section 6, clause 5, that the words to take security for payment of debts is to put the hindrances in the way, but to ask security for the costs of the proceedings is not so.

7. In the section 7, clause I, where it is said unless he is in prison, &c., &c., should be added if he is left on security under section 336 of Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, as there is generally the case with judgment-debtors in execution of decrees of civil court.

8. Section 17, paragraph 10, provides that the order made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.

It ought to be for those persons only who wish to get the dividend from the estate of bankrupt, and not for others who do not like to be benefited by the provision of the Act.

9. Section 27 is silent. Clause (c) should be added that who contracted debt *recklessly* or *carelessly*.

10. Section 28, clause I, should fix any period in which debt may be liquidated, say 12 years is a reasonable term. After that he must be declared free from that said debt, otherwise it would be once a bankrupt always a bankrupt.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 4131—202, dated 24th October, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge your No. 1043, dated 17th June last, forwarding for opinion a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. The Bill will affect only the Presidency-town, the four chief towns, in British Burma and the few large commercial centres to which it may hereafter be extended. There are no large commercial centres in the Central Provinces at present, and the likelihood of the extension of the Bill to any town in these provinces in the future is remote. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner does not think it necessary that he should make any observations on it.

3. The Bill was sent for opinion to two selected officers, Mr. J. W. Neill, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. Venning, Commissioner of Nagpur. Neither of these officers has offered any criticisms on it.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 252—26-L., dated 15th December, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1044, dated the 17th June last, regarding a draft Bill to amend the law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

2. I AM now to submit copies of the letters cited in the margin, which contain expressions of the opinion of the Recorder of Rangoon, of the Judge of Moulmein, and of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce on the provisions of the bill. The opinion of the learned Judicial Commissioner is still awaited. It will be submitted in due course. The delay in replying to your reference has been occasioned by the Chief Commissioner's desire to be in possession of the views of the Chamber of Commerce and, if possible, of the Judicial Commissioner, before taking the matter into consideration.

3. The Chief Commissioner agrees that for the present, as regards this province, the new Act should apply only to the four principal seaport towns. By Act XIV of 1885 power has been conferred on the Chief Commissioner to transfer the jurisdiction in insolvency matters of the Recorder of Rangoon to the chief Civil Courts of Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein in respect of those towns. Subject to the assent of the Governor General in Council, a similar power is conferred on the Chief Commissioner by sections 82 and 83 of the Bill. It would seem necessary to take care that the provisions of the Bill should not conflict with those of the Act above cited. But the Chief Commissioner does not support the suggestion made by the Judge of Moulmein that the power at present exercised by the Local Government of conferring insolvency jurisdiction on and withdrawing it from the Moulmein Court should be annulled by the constitution of that Court as an Insolvency Court under section 82 of the Bill.

4. The Chief Commissioner supports the proposal made by Mr. MacEwen that power should be taken in section 88 to confer on the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon the limited jurisdiction in bankruptcy matters which it is proposed to enable the High Courts to confer on the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns.

5. Section 91 of the Bill provides for appeals from orders in bankruptcy matters. Before the Bill is introduced into the Legislative Council it is probable that the jurisdiction of the superior Courts in this province will have been satisfactorily settled. But should the question of the constitution of a Chief Court in Burma be still unsettled when the Bankruptcy Bill is finally drafted, it will be necessary to specify in clause (c) of section 91 the particular High Court to which appeals under that clause would lie. Such appeals might appropriately lie to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

6. The Chief Commissioner solicits special attention to the opinion of the learned Recorder of Rangoon, particularly to the views stated in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of his letter, which seem to be worthy of consideration. It seems very important that the application of the less cumbersome procedure (section 103 of the Bill) should be extended so as to embrace cases where the assets are, apparently, not more than Rs. 10,000. Mr. MacEwen's figures, namely, 91 insolvencies, Rs. 28,71,000 of debts, and only Rs. 43,000 (less than 2 per cent. of the debts) recovered by the Official Assignee in all, do not warrant sanguine hope that bankruptcy proceedings will greatly benefit the mass of creditors. There is perhaps, therefore, the more reason for attempting, when the law is under revision, to free innocent debtors from some part of the pains and penalties now accruing to themselves and their families from non-fraudulent debt.

The recommendation made in paragraph 8 of Mr. MacEwen's letter regarding the abolition of dual jurisdiction in the same Court also commends itself to the Chief Commissioner.

7. Mr. MacEwen's report contains a recommendation for the abolition of imprisonment for non-fraudulent debt. The learned Judge is clearly in favour of such abolition, though he mentions that the retention of this penalty has been practically decided upon. The Chief Commissioner does not know how this may be. He ventured previously (letter No. 679—1-L, dated the 21st July, 1882, to Home Department) to show cause for the total abolition of imprisonment for non-fraudulent debt. He still holds to the same opinion. He recently referred to the Judicial Commissioner certain cases of imprisonment for civil debt in the hope that the learned Judge would advise or comment upon the matter. If anything of interest or value results from this recent reference and discussion, the papers will be laid before the Government of India.

From D. G. MACLEOD, Esq., Judge of the Town of Moulmein, to Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(No. 129—2, dated the 24th August, 1885).

In compliance with the request made in your letter No. 100—26L. (Judicial Department, Legislative), dated the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to offer the following opinion on the Indian Bankruptcy Bill.

In dealing with the first question raised in the 11th paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, namely, as to the extent to which the proposed law should be applied locally in British India, it is necessary to bear in mind the main object of a bankruptcy law, which is to relieve honest debtors from the punishment of imprisonment for debt. The securing of the debtor's property for the benefit of his creditors is really subsidiary to the relief to the debtor, and the question, therefore, should not be entirely judged with reference to the existing machinery for working the proposed law for the benefit of creditors.

The question, however, as discussed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, is not, as it was in the correspondence in 1882, whether it is advisable to abolish imprisonment for debt, but whether the privileges of the proposed law should be extended to debtors in India generally, or only to a favoured few who have the good fortune to be inhabitants of the small local areas to be brought under the operation of that law.

Allowing even that there are differences between the circumstances of indebtedness arising in commercial seaports and those occurring in the Mufassal, it seems to me desirable to have only one insolvency law for the whole of India, and this, as stated in paragraph 11 of Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, might be effected by inserting in the proposed measure a chapter providing the modifications and simplifications necessary to suit the requirements of Mufassal Courts. Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code has been, if not long enough in force to pave the way for a measure such as the present, sufficiently tried to show the necessity for its very considerable amendment, if not for its abolition, and I consider it inadvisable to retain it in preference to a simplified but complete insolvency law.

If it should in the end be decided not to frame an Act applicable to the whole of British India, it should, I think, at least be left optional with persons resident beyond the local limits of the Courts with insolvency jurisdiction to avail themselves of the benefit of the insolvency law. Cases are conceivable in which it may be a less hardship to debtors and creditors to get insolvency affairs administered by a Court having jurisdiction under the proposed measure than by the ordinary local Court with limited powers under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, such for instance as the case of a debtor who resides just outside the limits of an Insolvency Court or has considerable property within such limits.

Coming to that part of the Statement of Objects and Reasons which refers to the difference between the Bill and the law on which it is modelled, I would remark, in regard to the question of jurisdiction to entertain applications for a declaration of insolvency, that by reason of the difficulty in the case of natives of proving the fact of residence at all, it seems desirable to amend the provision by including *the personal carrying on of business or working for gain as grounds of jurisdiction*. This would afford creditors larger and easier means of proving the point of jurisdiction, which would probably be frequently raised by reason of the limitations imposed on it by the draft Bill.

As regards the provisions of the Bill, it is not easy to foresee how details, for the most part adapted to English modes of business, would work in practice in India. My remarks, therefore, will be directed and confined to what appear to me to be omissions in the Bill rather than to criticising the propriety or efficiency of the proposed procedure.

Section 8 (1).—If it is intended, as I think it must be, to give the Court power to release the debtor from jail if he should be there when the receiving order is made, provision for that should be made here by empowering the Court to order the release of the debtor wheresoever he may be confined. The power to release from jail, even if the jail be without the jurisdiction of the Court, is necessary in view of the different grounds which confer insolvency jurisdiction.

(2)—Under Act XXVIII of 1866, the power of sale is only conferred in respect of mortgages to which English law is applicable, and unless this provision is limited to the exercise of such power, mortgagees would be entitled to realize their securities by suit to the detriment of the interests of the unsecured creditors, which the expenses of the suit would occasion. This remark should be read in connexion with another, which I shall presently make in reference to the rights of mortgagees (*infra* 2nd Schedule 12c).

Section 19 (4).—Provision similar to that previously suggested should be made here also for the release of the debtor from jail if not released at the time of making the receiving order.

Section 26 (1).—The right to summon others than the debtor should be limited, as in the Civil Procedure Code, with reference to the means of communication between their place of residence and the court-house.

(2) I would add after the word "sum" the words "for his travelling expenses and subsistence."

Section 45.—It is, I think, desirable that the power of the Courts to seize the property of a bankrupt should extend to any part of Her Majesty's dominions, suitable provision being made for the procuration of the necessary authority from the Court having jurisdiction where the property is situate.

Sections 82 and 83.—As the Bill was drafted before the amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, by the Act of 1885, whereby the insolvent jurisdiction before exercised by the Recorder of Rangoon in Moulmein has been vested in the Judge of Moulmein, these sections should be altered so as to give the Court at Moulmein jurisdiction in bankruptcy by the direct operation of the proposed Act.

Part VII.—The usefulness of this chapter would be extended by providing that the Official Receiver shall not be required to pay the court-fees prescribed for proceedings in Court for the recovery of debts, but that the amount due for such fees shall be a first charge on any decree that may be obtained by him, or that it shall be payable out of the general funds of the estate. The difficulty also of investigating small claims of insolvents must, I should think, act prohibitively against the institution of suits for the recovery of such claims. If such suits were allowed to be brought on the statements made by insolvents in their schedules, greater responsibility would attach to such statements, and the burden of the suit would be rightly thrown on the person who, but for the intervention of the Receiver, would be the party to sue. The Official Receiver of course would be bound to satisfy himself as to the legality of the claim as disclosed by the facts stated in the schedule, but every other facility should be given him to realize the property of the debtor in the way I have indicated. No. 25 of the rules of the Calcutta High Court, framed under the present Insolvency Act, provides that the Official Assignee may sue without payment of *office fees* if he have no funds, but this does not include stamp-duty, to which my remarks are intended to apply.

Second Schedule 12 (c).—To meet the case of mortgages whose securities exceed in value the amount of the debt, corresponding rights should, I think, be to the trustee to force a sale of mortgaged property at a reserved price equal to the amount due on the mortgage, as the trustee may not always be in a position to redeem.

The trustee should also have the right to sell the equity of redemption in mortgaged property if the mortgagee does not seek to foreclose his mortgage within some specified time.

From R. S. T. MacEwen, Esq., Officiating Recorder of Rangoon, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(No. 164—51, dated the 20th August, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 100—26-L, dated 6th July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend the Law of Insolvency and Bankruptcy in India, and asking for an expression of opinion on the provisions of the Bill.

2. The Bill itself is a large measure and deals with a somewhat difficult and complex subject. It is drawn on the lines of the recent English Bankruptcy Statute, and would require much more time than I have at present at my disposal to examine its provisions in detail and consider their probable effect in the event of its becoming law. But I may say that a new Act dealing with insolvency and bankruptcy in India has long been felt to be a necessity, and I think the general feeling has been, both amongst lawyers and commercial men, that any measure of the kind which is undertaken should be as clear, simple, and effective as possible. Whether this Bill fully answers these requirements it is difficult to say without a much more minute examination of its provisions than I am now able to give to it.

3. Part I (sections 3—29) of the Bill deals with the procedure to be followed from an act of bankruptcy to discharge, and in cases of large bankruptcies, where the bankrupts are traders and the property for distribution is considerable, the provisions are no doubt to the advantage of creditors, but they are more cumbersome than under the present system, and will lead to greater expense in the administration of bankrupt estates. They will add considerably to the work of the Courts and of the Official Assignee (called Official Receiver in the Bill), and appear to contemplate (in large cases at least) the appointment of a trustee, other than the Official Receiver, in each bankruptcy. The appointment of such a trustee, except in large and intricate cases, seems unnecessary and undesirable. If generally adopted, the effect would be to take all bankruptcies likely to render reasonable remuneration to the trustee out of the hands of the Official Receiver and Trustee and to leave him with only such cases as would yield little or no returns; and as he is not a salaried officer, but dependent wholly upon commission for his own labour and the cost of his establishment, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure the services of competent persons as Official Receivers. If the commission to come to the Official Receiver is likely to be inadequate, the Government will have to pay a high salary to the Official Receiver and the cost of his establishment. For the duties imposed by the Bill on the Official Receiver are considerable and important, and must be performed by a professional lawyer. At present the Official Assignee and his establishment cost the Government nothing. No doubt section 20 leaves it in the discretion of the Court to appoint an independent trustee, but the appointment might be applied for by the creditors: the Official Receiver would probably object. At all events there would be a conflict of interests, and it might be difficult to refuse an application by the body or a majority of the creditors. Such applications would never be made in non-paying bankruptcies, and the practical effect might be to leave these and no others in the hands of the Official Receiver. It seems to be considered that there would be difficulty in finding non-official persons qualified and willing to act in such cases. I do not think this is so much to be apprehended, as the competition there would be for paying trusteeships. There are always a considerable number of persons ready to offer for any business that may be expected to pay, and sub-section (2) of section 64 contemplates the appointment of solicitors. It appears to me, therefore, that unless some restrictions are placed upon the appointment of non-official trustees, there is likely to be a good deal of competition for the business, and if appointments were freely made, it would be with the result just indicated. On the whole, I think the business is likely to be better performed in the hands of a responsible professional Official Receiver, and, in addition to the discretion imposed upon the Court in the matter, I think no appointment of a non-official trustee should be made except upon a resolution of three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, and that section 20, sub-section (2), should be altered to this effect.

4. The Bill (section 63) provides for the remuneration of non-official trustees, but it does not appear how the Official Receiver is to be paid. Of course if it is intended that he shall be a salaried officer and receive no commissions, then these observations will be inapplicable. But if he is to be on the footing of the present Official Assignee, they appear deserving of consideration; and if he is to be a salaried officer, it may be well to enquire from what source his salary and establishment are to be met. The only court-fee chargeable in insolvency cases is the ordinary petition fee of eight annas, and the fees for serving notices go to the messenger and not to the credit of Government.

5. The provisions of Part I are, it seems to me, unnecessarily complex for the large number of small bankruptcies which occupy so much of the time of the Courts at present. It is true Part VII provides a summary procedure for some, but not for all of these cases. It is only in cases where the property to be administered does

not exceed Rs. 3,000 that this part applies. I annex a statement showing the number of insolvencies in this Court during the past three years, with the scheduled liabilities, assets, and actual recoveries. In 1882 there were 20 insolvencies, aggregating Rs. 4,54,401 of liabilities, and scheduled assets amounting to Rs. 2,12,526, while the total recoveries amounted to Rs. 23,487, and of this sum Rs. 20,163 was secured, the sum which the Official Assignee recovered for distribution amongst creditors being only Rs. 3,324.

In 1883, out of 22 insolvencies with total liabilities of Rs. 14,17,824 and scheduled assets of Rs. 6,32,792, Rs. 82,823 was all that was recovered. Of this sum, Rs. 60,080 was secured, and the balance, Rs. 22,743, the Official Assignee called in.

In 1884 the total liabilities in 49 insolvencies was Rs. 10,03,035. The assets as per schedule amounted to Rs. 7,82,933, the recoveries to Rs. 56,446, of which Rs. 39,782 was secured and the Official Assignee recovered Rs. 16,664.

It is not quite clear what "property of the debtor" in section 103 is intended to cover. If it means scheduled assets, then Chapter VII would apply to about one-half of the business in this Court. Of the 91 insolvencies shown in the statement it would apply to 47. Having regard, however, to the results in the remaining 44 cases, it appears to me that the limit might very well be raised to Rs. 5,000, and I think it might with safety and advantage be raised to Rs. 10,000. In three only out of the 91 cases has property of the value of Rs. 10,000 and upwards been administered, and in seven cases has property between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 been recovered. In the remaining 81 cases the property actually administered was less than Rs. 5,000. In 53 cases absolutely nothing was recovered. The provisions of section 14 relating to meetings of creditors would be inapplicable to the whole of these 81 cases.

In 9 out of 10 of these cases the insolvents only come into Court for the purpose of obtaining a protection order. They are either in jail in execution of a Civil Court decree or are threatened with arrest; they have little or no property—in many cases absolutely none. They are nearly all petty traders or impecunious clerks and other persons; the number of their creditors and the individual debts are small; there is seldom much, if any, opposition, and the whole business in these cases is of a simple and rudimentary character. To apply the provisions and machinery of this Bill, to any great extent, to these cases would, in my opinion, be a mistake. The cost, trouble, and delay would far exceed the benefit to be derived. The estates would not bear the cost, which would therefore fall upon the Government.

6. I have very little doubt, although I have not the means of testing my opinion by returns, that in the Presidency towns the results will be found to be much the same as here. I think that if there was no imprisonment for debt there would be very little insolvency business in India; at all events it would be confined to *bond fide* trading bankruptcies. It seems to me that, no matter how stringent a bankruptcy law may be made, it will be taken advantage of so long as imprisonment for debt continues, and the Courts will be resorted to by a class of debtors who ought not to be able to get rid of their debts by means of an Act of this kind.

The true remedy is abolition of imprisonment for debt. It would curtail credit, and be immensely to the advantage of the public and the administration of justice. It would practically abolish small bankruptcies, save much legislation, the time of the Courts, and the expenditure of public money. I understand the question has lately been considered and it has been decided to retain imprisonment for debt. I think, however, it is well worthy of further consideration in connection with the subject of insolvency and this Bill.

7. Section 103 (b) provides that the committee of inspection may be dispensed with in small bankruptcies, and (c) allows for other modifications by rules. But this is an inconvenient arrangement, and the power to make rules which absolutely annul the direct provisions of an Act is often questioned. I think where modifications are considered necessary they ought to be made in the Act itself in this part. I am of opinion that all the provisions relating to meetings of creditors should be dispensed with in small bankruptcies, and that this modification should precede or follow clause (b).

8. I am also of opinion that in Courts where the Bankruptcy Act is in operation, Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should not apply. The double jurisdiction and procedure lead to confusion, doubts, and uncertainty; persons will not know which procedure to come under, and objections and difficulties will be raised. As it is, Chapter XX has been very little used in the Courts now exercising insolvent jurisdiction. There is not a single instance of it in this Court, and until the High Court of Calcutta lately held that it had concurrent jurisdiction under the Civil Procedure Code, the power was doubted. At all events it had not been freely exercised. I am of opinion, therefore, that one of two courses ought to be followed with regard to this part of the subject—

- (1) Additional provisions ought to be added to Chapter XX to provide more fully for small bankruptcies, and they should be omitted from this Act altogether; or
- (2) Part VII ought to deal with them entirely and be the only law in the Courts to which the Act would apply, and Chapter XX of the Code should be restricted to Courts in which the Act did not apply.

I think the second is the preferable course, and that their proper place is in this Act; but the procedure should, as nearly as possible, be that of the Code.

9. This Court has not at present the machinery necessary to carry out the provisions of the Bill, and even if a Chief Court should be constituted for British Burma, it will require some addition to its establishment to work the Act properly if all bankruptcies, where the property likely to be realized exceeds Rs. 8,000, were to be made subject to the full provisions of the Act. The principal Civil Courts at Moulmein and Akyab have lately been invested with insolvency jurisdiction, and certainly they have not, and are not, likely to obtain the establishments necessary for the purpose. The jurisdiction might no doubt revert to the Recorder or be vested in a Chief Court, but I think it would be a very great hardship to persons resident in these places to compel them to come to Rangoon in all cases of small bankruptcies. The principal Civil Courts in these places are quite competent to deal with small insolvencies, and with a simple procedure they would not require extra establishments. I think, therefore, that this is a matter of considerable importance so far as the seaport towns of this province are concerned.

10. Section 88 confers certain powers on the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts. I see no objection to this provision. It will relieve the High Courts of a great deal of purely formal work and of a number of petty *unopposed* bankruptcies, and I presume the rules contemplated by sub-section (1) would fix a *pecuniary* limit beyond which these Courts could not receive or hear bankruptcy petitions. In the draft Bill to constitute a Chief Court for British Burma power has been taken to extend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act to Rangoon. Similar power might be taken to extend, at any time, the provisions of section 88 to the Small Cause Court of Rangoon, although I could not at present recommend that the powers given by the Bill should be exercised by the Rangoon Small Cause Court. But if that Court is reconstituted under the Presidency Act, and the necessary establishments are allowed, there is no reason why it should not exercise the same powers as the Presidency Courts.

11. I entirely approve of the penal sections of the Bill. I think they are most necessary and will meet most of the cases which arise in practice.

** Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1882.*

Number of Insolvencies.	Liabilities in rupees.	ASSETS AS PER SCHEDULE.				ACTUAL RECOVERIES.				Remarks.
		Debt due to the estate in rupees.	Value of property unsecured in rupees.	Value of property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	From debtors in rupees.	Property unsecured in rupees.	Property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Registry of bankruptcy in Scotland.
2	9,305	300	...	...	300	...	920	...	920	The insolvent compromised with his creditors out of Court at four annas in the rupee.
3	13,310	13,527	...	...	13,527	140	...	...	140	
4	5,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	21,167	1,006	...	8,000	9,006	114	...	1,700	1,874	
6	2,860	2,900	...	...	2,900	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	...	673	No schedule filed; insolvent settled with creditors out of Court and paid in Rs. 12,598, to be divided amongst creditors at four annas in the rupee.
8	11,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,050	8,050	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
10	21,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	2,35,847	...	478	1,24,600	1,24,078	...	475	...	475	Rupees 1,217 was also realized from rents of houses. This insolvent compromised with his creditors out of Court for eight annas in the rupee.
12	Cannot be ascertained as case is transferred to A. Lyab.	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	
13	2,095	4,547	1,700	...	6,237	65	658	5,571	6,291	
14	61,353	3,543	80	750	4,373	28	...	1,553	1,578	
15	5,071	10,500	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...
16	13,900	1,450	...	4,870	6,320	50	...	3,220	3,288	
17	9,227	500	...	30,100	30,500	...	118	...	118	
18	29,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	5,438	1,755	...	1,800	3,555	...	25	...	25	
20	3,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,54,101	30,742	2,254	1,71,520	2,12,526	435	2,860	20,103	23,497	

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1883.

Number of Insolvencies.	Liabilities in rupees.	ASSETS AS PER SCHEDULE.				ACTUAL RECOVERIES.				Remarks.
		Debt due to the estate in rupees.	Value of property unsecured in rupees.	Value of property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	From debtors in rupees.	Property unsecured in rupees.	Property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	
1	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1,04,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
4	61,550	784	7,381	...	8,165	...	5,358	...	5,358	This was for final discharge.
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6,402	3,340	...	...	3,340	...	...	...	...
7	5,300	...	...	8,000	8,000	...	...	...	...
8	6,055	3,100	...	...	8,100	...	...	...	...
9	13,600	10,500	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...
10	2,005	...	233	...	233	...	33	...	33	
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This was for final discharge.
12	58,258	7,203	...	875	7,087	...	...	...	...
13	4,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	2,900	575	...	...	575	...	...	...	...
15	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	8,900	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	422	422	
17	4,733	403	...	150	553	...	...	...	...
18	3,17,841	41,000	...	3,08,110	3,40,110	...	539	...	539	
19	6,863	4,085	...	...	4,085	...	...	...	...
20	8,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,325	8,325	
21	8,00,407	23,302	5,430	2,09,550	2,38,332	2,104	14,000	51,393	69,156	
22	2,500	1,554	...	...	1,554	112	...	...	112	
	14,17,824	98,284	13,034	5,21,491	6,32,792	2,300	20,437	60,080	82,823	

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1884.

Number of insolvencies.	Liabilities in rupees.	ASSETS AS PER SCHEDULE.				ACTUAL RECOVERIES.				Remarks.
		Debt due to the estate in rupees.	Value of property unsecured in rupees.	Value of property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	From debtors in rupees.	Property unsecured in rupees.	Property secured in rupees.	Total in rupees.	
1	2,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4,718	284	...	...	284	...	...	...	...
3	3,807	160	...	...	160	...	...	...	...
4	5,042	788	...	...	788	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This case is for final discharge.
6	3,305	...	127	...	127	...	43	...	43	
7	2,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2,550	306	...	...	306	...	...	...	...
9	2,588	170	...	...	170	...	...	...	...
10	2,635	...	300	...	300	...	108	...	108	
11	9,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
13	2,050	2,024	...	...	2,024	...	...	...	...
14	7,157	7,755	150	...	7,905	13	661	...	674	
15	28,060	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	525	
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
17	55,209	...	...	...	...	...	5,157	17,800	22,957	
18	9,970	3,016	995	...	4,011	...	628	...	628	
19	7,947	8,045	112	...	8,707	...	...	...	...
20	8,206	785	183	...	968	...	420	...	420	
21	13,410	3,620	9,200	...	12,830	1,719	3,839	...	5,568	
22	20,003	2,057	...	7,300	10,257	...	...	5,032	5,032	
23	73,703	71,002	1,318	...	73,280	...	81	...	81	
24	57,047	67,389	2,573	...	69,962	...	1,313	...	1,313	The insolvents in these cases compromised with their creditors out of Court at eight annas in the rupee.
25	1,66,436	41,426	4,274	2,10,000	2,55,700	...	...	...	...
26	55,830	50,957	3,638	...	53,745	...	...	...	...
27	1,54,000	15,000	1,090	1,40,000	1,56,090	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This case is for final discharge.
29	11,005	...	...	...	...	...	620	...	620	
30	7,783	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
31	10,070	5,304	141	6,778	12,220	...	510	1,500	2,010	
32	6,510	3,361	419	250	4,040	...	221	...	221	
33	9,400	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...
34	27,021	520	...	...	520	...	...	...	...
35	8,175	200	7,207	13,000	20,407	...	...	...	...
36	32,393	8,900	772	15,500	25,172	254	200	13,300	13,753	
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No schedule filed.
38	Cannot be ascertained; case transferred to Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74	
39	10,510	4,230	...	...	4,230	...	...	...	...
40	Cannot be ascertained; case transferred to Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	3,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	3,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	6,100	...	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	525	525	
44	14,109	10,022	...	...	10,022	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This case is for final discharge.
46	6,491	5,747	180	...	5,933	...	...	...	...
47	51,068	24,421	...	11,570	35,921	...	...	885	885	
48	Cannot be ascertained; case transferred to Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	134	
49	32,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	19,03,000	3,42,800	33,710	4,00,320	7,83,930	2,018	14,048	39,783	50,440	

From J. STUART, Esq., Secretary, Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(dated the 5th December, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 101—20-L., dated the 6th July, 1885, asking the opinion of this Chamber on the draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in British India.

In reply I am directed to inform you that, as this was a matter involving legal knowledge for a complete understanding of the proposed alterations, the members of the Chamber did not feel themselves qualified to express an opinion. They, therefore, referred the matter to their legal adviser, and I am directed to forward to you his remarks on the proposed amendments.

I have further to apologise for the long delay in submitting an opinion on this matter, a delay which was occasioned by the references which Mr. Gillbanks, the Chamber's adviser, had to make as to the course of legislation in England on the same subject.

Note by Mr. J. C. GILLBANKS, Barrister-at-Law, Rangoon,—(dated the 5th December, 1885).

FROM the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the proposed draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy it would appear that in 1870 a proposal of Sir James Stephen's to introduce virtually the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869 was by general opinion negatived as being too complicated for the mofussil and because the principle of voluntary management by creditors was considered unsuited to India. We think that for the same reasons the present proposed Bill is unsuited for the mofussil in Burma. A proposal in 1881 to amend the existing insolvency law was rejected on the ground that the law required recasting rather than amendment. We fully agree with this opinion, and we believe that nothing short of re-casting the law would be satisfactory. The present law does not seem to us to be cumbrous, though it certainly is defective and out of date.

The proposed Bill adopts the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883; thus we pass at once from legislation in 1848 (our present Insolvent Act is dated 9th June 1848) to an Act of 1883, a gap 35 years in legislation. We consider that it is eminently desirable to assimilate the law in force in India in insolvency to that in force in England and thus to afford our Courts the advantage of English decisions.

In the face of the opinions elicited by previous proposals we are not prepared to recommend at present that the proposed Bill should extend beyond the limits of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein as far as Burma is concerned, but we think it desirable that a proviso should be inserted giving power to the local Government to extend the Act to other places in this province when it shall be deemed desirable or necessary. Further, we consider it advisable that the jurisdiction in bankruptcy shall be vested in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon (or such Court as may be constituted in its place), except as to Moulmein, where there is already a Judge, in whose Court the jurisdiction might be vested with a right of appeal. Provisions on this point must, however, await the passing of the new Burma Courts Act.

Some of the most important provisions of the Bill are those which apply to a composition in satisfaction of the debts due from the bankrupt, or for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs. These provisions remove some of the gravest defects of the existing Indian insolvency law, and they show the enormous gap in our legislative enactments, for the principle of deeds of arrangement, by which the property of an insolvent trader was made available for the common benefit of his creditors without his being adjudicated a bankrupt, was introduced in England as far back as 1825. Now, without any preparatory legislation it is proposed at once to progress from our legislation of 1848 (which was then more backward than English legislation) to the latest English enactment. We must admit that we are legally advised that it appears somewhat doubtful, whether as the proposed Bill is shorn of whatever advantages were expected from the control of the Board of Trade, it is desirable to follow so closely the English Act of 1883.

It may be broadly stated that the chief defects of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869 were in the provisions for liquidation of the debtor's affairs by arrangement and composition. These defects, it has been alleged, arose mostly from the improper use of proxies and the supineness of creditors, which led to the adoption of inadequate compositions through the influence of the debtors' friends and from the want of control over trustees in bankruptcy in case of liquidation by arrangement, the trustees being exempted from the control of the Court.

We presume that the principle of liquidation by arrangement under the voluntary management of creditors is no longer (as in 1870) considered unsuitable to India. From our experience in Rangoon and Burma we do not think the principle unsuited for this province. We may add that many instances of a desire to carry out such arrangements have come within our experience. Sometimes they have been frustrated because there was no method of making them compulsory, and no control could be exercised by the Insolvent Court. A similar want has been felt when a petition has been withdrawn upon arrangement with creditors.

In so far as a provisional order is only made for the protection of the bankrupt's estate when necessary in the first instance, and the creditors are to have a voice in deciding whether the debtor shall be adjudicated a bankrupt or his affairs be liquidated by composition or arrangement, we approve of the principle of the proposed Bill. If it appears that the approval of the Court, which is necessary, was obtained by fraud, or if it appears that in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or the debtor, the composition or scheme may be annulled without prejudice to anything done under it. This is a departure which we approve thoroughly; but at the same time we feel some doubt as to whether the proposed Bill is adapted in details to Indian circumstances. It is extremely stringent in many of its provisions, and we think complicated. We should prefer an Act embodying the main principles and features (with the exception of the important changes just noticed, which should be engrafted) of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869, which was not found to work badly, and could have been amended without much difficulty, rather than a close copy of an enactment, which has not been in force for two years, and of the working of which doubts have already been expressed.

We are hardly prepared at present to recommend the abolition of imprisonment for debt or the introduction of more of the provisions of the Debtors Act, 1869, than the proposed Bill contains.

The duties to be discharged under the English Act by the Board of Trade can, we conceive, only be undertaken by the Courts through properly appointed officers. The appointment of such an officer is much needed in Burma.

We can see no object in preserving any distinction between traders and non-traders.

The limitation of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the departure from the corresponding provisions of the English Act, are adapted to this province, and we think that domicile should be rejected as a ground of jurisdiction.

With regard to bankruptcy being a disqualification for certain officers. We consider that a provision for the removal of the disqualification on a bankruptcy being annulled might be provided for.

In sections 39 and 40 of the proposed Bill the provisions of section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code as to the time at which an attaching creditor's title becomes complete as against rival decree-holders will be that at which it becomes complete as against the trustee in bankruptcy. This seems to be a sufficient provision, and one which it is desirable to insert, for although it is in consonance with a decision in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon there are decisions which conflict with that law.

At present it would not be desirable to overburden the Small Cause Court by jurisdiction in bankruptcy in petty cases transferred. But a provision for the delegation of such powers might be inserted, to be exercised when desirable, as it appears to have worked well in Madras.

The following are instances of the stringency of the proposed Bill:—

Section 3, (1) (c).—"If execution issued against him has been levied by sale of his property in any civil proceeding in British India."

If this is intended to include a foreclosure of a mortgage or order of sale in a suit on a mortgage, it is, we consider, too stringent; such a provision as that contained in the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, would be sufficient.

"That execution issued against the debtor on any legal process for the purpose of obtaining payment of not less than Rs. 500 has been levied by seizure and sale of his goods."

Section 15 (2).—The time for filing a statement of, and in relation to, his affairs by the debtor is extremely short; it is true that the Court may, for special reasons, extend it. By the present Act a debtor is allowed such time as the Court may deem reasonable.

Section 27, relating to the discharge of the bankrupt, especially 3 (a), which requires him to keep such accounts as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position for three years preceding his bankruptcy. For the present the analogous provisions of section 48 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 would suffice for Burma, which are shortly as follows:—(1) assent of creditors to closing of bankruptcy by special resolution; (2) that he has paid eight annas in the rupee, unless prevented by trustee's conduct or circumstances, for which the bankrupt is not justly responsible, and that they desire his discharge, unless he has made default in giving up property required to be given up by the Act, or that he is being prosecuted under the Debtors Act, 1869. This might be coupled with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, as to the status of an undischarged bankrupt (section 54).

Section 28, is stringent enough as to those debtors who are likely to make settlements on their wives, but it does not touch the case of immoveable property which is bought by a debtor and conveyed to his wife or child. Such transactions are, unfortunately, not uncommon, and some provisions might be inserted as to them. Partially provided for in section 41.

Section 34, restricted to Rs. 500. Under the present Act, no restriction as to amount. The rate of interest, 4 per cent., is very low; the usual Court rate allowed is 6 per cent., 9 per cent. being an average rate of interest.

Section 38.—Property not divisible among creditors, only Rs. 200. At present Rs. 300. In the present state of exchange this is much below the value allowed by the English Act, 1883, nearly £20 (111) of this section is less stringent than section 23 of the present Insolvent Act on the words "in his trade or business" are inserted. Having regard to the abolition of the distinction between traders and non-traders, it would seem hardly desirable to insert these words, but rather to continue the former provisions of the reputed ownership clause.

Considering the heavy stamp duties exacted in India, and that certain conveyances, letters-of-attorney, &c., are by section 75 of the present Insolvent Act exempt from stamp duty, we hope that a section similar thereto, or to section 144 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, may be inserted in the new Act.

The provision that a creditor may convey his dissent to a composition or scheme by a letter in a prescribed form attested by a witness, section 17 (2) does not appear adapted to this country; a more formal attestation is necessary.

In section 59 it will be necessary to insert such provisions as would include a senior Judge of a Court not being a High Court; but this will depend on the new Burma Courts Act as far as this province is concerned.

We consider that it is unnecessary at present to introduce the most stringent provisions of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, as they are, we think, not adapted to the circumstances of this province. And for the present, and until the English Act of 1883 has been longer in operation, and its advantages practically demonstrated, we would suggest that the main principles of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869 should be adopted with the requisite amendments, already mentioned, and with the adoption of the principle that the creditors are to have a voice in deciding whether the debtor shall be adjudicated a bankrupt or his affairs shall be liquidated by composition or arrangement. We hold that less complication and greater simplicity is necessary both to adapt the Act to Indian circumstances and to render it possible for our Courts and their officers to work an Act which will be such an enormous stride in legislation. Finally, we are glad that there has been a return to the older and more usual nomenclature, and that the terms 'bankrupt' and 'bankruptcy' will replace 'insolvent' and 'insolvency.'

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 269—3L., dated 15th January, 1886).

WITH reference to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 352—26 L., dated the 15th ultimo, I am directed to submit a copy of a note by the Judicial Commissioner on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

Note by Judicial Commissioner, British Burma.

I HAVE compared the Bill with the English Statute, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52. With very few alterations the Bill reproduces the Statute. To criticize the Bill is in effect to discuss the Statute, which became law in England after very full consideration, and which is the outcome of the experience of some twenty years of the working of the Statute which it displaces. That Statute came into force just two years ago. I have no experience of its working and I can find very few cases bearing upon it.

It is desirable that the bankruptcy law of the Presidency-towns should as closely resemble that in force in England as local conditions will allow. I approve of the proposal to restrict the operation of the Bill to selected areas in which business is usually conducted on Western usages. As far as my own experience goes the greater part of the provisions of the Bill are unsuited to the small bankruptcies which usually come before the Courts of the interior, and those Courts have no agency for working the Bill.

From E. STACK, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 1047, dated 7th June, 1885).

IN reply to your letter No. 1045, dated the 17th June, 1885, I am directed to say that the Chief Commissioner thinks it unnecessary to offer any remarks on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, as the proposed Act is not likely to be wanted in this Province.

From A. MARTINDALE, Esq., Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 610—70, dated 3rd July, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1046, dated the 17th of June, 1885, forwarding for an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion, a draft Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

2. In reply, I am to say that, so far as the Officiating Chief Commissioner is able to judge, the Bill seems suited to the circumstances of the places to which it is proposed to apply it in the event of its becoming law.

From LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR E. R. C. BRADFORD, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 807, dated 29th July, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1047, dated the 17th of May, 1885, forwarding copies of the papers noted on the margin, and in reply to state that I have no observations to offer on the provisions of the draft Bill.

From J. R. FITZGERALD, Esq., Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 570G., dated 7th December, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1048, dated the 17th June, forwarding, for the opinion of the Resident at Hyderabad, a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. In reply, I am to inform you that, as the operation of the Bill is by paragraph 11 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons expressly and closely limited to certain seaport towns and commercial centres, of which none exist in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mr. Cordery has no observations to offer in the matter.

From R. BELCHAMBERS, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 107, dated 13th February, 1886).

I SEND herewith copy of a letter from the Official Assignee and the original note received therewith.

From J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Official Assignee, Calcutta, to Registrar, High Court, Calcutta,—(No. 76, dated 13th February, 1886).

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a note on the Draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Note.

THE draft Bankruptcy Bill is, in my opinion, calculated to effect a great improvement on the existing law but I think that it follows the lines of the English Statute too closely, and requires certain alterations and modifications to adapt it to the requirements of this country. In the following note I have attempted to indicate section by section the amendments which seem to me to be most necessary or desirable.

Section 3 (1) (d).—I would add the words "or closes his place of business". A considerable number of the persons who pass through the Insolvent Court are Marwarrees, who reside in Native States and carry on business in the Presidency-towns by their *gunashtas*. Some such words as I have suggested would seem to be required to meet their cases.

I think the following clause, or one to the same effect, might be added with advantage:—"or suffers himself to be arrested or taken in execution for a debt not due, or submits collusively or fraudulently to an adverse decree, or procures himself, or his property, movable or immovable, to be attached or taken in execution."

Section 3 (1) (e) and (g).—These clauses are very sweeping; I think they should be modified.

Section 7.—I think the question is worthy of consideration whether up-country debtors, Native or European, should not be allowed to seek relief in the Bankruptcy Courts. The provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code apply only to judgment-debtors; they are very defective in many respects, and residents in the Mufassal have practically no really effective insolvency law.

Section 9 (2).—The power given to the Bankruptcy Court to stay suits, executions and other proceedings against the debtor in any Court should prove highly useful. When a debtor having property in the Mufassal files a petition of insolvency, his up-country creditors at once proceed to sue him in the local Courts and to attach his property, and, as the staying of such proceedings is, under the present law, a matter of some difficulty, the trouble, cost and delay of winding up his estate are greatly increased.

Section 11.—The Official Receiver should be empowered to appoint a special manager, with or without an application by the creditors, whenever he considers such functionary necessary. He should also be empowered to appoint the debtor to be special manager if he considers such appointment expedient, and without having imposed upon him the necessity of first procuring the sanction of the Court. It should further be provided that in the event of a private trustee not being appointed the special manager should be continued so long as the Official Receiver deems his services necessary.

The Official Receiver, who makes the appointment, might also be allowed to settle what security should be given by the special manager, and what remuneration, within certain limits proscribed by rule, he should be allowed. For reasons of economy, as well as of expedition, it is desirable to dispense, as far as may be, with frequent applications to the Court.

Section 14.—The provisions as to meetings of creditors do not seem to me to be suited for India. I believe that, in nine cases out of ten, creditors will not take the trouble to attend, or, at any rate, that only two or three of them will do so. In my opinion it would be well to omit all the provisions and rules as to meetings; or the proceeding by meetings might be made the exception instead of the rule, power being given to the Court to direct that, in any particular bankruptcy, meetings should be held. When no such direction is given the holding of meetings should not be compulsory but should be left to the discretion of the Official Receiver or Trustee. It might also be provided that a meeting should be called on a requisition signed by a certain number of creditors.

Section 15 (2).—Provision should be made for the preparation of the statement of affairs in the event of the debtor absconding or neglecting to prepare it. The present practice seems a convenient one and might be adopted. The Court, on the application of the Official Assignee or a creditor, directs the Chief Clerk to issue advertisements calling upon creditors to bring in statements of their claims supported by affidavit before a fixed date, and the Chief Clerk prepares a schedule from such statements.

The proviso to section 62 (2) authorizes the Official Receiver to employ some persons to assist "in the preparation of a statement of affairs" when the debtor himself cannot prepare it, but that does not go far enough, and will not be found sufficient in the not uncommon cases of residents up-country who hide in their native villages and put the Court at defiance.

Section 16 (9).—The declaration that the debtor's examination is concluded should not prevent his being brought up for further examination in the event of fresh facts transpiring which render such further examination desirable.

Section 17.—If, as I have suggested above, the provisions regarding meetings are omitted or not made compulsory in all cases, this section must be altered. The best plan would seem to be to enact that when a debtor makes a proposal for composition such proposal shall be submitted, in the first instance, to the Official Receiver who, if he considers it reasonable, shall either call a meeting of, or submit the proposal by circular to, the credi-

tors. If the creditors, or a sufficient majority of them accept the proposal, it should then be submitted to the Court for sanction.

Section 20.—The power to appoint some person other than the Official Receiver to be trustee of the bankrupt's property is similar to that which the Court now possesses, under section 17 of the present Act, to order the election of a special assignee. I have not known a single instance in which that power has been used; and I believe the instances are very rare. In this country there will always be some difficulty in finding a fit and proper person who has the leisure and inclination to accept a very troublesome and responsible office. Again, it is a fact that native creditors are generally suspicious of one another, and prefer a responsible public officer to one of their own body. Nor is it likely that the creditors will often agree as to the person to be appointed, and the making of a selection by the Court will almost always involve delay, and possibly a tedious and contentious enquiry, attended with some considerable expense. The frequent changes among the European population would involve constant changes in the office of trustee of European bankruptcies and the cost and delay of repeated applications to the Court for appointment of a new trustee in place of a former one who has died or gone home. Management by a public officer has the further advantage of being cheaper than management by a private trustee. The former would not find himself under the constant necessity of consulting a solicitor, while, as a responsible permanent officer of the Court, he might be safely entrusted with a wide discretion and be allowed to take steps for which a private trustee would require the previous sanction of the Court. I have already adverted to the advisability of avoiding frequent applications to the Court. The little use that has been made of the existing power to appoint a special assignee seems to show clearly that administration of insolvent estates by official agency is better adapted to the circumstances of this country than their administration by private agency. I believe that if this section is passed in its present form it will be rarely, if ever, used, and I think, therefore, that it would be well to omit altogether the power to appoint a private trustee, and to entrust the administration of all bankrupt estates to a public officer.

If, however, it is thought expedient to retain that power, then I am clearly of opinion that the person appointed private trustee should always be one of the creditors of the bankrupt; otherwise there will be some danger that the provisions, if used at all, may give rise to a class of professional trustees, and that, when an estate which is likely to be lucrative is brought into Court, we may see several such persons canvassing for the trusteeship and trying to outbid one another.

Section 20 (6).—If it is thought expedient to retain the provisions as to appointment of private trustees in certain cases, then I would suggest that a trustee once appointed and approved by the Court should be removable from his office only by order of the Court on cause shown. It seems to me that this sub-section will increase the difficulty of getting proper persons to accept the office, inasmuch as it makes their tenure of office dependent upon the will of the creditors. The trustee should hold office, during good behaviour and not at the will of the creditors.

Section 21.—I think the power to appoint a committee of inspection will be as little used as the power to appoint a trustee, and that, whenever it is used, the committee will serve no useful purpose but will be a hindrance to the proper discharge of his duties by the trustee. I would, therefore, entirely omit this section. In the event of a private trustee being appointed the functions which the Bill gives to the committee of inspection might be exercised by the Official Receiver, while in cases when that officer is acting as trustee no controlling or inspecting authority other than the Court would seem to be necessary.

Section 22.—See my note on section 17, *ante*.

Section 23.—This and the three following sections should prove most useful. One of the great defects of the present Act is that it is comparatively easy for the insolvent to keep the Court and the Official Assignee at arms' length.

Section 26 (1).—I would add "or of any creditor who has proved his debt" after the word "trustee."

Section 26 (4) and (5).—Instead of the words "If any person on examination before the Court admits" I would say "If it shall appear to the Court on such examination that any person is indebted," &c. I would further suggest that the Court should be empowered to order the person examined, or any other person, to deliver any money or property which the examination showed him to have received from the debtor under such circumstances as to render it a fraudulent preference, also any property which the debtor has settled upon him by a settlement which would be void under section 41, and also any property which he appeared to hold *bénéficiaire* for the debtor.

Section 27 (3).—The following might be added to the list of *facts* proof of which shall render a bankrupt liable to have his discharge refused or suspended, namely:—(1) failing to give proper assistance in the realization of his assets; (2) procuring or assisting any person to raise a false claim to property of the bankrupt; or it would perhaps be better to add these to the offences punishable under section 105, in which case it would be unnecessary to repeat them here.

Section 27 (5).—When there are creditors residing out of India longer notice than 14 days should be given.

Section 27 (7).—This ought to be useful. One of the great difficulties of the present Act is that, in the great majority of cases, insolvents after obtaining personal discharge take no further trouble and give no assistance. The only way of punishing them is by refusing their final discharge, but this is practically ineffectual, as about 90 per cent. of the persons who become insolvent never apply for final discharge.

Section 32.—Would it not be well to specify who shall take the account—whether the Court or the trustee?

Section 34 (1) (b) and (c).—The present Act gives six months' wages, which seems reasonable.

Section 36 (2).—The present Act gives Rs. 300 as the limit of value of excepted articles. That does not seem excessive, especially in the case of Europeans.

Section 38 (2).—The concluding words of this clause seem to be unnecessary in India.

Section 48 (1).—The time allowed to the trustee to disclaim onerous property is the same as that given by the English Statute; but the circumstances of the two countries are so different that that time would frequently not suffice in India. I think the various periods mentioned should be doubled.

Section 50.—I have already said that I believe a committee of inspection will be rarely appointed, and even when one has been appointed I do not think the trustee should be obliged to ask its permission before he can exercise the powers specified in this section. To obtain that sanction will almost always involve delay, and in many of the matters specified expedition may be of the utmost importance. In cases when a person other than the Official Receiver is acting as trustee I would suggest that he should obtain the permission of the Official Receiver to exercise these powers. When the Official Receiver is acting as trustee he might be safely left to exercise them on his own responsibility and without sanction. See note on section 20.

Section 51 (2) and (3).—In a large number of cases it is quite impossible to declare a dividend within four months after the adjudication, or indeed to specify any time within which it will be possible to declare a first or any subsequent dividend. I would omit these two sub-sections. The words in sub-section (1)—"with all convenient speed"—will suffice to show that the trustee is to avoid all needless delay, and it will always be open to the creditors to bring undue delay to the notice of the Court.

Section 52 (2).—It will not always be possible to declare dividends of joint and separate property together, for instance, in the not uncommon case of a partner whose separate estate is not sufficient to pay any, or more than one, dividend, while the joint estate may suffice for several dividends; or the perhaps still more common case when the separate estate can pay 100 per cent. at once, while the difficulties connected with the winding up of the business render it impossible to declare a dividend on the joint estate for many months.

Section 57 (1) and (2).—For the reasons given in my notes on sections 20 and 50 I would omit the reference to the committee of inspection and would substitute the Official Receiver as the authority to give the requisite permission to a private trustee, while in cases in which the Official Receiver is acting as trustee would allow him to exercise the powers without previous permission.

Sections 59 to 62.—Part IV, which treats of Official Receivers, is one of the most important parts of the Bill, and seems to me to require a good deal of amendment to make it, as it should be, one of the most useful.

In the first place I would observe that the title "Official Receiver" will be likely to cause some confusion. There is already in Calcutta an officer whose official designation is Receiver of the High Court, but who is commonly described as the Official Receiver. Why not retain for the officer to be appointed under the new Act the title of "Official Assignee," with which the Indian public are now familiar?

I would submit that in common justice it should be expressly provided that the persons who, when this measure passes into law, may be Official Assignees of the present Insolvent Courts should be appointed to be the first Official Receivers (or whatever other title may be given to that officer), and that the rights of their respective establishments to employment not less remunerative than they now enjoy, or to compensation, should be expressly preserved. The Bill to amend the Insolvency Law, introduced by Sir J. F. Stephen in 1871, proposed to substitute Comptrollers in Bankruptcy for the Official Assignees and contained an express provision that the existing Official Assignees should be the first Comptroller in their respective Presidencies. Similarly, the English Act of 1883 (sections 94 and 163) saves the rights of all persons holding office under the old Act.

The only reference to the Official Assignee made in the Bill is in section 134 (4), which provides that proceedings pending when the measure comes in to force shall be continued as if the Act had not been passed, and that for the purposes of such proceedings the Official Receiver shall be deemed to have been appointed Official Assignee. This shows that the framers of the measure consider the new office analogous to the old one, and it would certainly save much confusion, so long as any proceedings continue under the old law, that is to say, for at least two or three years after the new law comes into force, if the Official Assignees are retained in office as Official Receivers, and use is made of their experience to bring the new procedure into working order.

In a country like India where fraud is not only more common and more subtle, but where the facilities for its successful prosecution are infinitely greater, than in England, it is in the highest degree essential that the powers of the Official Receiver or Trustee (I continue to use the titles used in the Bill, although I have suggested that the former should be changed and that trustees should be altogether omitted) should be strengthened.

One of the main defects of the existing law, and one of the principal reasons,—perhaps the principal reason,—why it works so unsatisfactorily, is because of the very limited power it gives to the Official Assignee. I admit that these powers are theoretically fairly extensive, but practically they are all but non-existent. He can hardly take a step save at great risk of personal liability. To give only a few examples: an insolvent has no property in Calcutta, but the Official Assignee is informed, perhaps by the insolvent himself, that there is large property in the Mufassal; he takes possession of that property and proceeds to sell it; it almost invariably happens that a number of claimants spring up, who at once file suits against him in the local Courts; the Official Assignee having no assets in hand, is obliged to decide whether to withdraw from possession at once at the risk of being blamed by the Court or the creditors, or to defend the suits at the risk of being made personally liable for costs. Or again, the Official Assignee ascertains that property which is in the possession of a third party is really the property of the insolvent; if, as often happens, he has no assets, he cannot seize that property without exposing himself to the risk of being held personally liable in a suit for damages. I might multiply instances of the difficulties which confront the Official Assignee under the present law, but I will give only one more—one of not uncommon occurrence. A man files his petition with no other object than that of gaining time and avoiding arrest; he brings in little or no assets, and, as soon as he has got his order for *ad interim* protection, he studiously absents himself from the Official Assignee's Office, and begins behind that Officer's back, to settle with his creditors taking the more importunate first. If the operation takes a long time he applies from time to time for an adjournment of the hearing; and when he has thus purchased the acquiescence or silence of all of them he comes before the Court; there is no opposition, and he gets his discharge almost as a matter of course. This is generally the true explanation of a very common occurrence in the Insolvency Court, namely, the sudden and apparently unaccountable collapse of an opposition which had commenced with every appearance of vigour and *bona fides*. It is easy to say that when the Official Assignee has reason to believe that anything of this kind is going on he has only to bring it to the notice of the Court, and to apply for an order which shall force all creditors who have been paid behind his back to disgorge. But this is not so easy in practice as in theory. When there are no assets, or only nominal assets, in the Official Assignee's hands, it is practically impossible, and even when he has assets he cannot do it, as the law now stands, without running the risk of personal liability for costs.

For these reasons I think that the principal ministerial officer in each bankruptcy should be invested with very extensive inquisitorial, and even quasi-judicial, powers. He should be empowered to enter upon the premises of the debtor at all times, and to seize any property which he has reason to believe to be the property of the debtor, even though it be in the actual possession of a third party; he should be allowed to summon before him the debtor or any person whom he believes to be in a position to throw light on the debtor's affairs, and to examine them upon oath; perjury committed on such examinations should be liable to the same punishment as perjury committed in Court, and disobedience to such summons should be treated as a contempt of Court and a ground for refusing discharge; in all suits brought by or against him he should be described by his official title, and no suit should lie against him personally for any act done by him *bona fide* in the performance of his duties; he should be entitled to two or three months' notice prior to the institution of any suit against him, and suits not instituted within twelve months from the date of the cause of action should be barred; he should be allowed to apply to the Court at all times for advice and instructions, and should have power to bring before it any debtor or person whom he suspects to hold property of the debtor. If an estate is being administered by a private trustee, that trustee should have all, or most, of the same powers and privileges. It may perhaps be objected that such powers are too extensive to be conferred upon any person whom the creditors might select as trustee. That may be, and I think is, a strong argument against the whole system of private trusteeship in Indian bankruptcies. But it does not follow that the powers are too extensive to confer upon a responsible public officer, who would doubtless be selected with a view to his special fitness for their exercise, and who, it may be presumed, although the Bill does not expressly say so, would in all cases be a professional lawyer. It might be well to provide expressly that the Official Receiver shall always be a barrister.

Finally, if the provisions as to private trustees are not abandoned, then the Official Receiver should exercise over private trustees the functions which the Bill gives to the committee of inspection; the trustees should be subordinated to his authority and control, and should be required to furnish him with periodical accounts and reports, and to obey his directions in all matters respecting the estates under their charge.

Section 63.—If, as I have already suggested, the idea of allowing private trustees is abandoned, this section will be unnecessary or will require much alteration. Assuming, however, that that idea is retained as part of the Bill, I would remark that the proposed method of remunerating trustees by a commission, calculated partly on the assets realized, and partly on the amount distributed in dividends, is very much fairer than the present system, whereby the Official Assignee is remunerated only by a commission on dividends—a system which has the result

that a large number of estates, some of them involving great labour and responsibility, bring him absolutely no remuneration. But I fail to see the justice of denying him commission on sums which he may pay to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities. If he has the trouble of realising those securities he should surely be paid for that trouble. This is recognised by the general rules passed under several of the English Bankruptcy Acts (see General Rules under Act of 1883, Nos. 65 to 69), which direct that when a trustee sells mortgaged property under order of Court his commission and costs shall be a first charge on the proceeds.

I would further remark that the fixing of the remuneration should not be left to the creditors; to do so will give rise to bargaining and will have the effect of degrading the office of trustee. The remuneration should be regulated either by the Act or by a rule of court.

Section 64 (3) would seem to imply that the trustees must get the sanction of the Court before employing Solicitors, auctioneers, &c. This will necessitate frequent applications to the Court, always attended with more or less expense and delay. The employment of such persons might be left to the discretion of the trustee.

Section 65.—The provisions regarding the bankruptcy estates account will impose considerable labour upon the Court, and will necessitate the creation of a new establishment. At present all moneys and securities belonging to insolvent estates are deposited in the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Official Assignee, and that officer has a staff which is specially adapted for, and well acquainted with, the keeping of the necessary accounts, while the fact that his accounts are regularly and strictly audited by the Comptroller General's Office affords an effectual guarantee against fraud or carelessness. I have already suggested that the Official Assignee should be appointed Official Receiver, and that his staff should be taken over by the Official Receiver. I would add the further suggestion that the bankruptcy estates account should be kept in his name and under his control, the system of a Government audit and a half yearly report by the auditors to the Chief Justice being continued as at present.

Section 67 (1).—The investment in Government securities should stand in the name of the Official Receiver, and the interest should be devoted to paying his salary and pension (if he is to be remunerated by salary), the salaries and pensions of his establishment, his office and audit charges, and to the costs of advertising and of administering poor estates, so as to leave as large a portion as possible of the assets available for the creditors. This is the present system, which was established many years ago with the sanction of the then Chief Justice on the recommendation of the auditors of the Official Assignee's accounts. It has the advantage of utilising for the general purposes of administration of insolvent estates a large number of cash-balances of individual estates which, by reason of their smallness or liability to immediate demands, could not be separately invested. It removes from the corpus of individual estates the heavy burden of a proportional share of the cost of administration, and substitutes a simple and economical machinery for a clumsy and costly system.

Section 67 (2).—The proposed procedure will take time and cause some expense. If the invested funds are allowed to stand in the name of the Official Receiver for the time being, he can, when necessary, sell them with a minimum of delay and expense, and the audit will be an effectual check upon any misuse of that power.

Section 68.—In this section I would substitute "Official Receiver" for "Court" in respect of all cases in which a private trustee is appointed. Where the Official Receiver is acting as trustee the regular Government audit of, and periodical report upon, his accounts will suffice. These alterations would save the Court much labour, without diminishing the efficacy of the proposed checks.

Section 72.—My remarks on section 68 will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to this section also.

Section 79.—I would substitute the words "Official Receiver" for "committee of inspection." See notes on sections 20 and 50, *ante*.

Section 86.—The delegation of powers to a Judge of the Small Cause Court seems most objectionable. The time of the Judges of that Court is already very fully occupied; examinations of debtors or of persons suspected of having in their possession property of the debtor frequently take up several days; and it is certain that in a large number of cases the Small Cause Court would not be able, without a considerable increase to the number of Judges, to give those matters the time and attention they require. Moreover, complicated and difficult questions of law arise so frequently in bankruptcy-proceedings that it is most desirable that every step should be taken before a Judge of the High Court. I agree with the Select Committee on the Small Cause Courts Bill of 1880 in thinking that unless the Small Cause Courts are to hear cases which, owing to their length, intricacy and difficulty, ought to be removed to the High Court, the saving of time to the latter tribunal will be altogether unimportant. If, as before suggested, the powers of the Official Receiver are extended, he will be able to dispose of a large portion of the petty business. Should his aid not suffice, it would, I believe, be found better and cheaper to appoint a special Registrar for bankruptcy-business, as in England, than to delegate a portion of that business to the already over-burdened Small Cause Court.

Section 91.—If the Bankruptcy Courts are allowed to delegate powers to a Small Cause Court Judge, there should be a provision for appeal from his orders.

Section 94.—I think it would be advisable to empower the Court to give the carriage of proceedings to the Official Receiver or trustee, whenever it has reason to suspect that the want of diligence on the part of the petitioning creditor is due to his having made an illegal arrangement with the debtor. The case is one of frequent occurrence in this country.

Section 103 (b).—I would omit the words "with the permission of the Court", as their retention will necessitate frequent applications to the Court with their attendant delay and cost. The Official Receiver, as a permanent officer of the Court, may be entrusted with a wide discretion, and his position will be a sufficient guarantee against abuse of that discretion.

Section 105.—The following offences, all of which are common in this country, might be added to the list of offences which will render a debtor liable to punishment under this section, namely:—fraudulently making away with property; improperly interfering with, or hindering, the trustee in the realization of the bankrupt's property; doing, or procuring the doing of, any act which is likely to prevent the disposal of the property at its full value (for instance, inducing bidders to absent themselves from the trustee's sales); showing fraudulent preference to any creditor; entering into a composition with his creditors, or any of them, without giving notice thereof to the Official Receiver or trustee; inducing any creditor by an illegal gratification or preference to withdraw, or neglect to proceed with, a petition, or to acquiesce in the discharge of the bankrupt.

Section 110.—The Bankruptcy Court should be empowered to try offences under the Act, and to pass sentence, without sending the offender to the ordinary Criminal Courts.

Section 113.—This section would seem to exclude ordinary business partnerships from the operation of the Act. It is not, however, likely to be held to have that meaning, as it follows the words of the English Statute, and there is no doubt that such partnerships are constantly adjudicated in England. Still it might be well to make the wording clearer.

Section 132 (2).—The present system of investing unclaimed dividends in the name of the Official Assignee, and devoting the interest to the maintenance of his office and to administering poor estates, works well, and there seems no reason why it should not be continued. See note on section 67 (1), *ante*.

Schedule II.—The English rules regarding the sale of mortgaged property and the taking of mortgagees' accounts (General Rules 65 to 69) are frequently followed here. They have been found to work admirably and to effect a considerable saving of time and expense in realizing mortgage-securities. I would suggest their incorporation in this schedule. The rules in question are substantially the same as those issued by Lord

Loughborough in 1794, and the fact that they have been retained, with slight alterations, under the various Bankruptcy Acts passed since that date is strong evidence of their utility.

I have now finished my remarks on the Draft Bill, but before closing my note I desire to add a few words on subjects not mentioned therein.

First.—I submit that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should be repealed as regards the local limits of the Courts created under the new law. There seems no valid reason for maintaining in the same place two entirely distinct systems of insolvency law. That the application of Chapter XX to the Presidency-towns has not caused very great confusion is, I take it due only to the rarity of the instances in which the provisions of that chapter have been used. There is, however, a recent case in which the two systems came into direct conflict. I allude to *Pigot v. Hastie* (I.L.R. 11 Cal.). The defendant, Mr. Hastie, was on his own application declared an insolvent under the Civil Procedure Code, and was on the same day adjudicated under the provisions of 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, on the petition of the plaintiff. The fact that the Official Assignee, in whom his estate became vested under the latter proceeding, was also appointed Receiver under the former, alone prevented the raising of serious difficulties and confusion. Moreover, the principles of the Civil Procedure Code insolvency, although they may be adapted for the Mufassal, are altogether unsuited for the Presidency-towns, and will be quite out of place beside the elaborate system of the new measure.

Second.—The introduction, either as part of the Bill or as a separate enactment, of a system of compulsory registration of mortgages on moveable property, similar to the English Bills of Sale Acts, would be a most valuable auxiliary to the bankruptcy law. It is a matter of frequent occurrence, when a tradesman comes before the Insolvent Court, to find that his entire assets are mortgaged to one or two creditors, and that he has been trading for years on a credit which he would certainly never have obtained had there been any means of ascertaining the real state of his affairs. A notable instance of this kind occurred some months ago, when, on the occasion of a well-known and old established trading firm in Calcutta becoming insolvent, it transpired for the first time that their entire stock-in-trade and outstandings were mortgaged to two creditors, who stepped in at once and seized and sold the property. There are some 500 other creditors, to some of whom the firm owed large sums, and none of whom are likely to get any dividend, the entire assets having been swallowed up by the mortgage-debts. It may safely be assumed that had the mortgages been registered, thus affording the public an opportunity of learning their existence, the firm in question would not have obtained such long and extensive credit, and many of the 500 unsecured creditors would have been saved from serious loss. This is only one of many similar instances which have occurred lately.

Third.—A system of compulsory registration of business-partnerships would also be highly valuable.

Fourth.—The system of what are known as *bendmi* transactions is one of the most serious difficulties in the administration of insolvent estates and if any means could be devised of grappling with it successfully an enormous boon would be conferred upon the country. I am well aware of the great difficulty of the subject, and I merely throw out the suggestion as one which might be appropriately considered concurrently with the amendment of the bankruptcy law.

From C. A. WILKINS, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 570, dated 27th February, 1886).

IN continuation of my letter No. 3049 of the 30th November, 1885, I am directed to forward the accompanying printed copy of a report prepared by a sub-committee of the Judges of this Court, as well as a printed copy of a note* by the Official Assignee, on the provisions of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. I am to request that you will be good enough to submit these papers for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

3. I am to add that the High Court concurs generally in the observations made by its sub-committee, and that any further observations that may occur to any individual Judge will be communicated in due course for the information of His Excellency in Council.

Report of the Committee of Judges appointed to consider the provisions of the Bankruptcy Bill.

WE regret the lapse of time which has occurred since the Bankruptcy Bill was submitted for our opinion; but the changes which are sought to be introduced by the Bill required grave consideration, and it has therefore been impossible to avoid the delay which has taken place.

We have held repeated sittings, and have come to the conclusions which are hereafter particularly mentioned.

We were met by the preliminary difficulty that the Bill as drafted is, as it professes to be, a reproduction of the last English Bankruptcy Act, introducing English law and methods of procedure and English phraseology, and we had to decide whether the proposal to introduce the English Bankruptcy Act with modifications into this country offered advantages sufficient to counterbalance the mischief of completely upsetting a system to which, from the practice of many years, the Court, the practitioners and the suitors had become accustomed.

We have come to the general conclusion that much of the substance of the English law and system of procedure may be introduced in India, but that some important parts of it are wholly inapplicable.

On the other hand we think it preferable to adopt the phraseology of the English Act, except where there is strong reason for not doing so, as thereby the Courts in this country will have the assistance of the decisions of the English Courts.

For the sake of convenience we have dealt with the Bill in the order of the sections.

The following are our recommendations:—

1. We think the proposed form of legislation open to question. An enabling Statute followed by an Indian Act will give rise to questions as to whether the Indian Act has exceeded the powers given to it by the English Statute. The best course will be for the Indian legislature to pass such Act as may be deemed suited to the requirements of the country, and then to obtain from Parliament a Statute confirming and ratifying the Indian Act.

2. We do not think that the provisions for the appointment of trustees and of committees of inspection are suited to this country. It will be very difficult in most cases to induce creditors to meet together, and in many cases it will be quite impossible to expect creditors residing at a distance to attend any meeting.

Power is given to the Court by section 17 of the Indian Insolvent Act (11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21) to order the election of assignees by the creditors; but such power has rarely, if ever, been exercised. As far as we can ascertain, in only one case in recent years have creditors applied to the Court for an order under this section; but, although this shows that creditors prefer to see the estates of insolvents administered by the Official Assignee, there would be no harm in inserting in the new Act a provision similar to that contained in section 17 of the present Act.

Shortly, the objections to the administration of insolvent estates by creditors through trustees and committees of inspection are—

- (1) danger to the interests of creditors residing at a distance: the whole administration would be in the hands of Calcutta creditors;
- (2) the general body of creditors would not place the same amount of confidence in a trustee or in a committee of inspection as they would in a competent court officer such as the Official Assignee;
- (3) the expenses of an administration by the creditors would be very large: in all cases the trustee, and in many cases the committee of inspection, would have to be remunerated: the former would be paid by commission, but the latter would be paid according to the number of their meetings, and would therefore not be inclined to expedite the winding up of the estates: with an Official Assignee representing the creditors, the legal expenses of the administration are minimised, as the Official Assignee is usually a Barrister of some standing; in the case of administration by the creditors, no step would be taken without legal assistance, which would have to be paid for out of the estate.

For these reasons we would strike out from the Bill, as now drawn, the following sections, namely:—sections 11, 14, 17, 18, 19 (sub-sections (2) and (3)), 20, 21, 22, so much of section 23 as relates to meetings of creditors, sections 63 to 81 (both inclusive), section 103, sub-section (b), and section 118; and the following sections will require alteration, namely:—sections 47, 50, 110 and 132. The first schedule will also become unnecessary.

3. We think it important that the insolvency sections of the Procedure Code should cease to apply to the Presidency towns.

As the law at present stands it is possible for a debtor in Calcutta to seek relief from his debts both under the Civil Procedure Code and under the Insolvent Act. The main advantage to an insolvent of proceeding under the Code is that he can under section 336 be relieved from imprisonment as soon as he is arrested. The main advantage of proceeding under the Act is that if he be a trader he can get his final discharge without paying any portion of his debts. There are also many other points of difference between the two systems of insolvency, that under the Code being very unsuited to the requirements of a commercial city like Calcutta.

The disadvantages of having two different systems of insolvency law and procedure applicable to the same place do not require enumeration. They have been made apparent in two cases, in which recently attempts have been made to work the two systems concurrently (in the matter of *Hustie*, I. L. R. 11 Calc. 151, and in the matter of *Leckie*, now pending).

4. We recommend that the expression "vesting order" should take the place of the expression "receiving order" in the Act, and that the court officer to whom the management of the estates of insolvents is to be entrusted should be called the "Official Assignee" and not the "Official Receiver." There is already an Official Receiver of the High Court, and the appointment of another officer with the same official designation but with different powers and duties would lead to confusion.

5. Section 3, sub-section (1) (d), should be altered to meet the case of a man carrying on a business by himself, or by his agent or *gunáshta*, and closing such business. Under the 9th section of the present Insolvent Act, a trader who with intent to defeat or delay his creditors departs from his usual place of business within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is liable to be adjudicated an insolvent, and it is on this ground that most adjudications are made.

We do not think that paragraphs (e) and (g) of sub-section (1) of section 3 ought to be retained. In their place we would recommend the introduction of provisions similar to those contained in sections 8 and 9 of the present Act, as to persons lying in prison 21 days, and as to fraudulent executions, including not only executions in fraud of creditors generally but also executions in the nature of fraudulent preferences.

6. The effect of the proposed Act would be to limit the insolvency jurisdiction of the High Court. By section 18 of the Charter of the Calcutta High Court (1865) it is provided "that the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta shall be held before one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and the said High Court, and any such Judge thereof, shall have and exercise, within the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, such powers and authorities with respect to original and appellate jurisdiction and otherwise as are constituted by the laws relating to insolvent debtors in India." By section 5 of the Indian Insolvent Act an insolvent debtor who is in prison within the limits of the town of Calcutta, or *who resides within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Calcutta*, can petition for relief. The Supreme Court at Calcutta had a personal jurisdiction over all European British subjects residing in Bengal. Their jurisdiction over persons other than European British subjects was limited to the town of Calcutta. It is settled law that the effect of these provisions is to entitle all European British subjects who reside in Bengal to petition for relief from their debts, but that persons other than European British subjects cannot so petition unless they actually reside within the limits of Calcutta. In the cases of creditors' petitions the only limit of jurisdiction seems to arise from the acts of bankruptcy, some of which are restricted to the areas mentioned in the Insolvent Act. This is not a question of a choice between two jurisdictions, as the insolvency procedure applicable to Courts outside Calcutta cannot pretend to be efficient or to meet in the smallest degree the requirements of the commercial classes. We think therefore that the present insolvency jurisdiction of the High Court in this respect should not be curtailed.

7. We think that in the case of a debtor's petition the vesting order should be made at once, and as a matter of course, on the reception of the petition.

In the case of a creditor's petition we think that, as at present, if a *prima facie* case be made out on the petition, the debtor should be adjudicated an insolvent and his property vested in the Official Assignee at once. Any delay in making the vesting order would make it impossible in most cases to save any of the debtor's property for his creditors. In order to prevent the risk of an improper adjudication it will be well to provide that the debtor may at any time before his public examination come in and apply to have his adjudication annulled, and that it shall be so annulled unless the creditor satisfies the Court that the debtor has committed an act of bankruptcy. Section 19, sub-sections (2) and (3), might therefore be omitted from the Bill.

8. Section 9 of the proposed Bill does not clearly provide for *ad interim* protection-orders, and therefore we recommend that power should be given to the Court, in terms similar to the provisions of section 13 of the Indian Insolvent Act, to grant orders for the protection of insolvents for such time as the Court might direct. The granting of such protection should be within the discretion of the Court, and the Court should have power to revoke a protection-order at any time.

9. We think that the mere fact "*that a majority of the creditors in number and value are resident in the United Kingdom or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India*" should not give a creditor or other person the right to set aside an adjudication, and we recommend that in section 13 of the Bill the above words in italics should be transposed and placed between the words "the debtor" and the words "other cause" later on in the same section.

10. With reference to section 15, sub-section (1), we think that the statement of affairs should be filed in court, and that a copy should be filed in the office of the Official Assignee. It is necessary that there should be two copies, and it is desirable that of the two the one filed in court should be taken as the original statement with respect to sub-section (4) of section 15. We think that the statement therein mentioned should be in a written application for inspection, to be filed in court.

11. Section 16, sub-section (9), should empower the Court at any subsequent stage to reopen the public examination and to order a fresh examination of the debtor.

12. We do not think that in this country any creditors, however superior in number or value, should be allowed to force a composition upon the other creditors.

13. Section 23 should require the insolvent to attend at the Official Assignee's office or wherever required by the Official Assignee, and to give that officer every assistance in realizing his estate and distributing the proceeds.

14. All references to a *bankruptcy-notice* should be struck out of section 24.

15. In addition to the powers mentioned in section 26 we think that the Court should have power at any time after a vesting order has been made, upon application by the Official Assignee *ex parte*, to make an order empowering the Official Assignee to take possession of any property as the property of the insolvent. With regard to such property and also with regard to other property which may be claimed by the Official Assignee or the creditors to belong to the estate, we think that the Court should have the same power as in a regular suit, and with the same right of appeal to determine finally all questions between the insolvent's estate and persons in possession of or claiming such property. The High Court should be empowered to frame rules of procedure for the trial of these questions, and also for the payment of the expenses of witnesses to be examined under section 26.

16. Section 27 of the proposed Bill seems to place upon the opposing creditor the burden of proving that the debtor is unworthy of obtaining his discharge. We think that a debtor should, before any relief is granted to him, satisfy the Court, not only that he has not been guilty of the acts specified in the Bill as disentitling him to his discharge, but also that he has been neither dishonest in his dealings nor culpably imprudent in respect of his personal expenditure or the conduct of his business. This principle has been recognized by the legislature in section 361 of the Civil Procedure Code.

We think that section 27 should be altered so as to permit the debtor, should the Court refuse to grant him a discharge, to renew his application for such discharge at a future date; otherwise it might be held that if the Court had once refused to grant an order of discharge the debtor was for ever thereafter debarred from obtaining such discharge. On the other hand it will be necessary by some limitation to prevent frequent applications to the Court upon the same materials.

17. It will be necessary to provide for the discharge of the debtor in the case of the whole body of his creditors releasing him from the whole or a portion of his debts. Section 58 will also have to be altered to meet this event.

18. With reference to section 29 of the Bill we think it will be as well to give the Court power in discharging an insolvent to exempt him from arrest, either generally, or with the exception of particular debts, or after such period as to the Court may seem fit.

We would also recommend that in this section the words "any person for any offence against an enactment relating to any branch of the public revenue" should be struck out, and that the words "Secretary of State" be substituted therefor.

19. In the case of an adjudication being annulled on the ground that the debt alleged by the petitioning creditor was not a good debt, we think that the Court should have power to allow the bankruptcy to proceed as upon the debt of another creditor.

20. With reference to section 36, we would point out that in Calcutta rents are payable monthly, and that, therefore, the landlord should not be entitled after the bankruptcy to levy for more than three months' rent.

21. With regard to section 37 we think that in the case of a debtor's petition the assignee's title should commence at the date of the vesting order, and not before.

22. We do not think that an attaching creditor should be entitled to any priority over other creditors, unless the proceeds of execution have been paid to him. This alteration might be effected by striking out from section 39 the words "realised in the course of execution by sale or otherwise," and substituting therefor the words "actually received by such person."

As the law at present stands, a creditor who procures an attachment before the vesting order is in a better position by reason of the insolvency of his debtor than he would be without it, as he obtains a title preferable to that of the general body of creditors; and other decree-holders who would, under the Code, on obtaining orders for attachment, be entitled to share *pari passu* with him, are prevented by the insolvency from effecting attachments.

23. Section 50 should be altered so as to give the Official Assignee, with the leave of the Court, power to do the acts therein mentioned.

24. As to sub-section (1) of section 62, the only part which, having regard to our previous recommendation, need remain, is the part relating to advertisements. The duties, powers and liabilities of the Official Assignee should, however, be clearly defined. We think that his liability should only extend to assets in his hands, unless the Court should find that he had not acted *bona fide* in the performance of his duties. We also recommend that he should be entitled to at least one month's notice of action in respect of acts done by him in his official capacity.

25. In sub-section (2) of section 62 the words from "but shall" to "claiming to be creditors" should be struck out.

26. Part V of the Bill requires alteration to meet the case of the Official Assignee, who is an officer of the court. The Court should have power to determine the amount of commission or percentage payable to him. We think that if, at the request of a secured creditor, he realizes the security, the Court should have power to sanction the payment to him of a percentage on the amount realised.

27. We do not think it desirable that the extension of the Act to local Courts as contemplated by section 82, clause (c), and section 83, clause (c), should be carried out, except through the action of the supreme legislature.

28. We have already discussed the effect of section 83, clause (a).

29. We think that section 85 should be struck out, and that the Insolvency Court at Calcutta should have power to transfer to itself any insolvency proceedings under the Civil Procedure Code which may at any time be pending in the Civil Courts subject to the High Court.

30. We think that section 89 should be struck out.

31. It should be made clear that the powers proposed to be given to the Court by section 90 extend to persons other than insolvent debtors and their creditors.

32. Having regard to our other recommendations, section 99 requires alteration, and section 103 (b) and the proviso at the end of section 103 should be struck out.

33. If section 109 is intended to apply to compositions under the Act, it should in our opinion be struck out.

34. We presume that it is intended by section 113 to prevent a receiving order being made against a partnership in its firm name. If so, the section should be made clearer.

35. We do not recommend that estates of persons dying insolvent should be administered in the Bankruptcy Court, except in the cases where they die during the pendency of bankruptcy-proceedings.

36. Having regard to our previous recommendations, it will be unnecessary to retain the second paragraph of section 132.

37. We think that the rights of present officers of the Insolvent Court in respect of pension or otherwise should be saved.

In conclusion we wish to remark that in this report we have only called attention to the general principles on which we think the Bill requires alteration.

There are many questions of detail which will have to be considered before a Bankruptcy Bill is passed into law.

(Signed) A. WILSON.

(") J. PIGOT.

(") E. J. TREVELYAN.

From S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(dated 30th April, 1886).

My Committee have submitted their remarks upon the new Bankruptcy Bill for India to the Government of Bengal, who will doubtless forward them to you in due course, but in order to save time now that the draft Bill is before the Legislative Council I am directed to send you with this letter four extra copies of the Chamber's letter of this date.

From S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 30th April, 1886).

I AM directed by my Committee, in reply to your No. 1335 J. D. of 8th July last, to submit the following observations upon the draft Bill to amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Generally, my Committee are of opinion that the Bill makes a much needed improvement in the law at present in force. Should the Bill become law, and if its administration be carried out with close care and attention, it will do much to simplify proceedings in insolvency and, my Committee believe, to check fraudulent bankruptcies. It will thus afford a larger measure of convenience than heretofore to unfortunate persons, whilst at the same time it will extend to creditors some measure of that protection which the mercantile community especially have long desiderated, and the need for which has been pressed upon the Government at various times by the Chamber of Commerce.

Whilst accepting the Bill as an improvement upon the existing law, my Committee think that in some points it does not sufficiently recognise the peculiar circumstances of India, or the difficulties which those circumstances frequently place in the way of creditors, or the facilities which are offered to Native dealers in evading the payment of their debts. This subject has been long before the Government and the public; and, whilst admitting the difficulties which surround it, my Committee still think it is a matter to be kept very closely in mind in framing any new insolvency law for British India. Indeed, in spite of the failure, some years ago, which attended the attempt to frame a Bill to provide for the registration of partnerships, my Committee cannot but consider that it is extremely desirable that a new enquiry should be made with the view to ascertain whether such a registration cannot be secured, or to bring into prominence the existing provisions of the law in India which afford to some extent the protection to be derived from such a measure. Since the failure both in Bombay and Calcutta to draft a satisfactory Bill dealing with this subject some change has come over the views of Native merchants, and the more prominent among them have evinced a desire to have the question re-opened. Those who have transactions directly with English markets and in the natural development of Indian trade, the number of whom is slowly but steadily increasing, evince quite as much anxiety for the passing of a law to compel a registration of partnerships as the European mercantile community. It would be well if, in connection with so large and important a measure as a new Bankruptcy Bill for all India, a careful and exhaustive enquiry were made into the subject of the registration of partnerships.

Another extremely difficult subject to deal with, but one which, when a bankruptcy measure is before the legislature, should not be overlooked, is the practical exemption which a fraudulent Native trader can acquire by taking shelter within the jurisdiction of some Native State. My Committee are aware of instances where Europeans have availed themselves of this shelter to avoid decrees of the High Court, and though in the case of Europeans the shelter might not be so effectual as in the case of Natives, yet the fact ought not to escape the attention of the legislature that under present circumstances for a Native insolvent to cross from British into Native territory is to give him an immunity the certainty of obtaining which is found to encourage reckless speculation and a ready resort to fraudulent practices. The impunity with which a fraudulent Native debtor can set his creditors at defiance, and in especial the smallness of the dividends derivable from the estates of Native insolvents, have been grievances of the mercantile community in this city for very many years. Indeed, so far back as 1853, the latter formed the subject of a reference from the Chamber of Commerce to Mr. John Oochrane, the then Official Assignee. What the Chamber then complained of is still a serious ground of complaint. There seems to be no good reason why, with proper precautions, decrees of the Indian High Courts should not be allowed to run in the jurisdiction of Native States. The matter is one which my Committee feel is most properly within the province of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, but they see no reason why the Legislative Department should not move the Foreign Office to deal effectually with so important a question, nor why the Foreign Department should not undertake this task in close communication with the Legislative Department, and, if need be, with the Judges of the High Courts in India. The greater the improvement in the bankruptcy law of India and the greater the simplicity which may mark the procedure of the Insolvency Courts, the greater will be the anxiety of a Native insolvent who has been guilty of fraud, concealment of property, the setting up of fictitious co-partners or wrongful preference of particular creditors to avoid appearing before an Insolvency Commissioner; and in this way it may well happen that improvements in law and procedure will have a tendency to accentuate and render more acute the grievance alluded to above and which is felt equally in all the great trading centres of India.

One change of great moment effected by the Bill is that which makes a trustee appointed by the creditors the primary authority for administering an insolvent's estate, whilst the Official Receiver is only to act if the creditors fail to appoint a trustee.

Section 14 of the Bill has the support of my Committee. It should, however, in their opinion, be made clear that, if the creditors of an insolvent will not attend a meeting to consider his position, the Official Receiver shall have the powers to act in the premises upon his own responsibility. My Committee do not feel themselves in a position to recommend that the powers now vested in the Official Assignee, which powers they consider all that are reasonably necessary to enable him to take possession of the property of a bankrupt and to realise the same for the benefit of the creditors, should be extended. But with reference to clause (5) of section 26, they can see no objection why a larger measure of protection than he now enjoys should not be given to the Official Receiver. Where it is clear that that officer has acted in good faith, they consider that he should not be held personally responsible in the event of its being shown that he acted under a mistake or upon information wrong in itself but accepted by him as correct. Redress in such cases should, my Committee venture to think, be obtainable not at the expense of the Official Assignee but at the cost of the estate concerned.

It is a frequent subject of complaint that an insolvent's books are not promptly forthcoming, that his accounts are confused and in many cases unintelligible, that there is a want of system in presenting an insolvent's accounts, and that schedules are amended as a matter of form. Reviewing these matters it appears desirable that the office of the Official Receiver should be strengthened by having attached to it an experienced professional accountant. The books of an insolvent should vest in the Official Receiver from the date of the adjudication order. A report should be made at the next sitting of the Court that the books are either in the Official Receiver's hands or under his authority and control. The accounts of the estate could then, as might prove most convenient, be made up either in the office of the Official Receiver, where the insolvent would attend for this purpose, or in the insolvent's office under the inspection of the official accountant. In either case creditors would receive additional and much needed security, time would be saved and a greater interest in the settlement of the estate be exhibited on the part of creditors. It will be seen that this suggestion does not in any way throw obstacles in the way of a bankrupt's access to his books or to his closing of them correctly. It would compel him rather to avoid all unnecessary delays, and to furnish the Court with as correct a statement of his position as possible at the earliest possible moment. The immediate supervision of the preparation of this statement by the official accountant, or his close inspection of the books whilst it was being drawn up, would effectually deprive insolvents of the many common excuses which are now put forward for delaying the making over to the Official Assignee of the records of a business. The provisions of the draft Act as to the delivering up of a bankrupt's books should be thoroughly and carefully enforced, and as a corollary means should be provided to secure that the books shall be properly cared for. There are not a few insolvents who require experienced and capable assistants to enable them to close their books. At the same time the knowledge that upon the occurrence of an act of insolvency the closing of the books would be imperative and prompt would tend to greater strictness in the keeping of accounts, and would in itself cure that carelessness which Insolvency Commissioners in India are constantly reprobating. The suggestion that the office of the Official Receiver should be strengthened in the way above indicated has been put forward by my Committee because of the great importance which cannot but be attached to the speedy closing of an insolvent's books. They would prefer that, so far as possible, this should be done by a professional and experienced officer responsible to the Official Receiver and the Court rather than by some skilled but outside agency. In connection with this particular question, and as pointing to a branch of duty which would devolve upon an official accountant, it is extremely desirable that information as to the position of an insolvent's estate should be more generally and more readily available than it is at present. This end could only be attained with the greatest advantage to all concerned. My Committee would therefore suggest that it should be a direction to the Official Receiver or other trustee in bankruptcy to issue periodical reports duly certified by the official accountant and the progress made in realising the assets of each estate. These reports should be circulated at reasonably brief intervals, and should give creditors all the information needed to enable them to understand the progress made in settling a bankrupt's affairs. It is very desirable that creditors should be encouraged to take a steady and persistent interest in the liquidation of an estate, and nothing seems so likely to produce this result as an assurance that delays will be reduced to a minimum, and that the Official Receiver or Trustee shall as a matter of course keep the creditors informed of that which it most concerns them to know. In this way the reproach which now attaches but too often to the proceedings in the Insolvency Courts, that they are more or less of a purely formal character, would be done away with, and the Courts themselves would be in a better position to judge of the character of an insolvent's dealings and to distinguish between unjustifiable and speculative trading and bad fortune arising from the accidents of trade or of living.

The suggestion for the periodical circulation amongst creditors of statements showing the progress made in liquidating an estate applies equally to a trustee other than the Official Receiver or to a Committee of Inspection. Hitherto one of the main difficulties in working the existing Act has been the apathy shown by creditors; and it is, in the opinion of my Committee, necessary to show creditors that they can with little trouble acquaint themselves with all that concerns them as regards an insolvent estate, to induce them to attend meetings, and to take an active part in the winding up of their debtor's affairs. So long as creditors believe that to attend meetings is to proceed without knowledge, to arrive at no result or practically to waste time, so long will they avoid, unless under necessity, attendance at such meetings. Where the amount involved in a bankruptcy is small, the chances of getting together the creditors are small indeed, and in such cases it may be useful to reserve to the Official Receiver power to call a meeting of creditors at his discretion.

The attention of the Committee, in the course of the discussions on the draft Bill, has been in various ways strongly drawn to the question of protection against *béndmi* dealings and the fraudulent transfer of property of a trader who might be actually insolvent at the time of the transfer but who might continue to carry on his business and thus secure to the transfer something of a time sanction. *Béndmi* dealings, especially in cases of insolvency, are somewhat common and ought to be in a special way guarded against. In this connection it would seem that sections 28 and 41 of the draft Bill should be read together. In section 28 it is not as clear as it should be that the property therein indicated, as dealt with in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, or in the case of a covenant made in consideration of a marriage for a future provision of the settlor's wife or children, that the property so disposed of would be regarded by the Court as an asset of the estate. This section is governed by the provisions of section 41, but still the matter is one which should not be left in doubt. So long as there may be a doubt there will be a temptation to endeavour to evade the law.

My Committee accept the limitation of time in section 41 after the lapse of which settlements made by persons who may become bankrupts cannot be impeached as reasonable and proper. Allusion has been made to *béndmi* cases and to the frequency with which such transactions are resorted to by Natives. The provisions of section 41 should be made sufficiently wide to take in cases of *béndmi* purchases in the names of the wives and children or other relatives of bankrupts or the transfer of property to them. So far as my Committee can see, such cases are not provided for in the proposed Act. They would commend this question to the attention of the legislature. On the one hand, it has been urged that property standing in the names of wives or children of a Native bankrupt should be presumed to be the property of the bankrupt and dealt with accordingly until the contrary was shown. But it would be unjust to throw upon a wife or children the burden of proving their right to property made over to them in good faith and at a time when the transferor was in a solvent position or in a position which would make the transfer a measure of prudence. In such a case the property so transferred, should the transferor subsequently become bankrupt, would be all that the wife or children could look to for their support. Such cases require protection. Still it is extremely desirable that *béndmi* transactions should be provided for, and my Committee would commend this subject to the attention of the legislature.

There is another matter which ought to receive attention, and in regard to which it appears desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to provide a much needed remedy. Cases occasionally crop up where, although there may not be an application to the Bankruptcy Court, still one creditor steps suddenly in, closes a business and takes possession of all its assets. In such cases the general body of creditors are shut out altogether from participation in the assets, or find their interests postponed to those of a special creditor of whose rights they have been kept in ignorance. That such a state of things is possible opens a wide door to reckless trading and still more reckless borrowing. As the law in India at present stands, a lender is entirely at the mercy of the representations which may be made to him, and may in perfect good faith advance money for the assistance of a business which is not only actually insolvent but which may be in a condition where for

all practical purposes it may be said to be carried on for the benefit of the creditor holding a possessory mortgage. In England this class of cases is dealt with by the Bills of Sales Act. Instruments of the kind alluded to must be registered within twenty-one days, and under certain circumstances are absolutely null and void as against a decree of the Court, a trustee in bankruptcy or in the event of the insolvency of the maker of the mortgage. In India it is very desirable that all instruments of this class should be made to come under the provisions for compulsory registration. The records of the Insolvent Court and the experience of the Official Assignee will amply bear out the necessity for some action such as that just suggested. It seems to convert the Bankruptcy Courts into a shelter for fraudulent dealings when a bankrupt who has deprived the general body of his creditors of security for their claims applies to the Court for protection against any steps they might ordinarily institute against him.

My Committee approve of the provision which retains for India imprisonment for debt. A very great number of Native traders are not subjects of the British Government, and have a means of conveying greater or lesser portions of their assets out of the jurisdiction of British Courts. Another large section of Native traders shelter themselves behind the Hindu custom of a joint family; where such a custom prevails, and where important classes of Native dealers have their domicile beyond the limits of the territories directly administered by the Government of India, it is necessary that imprisonment for debt should be retained even if on general grounds a good case could not be made out in its favour.

Section 31 provides that a limit of Rs. 500 as wages shall be paid, in priority to all other debts, to any clerk or servant who may have rendered services to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order. My Committee are strongly in favour of a limit in the amount to be paid under this section, but they consider Rs. 500 too low considering the average range of the salaries of assistants. They would make the limit Rs. 1,000, but would require that the amount of wages due to any clerk or servant should be certified by the Official Receiver or Trustee, or the official accountant of the Receiver's office.

Section 36 gives power to a landlord to distrain for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication. This provision would appear to be unnecessary considering the powers already ordinarily enjoyed by landlords.

My Committee are not disposed to cavil at the provision contained in section 46 of the Bill. Where the Crown reserves to itself the right to dismiss its servants as a punishment for insolvency, it seems reasonable that it should retain the alternative of regulating the amount to be retrenched from the pay of an employé.

It would appear to be in consonance with reason and the spirit of the Bill that the lying in prison of a person under a warrant of arrest in execution of a decree of the Courts, as well as the closing of, or departing from, a place of business with intent to defeat or delay creditors, should be declared to be acts of bankruptcy on which a receiving order should be made. The latter is, under the present law, a ground for adjudicating a trader, and the lying in prison under a warrant of arrest in execution of a decree a ground for adjudicating a non-trader, a bankrupt. There seems to my Committee no good reason why they should be omitted from the proposed Act, more especially as cases can readily be conceived in which the omission of these circumstances as acts of bankruptcy might give rise to difficulty. The lying of a debtor in prison is sufficient to give the proposed Bankruptcy Court jurisdiction, and it ought therefore to be declared to be an act of bankruptcy. It does not appear to my Committee that paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons give any good reason for excluding the jurisdiction of the Court in cases where persons or personally subject to the jurisdiction otherwise, and by reason of their being imprisoned or having within a twelvemonth ordinarily resided or had a place of business within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction. At present persons who come to Calcutta to sell produce, purchase goods, or to make contracts in this city for such purposes, are in respect of such contracts liable to be sued in the Calcutta High Court.

As the draft Bill is framed a Calcutta merchant who had obtained a decree against a person in the position referred to would be unable to avail himself of the provisions of the proposed Bankruptcy Act for enforcing payment of the amount for which he had obtained a decree. My Committee are decidedly of opinion that it would be a great advantage to the mercantile community if in the proposed Act the bankruptcy jurisdiction were extended so as to include all cases in which the High Court has jurisdiction to entertain a suit.

The order and disposition clause, section 38, sub-section (3), provides for all moveable property in the order and disposition of a bankrupt, with the consent of the true owner, being dealt with as the property of the insolvent. This sub-section (3) is substantially identical with the order and disposition clause in the present Act. Under the section of the existing Act it has been held that property left by the true owner, being a mortgagee, in the possession of a firm the resident member of which becomes an insolvent, is not in the possession, order or disposition of the insolvent within the meaning of the Act, inasmuch as it is not in his sole possession, order or disposition, but in that of himself and his absent partners jointly. It was therefore ruled in *ex parte Gubbay in re Morgan* (1 L. R. 6 Cal 633) that the clause does not apply. It is very rare indeed to find in any business, whether carried on by Europeans or Natives, that all the partners are resident, and, this being so, the ruling referred to has in a large majority of cases the effect to a great extent of nullifying the possession, order or disposition clause, which is a very useful position to be maintained in the interests of the creditors generally of a bankrupt estate. My Committee would therefore suggest that sub-section (3) of section 38 of the draft Bill should be amended in a way to meet the difficulty which the decision in *Gubbay in re Morgan* has raised. Possibly section 102 of the Bill, which provides that a creditor of a firm may proceed in bankruptcy against the firm in the name in which it carries on business, may in the case of some of the acts of bankruptcy specified in section 30 of the Bill get over the difficulty which has been pointed out. But the matter is doubtful, and the question is one of such great importance that my Committee consider the doubt should be removed as far as possible.

My Committee cannot accept the suggestion made in section 88 that any of the functions of a Court of Bankruptcy should be delegated to a Small Cause Court Judge. The Small Cause Court is a Court of summary jurisdiction. Its files are overloaded with business, and to transfer to it insolvency business would alter the character of the Court, establish direct insolvency jurisdictions in the Presidency towns, and prove an inconvenience instead of a convenience to the public. The preferable course would be to follow existing precedents and provide for the appointment of a Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court. The work could not be imposed upon the Registrar of the High Court, for the officer is in the Calcutta High Court already overburdened with business. A Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court might have delegated to him duties similar to those performed by Registrars in Bankruptcy at Home. He might also perform the functions which under the English Bankruptcy Act are fulfilled by the Board of Trade.

It would probably be found a convenience if affidavits which have to be made in England and Scotland in cases of Indian bankruptcy should be sworn before the Permanent Commissioners already appointed by the Indian High Courts to take affidavits in those countries, and that affidavits sworn before such Commissioners should be admissible in bankruptcy proceedings in this country.

My Committee consider that a trustee appointed under section 20 should, unless good cause can be shown to the contrary, invariably be a creditor of the insolvent; such a trustee once appointed should only be removable by order of the Court and upon cause shown. My Committee do not think it would further the ends of justice to allow a trustee, so far as his work is concerned, to be at the risk of disputes amongst the creditors. Besides, by making him removable only by an order of Court, a greater directness of responsibility is obtained, and by so much a greater security for the interests of all concerned. Where a trustee is appointed my Committee

inclined to think that he should liquidate the bankrupt's estate under the inspection of the Official Receiver, who in such a case would fulfil the functions of a Committee of Inspection.

Section 26 might be amended so as to give the Court power to order, according to the information elicited in the course of proceedings before it, to deliver over any money or property which that information might show to have been received from the insolvent as the result of a fraudulent preference, as also any property vested in him by a fraudulent settlement or which he appeared to hold *bénéfici* for the bankrupt.

Sub-section (5) of section 27 appears to have taken no account of the possibility of creditors residing out of India. In such a case the notice of 14 days provided by the sub-section would be insufficient. The sub-section might be so amended as to show clearly the distinction between English and Indian creditors as respects the notice.

In section 32 there is an omission. The section provides for accounts to be taken when there have been mutual dealings between a bankrupt and any other person, but does not state to whom the account shall be rendered.

Section 38 gives Rs. 200 as the value of the excepted articles. The existing Act gives Rs. 300 as the value of such articles, and my Committee do not see why this limit should not be maintained in the proposed Act.

My Committee would suggest that the time allowed under section 48 for a trustee to disclaim onerous property should be enlarged from two months to six months. The circumstances of India are in every way so different from those in England, and such great difficulty attaches to a proper ascertainment of the character of properties, that to limit the period of disclaimer under this section to two months only would, my Committee believe, seriously interfere with its working.

My Committee would make the permission vested by section 50 in the Committee of Inspection depend rather upon an order of the Court. The same remark applies to section 57.

Clause (2) of section 52 appears to overlook the radical differences between separate and joint estates. These differences ought to be acknowledged so far that the direction to declare dividends together should be amended and powers given to declare dividends separately.

It would facilitate business if the latter portion of clause (3) of section 64, from the words "The officer shall, &c.," to the words "duly sanctioned," were omitted. If a trustee or manager acts with the permission of the Court under sections 50 and 57, there is no need for him to take further sanction for the details dealt with in this sub-section, more especially as all charges incurred under this sub-section must be taxed.

Referring to section 65, my Committee would not recommend any interference with the existing system, by which bankrupt estates accounts are kept in the name of the Official Assignee and audited by Government officials who submit half-yearly reports on such audit to the High Court. The like remark applies to section 67, clause (1).

In section 91, which gives the Court power to change the carriage of proceedings, my Committee would include besides any other creditors the trustee or the Official Receiver as persons who might be substituted to carry on the proceedings.

In section 103, clause (b), my Committee can see no reason for making the action of the Official Receiver depend upon the "permission of the Court," and would recommend that those words be omitted.

My Committee would add to the offences punishable under section 105 of the Bill the following:—failing to give proper assistance in realising his assets; procuring or assisting to raise a fraudulent claim against the assets of the estate; improperly interfering with the realisation of the assets; fraudulently making away with property; doing that which might result in preventing the disposal of the property at its proper value; showing a fraudulent preference to any creditor or entering into any composition with any creditor; inducing any creditor by an improper preference or otherwise to neglect or delay to proceed with a petition, or to agree to the discharge of the bankrupt.

My Committee cannot approve of the transfer of offences provided for in section 110, and would prefer that the Bankruptcy Court should itself deal with offences under the Bankruptcy Act.

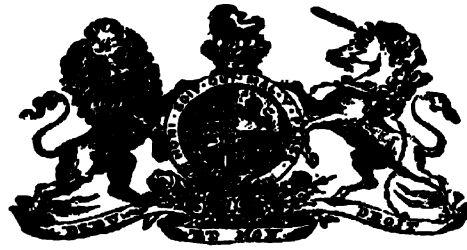
The wording of section 113, providing for the exclusion of partnerships and companies, should be made more clear. As it stands it might be objected that it excludes ordinary business partnerships from the operation of the Act, which is against the present practice as well as against the spirit of the draft Act itself.

My Committee cannot see what utility will result from changing the designation of the "Official Assignee" to that of "Official Receiver". There is already an officer of the High Court known by this latter designation, and to retain the style "Official Receiver" would be to introduce something of confusion and to change a title thoroughly well known and comprehended.

In conclusion my Committee desire me to report their opinion that the draft Bill is an advance upon the existing Act. They would suggest that the legislature should consider the expediency of retaining Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code as regards the local limits of the Courts established under the bankruptcy law, and they would again urge that in the consideration of the draft Bill the utmost weight, and the most careful attention should be given to the points of difference between the circumstances of England and India.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16; 1886.

LIST OF JURORS FOR THE YEAR 1886.

It is hereby notified that objections to the following List of Jurors for the district of 24-Pergunnahs for the year 1886 will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector of the district at the Sessions Court at 11 A. M., on Saturday, the 26th June 1886:—

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	* Village, road, or street.		
A				
1 Anderson, T S	Ballygunge	2, Old Ballygunge Road	European	Merchant.
2 Apear, S A	Garden Reach	21, Garden Reach	Armenian	ditto.
3 Appel, G	Ballygunge	31, Ballygunge Circular Road	German	Firm of G. Appel and Co.
4 Augier, F	Chitpore	4, Cally Prosono Neogi's Street	European	Engineer to S. C. Chunder.
B				
5 Barlow, P C	Watgunge	13, Watgunge Street	European	Manager, J. Field and Co.
6 Belchambers, J H	Ballygunge	27, Ballygunge Circular Road	Eurasian	Deputy Registrar, High Court.
7 Belletty, M	Entally	85, South Road Entally	East Indian	Assistant, Foreign Office.
8 Bennett, J	ditto	11, ditto	European	Printer.
9 Blechynden, R	Alipore	Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Garden, Alipore.	ditto	Deputy Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, India.
10 Blackford, M F	Ekbalpore	5, Kamedan Bagan Road	ditto	Engineer.
11 Blaker, G M	Entally	2, Convent Lane	Irish	Broker.
12 Bretten	Baniapooker	18, Gora Chand's Road	Eurasian	Merchant.
13 Bridgnell, J M	Entally	76, South Road, Entally	ditto	Clerk.
14 Brien, M O	ditto	21, North Road, Entally	European	Do., Mathematical Instruments Office.
15 Broadhead, L T	ditto	38, Middle Road, Entally	ditto	Pilot Master.
16 Browne, F C	Tallygunge	14, Guriabat Road	Eurasian	Zemindar.
17 Brownfield, R	Alipore	15, Alipore Road	ditto	Barrister-at-Law.
18 Burn, G	Entally	65, South Road, Entally	European	Master Pilot.
C				
19 Carlisle, F	Ballygunge	2, Old Ballygunge Road	European	Firm of Messrs. Carlisle, Nephews and Co.
20 Chadburn, C F	Chitpore	Chitpore Street	ditto	Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.
21 Charriol, P	Barrackpore	Barrackpore	ditto	Agent, French Emigration.
22 Chik, H C	Baniapooker	79, Lower Circular Road	Eurasian	High Court Attorney.

23 Collian, P A
24 Connellia, A M
25 Cox, N
26 Croft, J R
27 Culvert, J T

D

28 Deefholts, Charles
29 Deefholts, E
30 Duvar, Mr. B
31 Dozey, C
32 Dover, H
33 Dover, C R

34 Drysdale, D

E

35 Edward, J
36 Ellis, F A M
37 Elson, S R
38 Erakin, H

F

39 Fernandes, W
40 Fielman, B
41 Fortinee, J

G

42 Gasper, C S Agency
43 Gasper, A
44 Geary, T
45 George, S
46 Gould, T H

Entally
ditto
ditto
Ballygunge
Entally
2, South Road, Entally
7, ditto
82, ditto
30, Ballygunge Circular Road
Tangra, Tamarind Grove

Watgunge
Entally
Garden Reach
Chitpore
Entally
Ballygunge
ditto
72, Diamond Harbour Road
8, North Road, Entally
10, Garden Reach Road
Chitpore
35, Canal Street
19, Ballygunge Circular Road
28A, ditto

Ballaghatta
Watgunge
Garden Reach
Alipore
Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah
137, Garden Reach Road
72, Diamond Harbour Road
1, Alipore Lane

Naihatti
Entally
Cossipore
Naihatti
2, Convent Lane
5, Motty Jheel

Ballygunge
ditto
Entally
ditto
Baniapooker
Ballygunge Circular Road
ditto
10, South Road, Entally
84, ditto
8, Dehi Serampore Road

East Indian... Clerk.
Eurasian ... Clerk, High Court.
European ... Teacher.
ditto ... Merchant.
ditto ... Clerk.

East Indian... Pleader, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
ditto ... Clerk.
European ... Firm of Messrs. Morrison, Duvar & Co.
ditto ... Mechanical Engineer.
East Indian... Coach-builder.
Eurasian ... Assistant, Comptroller of Military Accounts Office.
ditto ... Assistant to Ernsthansen and Oesterly.

European ... Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.
East Indian... Engineer, India General Steam Navigation Company.
European ... Licensed Master Pilot.
ditto ... Accountant, Agra Bank

Eurasian ... Assistant Locomotive Foreman, Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
German ... Hide Broker.
European ... Engineer.

Armenian ... Zemindar.
ditto ... Barrister-at-Law.
European ... Late Port Officer, False Point.
East Indian... Accountant, Public Works Department.
ditto ... Merchant.

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE		Race.	Quality or business.
	Tahiti.	Village, road, or street.		
47 Gregory, J A	...	Alipore	...	...
48 Gregory, J	...	Entally	...	Late Manager, Great Eastern Hotel.
49 Guinness, C F	...	Alipore	...	Pensioner.
			...	Superintendent, Municipal Slaughter-house.
H.				
50 Hart, F	...	ditto	...	...
51 Houghton, A P	...	Entally	...	Superintendent, Watts and Company's Tannery.
52 Hendry, R	...	ditto	...	Dealer.
53 Hugs, W	...	Watgunge	...	Contractor of Emigrants.
*54 Humphrey, G	...	Chitpore	...	School-master.
			...	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Company.
J.				
55 Jarins, D	...	Garden Beach	...	...
56 Jones, H A	...	Ekalpore	...	Manager, Garden Reach Jute Mills.
57 Judah, W A	...	Entally	...	Assistant, Marine Department.
			...	Accountant, Cadoutta Mint.
K.				
58 Kanadi, C	...	24-Pergunnahs	...	...
59 Kennedy, J	...	Cossipore	...	Teacher.
60 King, F St. A	...	Alipore	...	Assistant, Cossipore Shell Factory.
61 Kirschner, J	...	ditto	...	ditto Delhi and London Bank.
			...	Superintendent, Reformatory School, Alipore.
L.				
62 Laratt, C W	...	Watgunge	...	...
63 Leslie, J	...	Entally	...	Assistant, Port Commissioners' Office.
64 Limond, W A	...	Baniapookur	...	Engineer.
65 Linguist, H	...	Entally	...	Merchant's Assistant.
			...	Master Pilot.
M.				
66 Malchus, M Q	...	Bhowanipore	...	...
67 Manuk, M Z	...	Entally	...	Broker.
			...	Landholder.

68	Márcido, D C	...	44, Ekbalpore Road	...	East Indian...	Clerk, High Court.
69	McDowd	...	Balligunge	...	European ...	Merchant.
70	McFajan, A C	...	77, Lower Circular Road	...	East Indian...	ditto.
71	McGlashan, W	...	Cossipore	...	European ...	Mechanical Engineer, Cossipore Gun Foundry.
72	McLachlan, J E	...	Ballygunge	...	ditto	Merchant.
73	Meik, J	...	Entally.	...	ditto	Manager, Hera Lal Seal's Estate.
N.						
74	Neame, J A C	...	Baniapooker	...	European ...	Superintendent, Burial Ground.
75	Nys, A G	...	Entally	...	European ...	No employment.
76	Nys, E W	...	ditto	...	East Indian...	Clerk.
O.						
77	Oliver, J	...	Entally	...	East Indian...	No employment.
P.						
78	Payne, J H	...	Entally	...	East Indian...	Proprietor, Soorkee Milla.
79	Pereira, J F	...	ditto	...	ditto	Contractor.
80	Pereira, F	...	ditto	...	ditto	Examiner, Government Printing.
81	Phillips, D H	...	Baniapooker	...	European ...	Head Assistant, Board of Revenue.
R.						
82	Rebello, G	...	Entally	...	East Indian ...	Clerk.
83	Rickhee, A	...	Chitpore	...	European ...	Engineer.
84	Rigordy, J	...	Baniapooker	...	ditto	Pensioner.
85	Rodrigues, H	...	Entally	...	East Indian...	No employment.
86	Rodrigues, J, Senior	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto.
87	Rodrigues, H	...	ditto	...	ditto	Memorial Writer.
88	Rogers, J	...	Alipore	...	Irish	Assistant Storekeeper, Army Clothing Office.
89	Rost, H J	...	Balligunge	...	European ...	Manager of Palmer and Co.
90	Rov, David J	...	Barrackpore	...	East Indian ..	Assistant, Calcutta Municipality.
91	Rutledge, W	...	Entally	...	Eurasian ...	Ornithologist.
S.						
92	Schorne, S E	...	Entally	...	East Indian...	Independent.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
93 Sheramn, J	Ballygunge	18, Ballygunge Circular Road	European ...	Master Pilot.
94 Shiller, K	Alipore	Hermitage	ditto ...	Broker.
95 Silva, F D	Entally	18, South Road, Entally	East Indian ..	Employé, Port Commissioners.
96 Sinclair, E J	ditto	Old Ballygunge Road	European ...	Merchant.
97 Smith, C M	Ballygunge	28A, Ballygunge Circular Road	ditto ...	Broker.
98 Stewart, J	Garden Reach	Alipore Jail	ditto ...	Superintendent, Jail Manufactory.
99 Sullivan, W Z	Entally	4, Canal Street	East Indian...	Clerk, Post Office.
T.				
100 Templeman, A	Watgunge	Diamond Harbour Road	West Indian	Conductor, Naval Storekeeper's Department.
101 Thomas, G	Entally	13, Canal Street	East Indian ..	Landholder.
V.				
102 Vancutsem, E C	Garden Reach	20, Garden Reach Road	European ...	Agent, Surinam Emigration.
103 Venderbeck, E H	Entally	10, Middle Road, Entally	East Indian...	Dealer.
W				
104 Waldie, D	Chitpore	Chitpore	European ...	Chemist.
105 Walker, G W	Ballygunge	11a, Store Road	ditto ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co.
106 Ware, T E	Entally	76, South Road, Entally	ditto ...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office.
107 Watkins, F A	Alipore	Army Clothing Agency	ditto ...	Master Tailor, Clothing Agency.
108 Wills, H H G	Ballygunge	30, Ballygunge Circular Road	European ...	Broker.
109 Wilson, S	Dum-Dum	Dum-Dum Cantonment	ditto ...	Military Pay Office.
110 Wine, J	Ekbulpore	Ekbulpore	Eurasian ...	Head Clerk, Army Clothing Department.
A				
111 Akhunji Moysooddi	Bankipore	Belamidarpoore	Mahomedan	Landholder and Trader.
112 Ali, Agha Wassick	Tallygunge	Russa Road	ditto ...	Superintendent, Tallygunge School.
113 Ash, Lakhyan Chandra	Baraset	Khanpuria	Hindu ...	Trader.

114	Baboo Debi Prasad	Barrackpore	Enderbazar, Manpore	ditto	Banker.
115	Banerjee, Abinash Chandra	Bhowanipore	9, Comrangatollah Lane	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
116	Banerjee Abboy Charan	Nowabunge	Ghola	Hindu	Municipal Commissioner and Record-keeper in Government Emigration Superintendent's Office.
117	Aghore Nath	Baduria	Khurgachi	ditto	Schoolmaster.
118	Atboy Chandra	Watgunge	20, Gourbari Road	ditto	Cashier.
119	Ashutosh	Bhowanipore	11, Mohanundo Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Clerk.
120	Basanta Kumar	Maniktollah	28, Shibtolla Lane	ditto	do., Comptroller-General's Office.
121	Bejoy Basanto	24-Pergunnahs	Fatepore	ditto	Landholder.
122	Bejoy Chandra	Watgunge	2, Beshu Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
123	Bhola Nath	Talligunge	Shahanagore	ditto	do.
124	Bhola Nath	Bhowanipore	41, Russa Road (South)	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
125	Bhuban Mohon	ditto	44, Churruckdangah	ditto	Pleader, Small Cause Court.
126	Bhuban Mohon	Barripore	Kolyanpore	ditto	Zemindar.
127	Bhut Nath	Chitpore	1allah	ditto	Merchant and zemindar.
128	Bedhu Bhushan	Bhowanipore	5, Baloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
129	Chandra Kumer	ditto	47, Puddapooker Road	ditto	Cashier, Garrison Engineer's Office.
130	Chandra Kumer	Joynagore	Mozilpore	ditto	Landholder.
131	Chandra Nath	Baraset	Hridaypore	ditto	Pensioner and Landholder.
132	Dwarika Nath	Tallygunge	Shahanagore	ditto	Clerk, Municipal Office.
133	Gonesham	Dum-Dum	Nynta	ditto	Talukdar.
134	Gopal Chandra	Tallygunge	Shahanagore	ditto	Merchant.
135	Gopee Mohun	Watgunge	1, Puddapooker	ditto	Manager.
136	Haro Lall	ditto	2, Puddapooker Road	ditto	Contractor.
137	Hari Mohun	ditto	15, Circular Garden Reach	ditto	Zemindar.
138	Huri Puddo, B.A.	Barranagore	Barranagore	ditto	Teacher, Barranagore School.
139	Hem Chandra	Chitpore	Kally Kumer Banerjee's Lane	ditto	Broker.
140	Hem Chandra	Joynagore	Joynagore	ditto	Pleader, Diamond Harbour Moonsiff's Court.
141	Isban Chandra	Bhowanipore	Bakul Bagan Lane	ditto	Head Clerk, Sanitary Commissioner's Office.
142	Isban Chandra	ditto	Bakul Bagan 1st Lane	ditto	Head Teacher.
143	Isban Chandra	ditto	12, Puddapooker Road	ditto	Clerk.
144	Isban Chander	ditto	22, ditto	ditto	ditto.
145	Jadu Nath	ditto	27, Baloram Bose's Ghat Road	ditto	ditto, East Indian Railway.
146	Jadoo Nath	Garden Reach	Futteeypore Road	ditto	Clerk.
147	Jadu Nath	Bhowanipore	46, Nokuleswartolla Lane	ditto	Clerk, Small Cause Court.
148	Jogendra Nath	ditto	29, Sankareepara Lane	ditto	Teacher.
149	Jogendra Nath	ditto	38, Haldarpara Road	ditto	Does no work.
150	Kali Nath	Chitpore	Kally Kumar Banerjee's Lane	ditto	Mukhtear.
151	Kali Nath	Ballighatta	7, Pitamber Bhattacharjee's Lane, Gurper	ditto	Clerk.
152	Kali Nam	ditto	Moonshee Bazar	ditto	Merchant.
153	Kali Prasanna	Bhowanipore	2, Puddapooker Road	ditto	Zemindar.

	NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		RACE.	QUALITY OR BUSINESS.
		Thana.	Village, Road or Street		
154	Banerjee, Kedar Nath	...	Rajpur	Hindu	Clerk.
155	" Kedar Nath	...	5, Surj Kumer Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk, P. W. D., Bengal.
156	" Kedar Nath	...	Nowapara	ditto	Municipal Commissioner.
157	" Kishori Mohan	...	8, Gungadthur Banerjee's Lane	ditto	Landholder.
158	" Lall Mohun	...	Gurray	ditto	Zemindar.
159	" Mohendra Nath	...	11, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
160	" Money Lall	...	15, Circular Garden Reach Road	ditto	Zemindar.
161	" Nebaran Chandra	...	11, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	ditto	Cashier.
162	" Nilmony	...	Sarsoona	ditto	Teacher.
163	" Nil Ratan	...	ditto	ditto	Clerk, East Indian Railway.
164	" Nobin Chandra	...	22, Ram Mohan Dutta's Lane	ditto	ditto
165	" Nobin Chandra	...	Kedehutty	ditto	do., Great Eastern Hotel.
166	" Nunda Lall	...	7, Sumbhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	do., L. M. Bank.
167	" Nurshing Chandra	...	7, ditto	ditto	ditto.
168	" Nurshing	...	Sarsoona	ditto	Teacher.
169	" Porno Chandra	...	10, Bokul Bagan	ditto	Clerk, High Court.
170	" Preo Nath	...	15, Sakareepara	ditto	do., Commissioner's Office.
171	" Preo Nath	...	168, Russa Road (South)	ditto	do., Port Commissioner's Office.
172	" Preo Nath	...	Nymta	ditto	do., Surveyor-General's Office.
173	" Prosunna Chandra	...	17, Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Head Clerk, Paikparah Rajbari.
174	" Prasanna Chandra	...	63, Haldarpara, Jorabare	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
175	" Prasanna Kumer	...	Sasan	ditto	Zemindar.
176	" Panchanun	...	18, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
177	" Radha Nath	...	Sarsoona	ditto	do., Commissariat Office.
178	" Raj Kumer	...	Kadihaty	ditto	Landholder.
179	" Raj Krishna	...	Ram Kumer Mookerjee's Lane	ditto	Government Pensioner.
180	" Rajendro Nath	...	Khurda	ditto	Head Assistant, East Indian Railway Agent's Office.
181	" Rathal Chandra	...	Russapunga Road, Manaharpore	ditto	Clerk.
182	" Ram Gopal	...	11, Bakul Bagan 1st Lane	ditto	do.
183	" Ramtaran	...	Beltollah	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
184	" Sarat Chandra	...	Watunge	ditto	Clerk.
185	" Sarat Chandra	...	11, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	ditto	do.
186	" Sarada Prosad	...	8, Kalighat 1st Lane	ditto	Teacher.
187	" Sadananda	...	43, Kalighat, Halderpara	ditto	Assistant, Telegraph Office.
188	" Shib Kristo	...	Khurdah	ditto	Municipal Commissioner and Sub-Registrar.
189	" Shita Nath	...	Rudrapara	ditto	Pleader, Basirhat Munsif's Court.
190	" Shoshee Bhosun	...	Rames Road	ditto	Clerk.

191	"	Shyma Churn	Bhowanipore	...	47, Nokuleshwartalla Lane	...	Translator, High Court.
192	"	Shyma Churn	Chitpore	...	Barrackpore Road	ditto	Merchant.
193	"	Surendra Nath	Barrackpore	...	Monirampur	ditto	Chairman, North Barrackpore Municipality.
194	"	Trailakhyo Nath	Basirhat	...	Harrishpore	ditto	Zemindar.
195	"	Woomesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	...	28, Bolaram Bose's Ghat	ditto	Clerk, Railway.
196	"	Wooma Churn	Tallygunge	...	16, Tallygunge Road	ditto	do., Attorney.
197	Bapuli,	Woomesh Chundra	Mothurapore	...	Mothurapore	ditto	Landowner.
198	"	Karali Mohun	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	ditto.
199	Bhadder,	Kail Kumar	Manicktolla	...	25, Buldaypara Lane	ditto	Clerk, Comptroller-General's Office.
200	Bhadury,	Shib Chundra	Cossipore	...	Cossipore Branch Road	ditto	Clerk.
201	Bhattacharjee,	Barada Kantha	Bhowanipore	...	24, Bulloram Bose's Ghat Road	ditto	Pundit, City School.
202	"	Bisto Das	Entally	...	105, Chingrighatta Road	ditto	Clerk.
203	"	Chandra Kumar	Bankipore	...	Bardane	ditto	Landholder.
204	"	Deno Nath	Sonarapore	...	Arachi	ditto	Clerk.
205	"	Dwarka Nath	Watgunge	...	52, Monshatolla Lane	ditto	do.
206	"	Gonesh Chundra	Entally	...	105, Chingrighatta Road	ditto	do.
207	"	Huri Das	ditto	...	Arachi	ditto	Assessor.
208	"	Jagodish	Sonarapore	...	Bajipore	ditto	do., Railway Department.
209	"	Rajendra Nath	Bussirhat	...	Huri Navi.	ditto	Pleader of Munsif's Court.
210	"	Raj Kumar	Sonarapore	...	Kaddalia	ditto	Civil Court Ameen.
211	"	Ram Sarbassa	ditto	...	Beerpooker	ditto	Pundit.
212	"	Shosee Bhosun	Watgunge	...	Cassipore Road	ditto	Clerk.
213	"	Sris Chunder	Cassipore	...	ditto	ditto	do.
214	"	Surjya Kumar	ditto	...	Chingripotta	ditto	Landlord.
215	"	Upendra Nath	Sonarapore	...	...	...	Chuokdar.
216	"	Wumesh Chundra	...	...	...	...	...
217	Bhounick,	Durga Charan	Bhowanipore	...	68, Puddapooker Road	ditto	Pleader.
218	Bhur,	Akhoy Coomar	ditto	...	4, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Mukhtear, High Court.
219	Biswas,	Apoorbo Chunder	Cossipore	...	Cossipore Ghat Road	ditto	Clerk.
220	"	Ashutosh	Ballyghatta	...	Soorah	ditto	Florist.
221	"	Baikanta Nath	Bhowanipore	...	57, Puddopooker Road	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
222	"	Bama Charan	Sonarapore	...	Harinabhi	ditto	Chuokdar.
223	"	Becharam	Ballyghatta	...	22, Jaganath Dutt's Lane, Garpur	ditto	Clerk, Comptroller-General's Office.
224	"	Broja Nath	Beniapooker	...	18, Beniapooker Road	ditto	Rice dealer.
225	"	Durga Das	Entally	...	18, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk, Port Commissioners' Office.
226	"	Grish Chandra	Alipore	...	Chetla	ditto	Mukhtear, High Court.
227	"	Hera Lall	Ballygunge	...	51, Kurryah	ditto	Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office.
228	"	Jadab Chandra	Entally	...	9, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	ditto, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
229	"	Lal Gopal	Ballyghatta	...	Soorah	ditto	Book-keeper, Merchant's Office.
230	"	Mohendra Nath	Chitpore	...	Bonomali Chatterjee's Lane, Tallah	ditto	Merchant.
231	"	Poresh Ram	Watgunge	...	31, Gopal Ghose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
232	"	Pran Nath	Alipore	...	Chetla	ditto	Pleader.
	"		Bhowanipore	...	40, Puddopooker Road	ditto	Clerk.

	NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality of business.
		Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
233	Biswas, Rakhal Chandra	Beniapookar	5, Beniapooker Lane	Hindu	Rice-dealer.
234	" Shoshee Bhoosun	Watgunge	17, Nalooaparah Road	ditto	Zemindar.
235	" Tiluk Chandra	Manicktolla	81, Manicktolla Lane	ditto	ditto.
236	" Uckoor Coomar	Entally	3, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Assistant Godown Sircar.
237	Boral, Mohesh Chandra	Watgunge	17, Monsatolla Lane	ditto	Pleaser.
238	Bose, Abinash Chunder	Bhowanipore	8, Kundoo's Road	ditto	Cashier, Accountant-General's Office.
239	" Amrito Lall	Baraset	Moheswarapore	ditto	Gantidar.
240	" Ashutosh	Bhowanipore	76, Chuckerberia Road	ditto	Sub-Agent, Merchant's Office.
241	" Bama Churn	ditto	40, Chaulputty Road	ditto	Clerk, Agra Bank.
242	" Basanta Kumar	ditto	92, Kasaripara Lane	ditto	Pleaser, High Court.
243	" Bepin Chunder	Hasanabad	Takee	ditto	Patnidar.
244	" Bhogoban Churn	Entally	7, Entally Road	ditto	Clerk, Garrison Engineer's Office.
245	" Bidhu Bhusan	Diamond Harbour	Kamarpale	ditto	ditto.
246	" Binad Behary	Basirhat	Dandirhat	ditto	Zemindar and Pleaser.
247	" Charu Chandra	Bhowanipore	7, Gobinda Prosad Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
248	" Durga Churn	ditto	Puddopooker Road	ditto	Mukhtear, Alipore Court.
249	" Durga Nunda	ditto	76, Chuckerberia Road	ditto	Godown-keeper.
250	" Durka Nath	Harwa	Salipore	ditto	Gantidar.
251	" Eshan Chandra	Baraset	Gaipar	ditto	Trader.
252	" Grish Chandra	Bankipore	Mirjapore	ditto	Rural Sub-Registrar.
253	" Grish Chandra	Bhowanipur	57, Chaulputty Road	ditto	Pleaser, High Court.
254	" Gopal Chandra	Barripore	Dhardhapi	ditto	Pensioner.
255	" Gopal Chandra	Bhowanipore	57, Chaulputty	ditto	Clerk.
256	" Gopal Chandra	ditto	3, Beltolah Road	ditto	ditto.
257	" Gopi Nath	Garden Reach	Circular Garden Reach Road	ditto	Contractor.
258	" Gyanendra Nath	Bhowanipore	16, Balloram Bose's Road	ditto	ditto.
259	" Haran Chandra	Bankipore	Benipore	ditto	Landowner.
260	" Hari Charan	Bhowanipore	40, Jaliapara Road	ditto	Mukhtear, High Court.
261	" Hiramba Chandra	Entally	3, Dehi Entally	ditto	Clerk.
262	" Jadu Nath	Basirhat	Dandirhat	ditto	Zemindar.
263	" Jogendra Nath	Watgunge	29, Puddopooker Road	ditto	Clerk.
264	" Jogendra Nath	Diamond Harbour.	Sarisa	ditto	Landowner.
265	" Jogeswar	Cossipore	Ottarparah Road	ditto	Merchant.
266	" Kailash Chandra	Haduria	Belgharia	ditto	Landholder.
267	" Kali Cocmar	Bengal Police, Tal-lygunge.	Meherpore	ditto	Zemindar.
268	" Kali Nath	Sonapore	Rajpore	ditto	Clerk.
269	" Kali Nath	Raduria	Arbelia	ditto	Zemindar.
270	" Kali Prasana	Baliaghatta	31, Gurpar Road	ditto	Pensioner.
271	" Kamini Mohon	Bhowanipore	5, Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Clerk.

272	Kedar Nath	Bankipore	Dhamna	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Diamond Harbour Munsif's Court.
273	" Kedar Nath	Bhowanipore	61, Russa Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, High Court.
274	" Madhu Sudan	Bengal Police, Tally- lygunge.	Shapore	...	ditto	...	Pensioner.
275	" Mohendra Nath	Barrackpore	Panihatti	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
276	" Mohendra Nath	Bassirhat	Nulkora	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Munsif's Court.
277	" Mohendra Nath	Joynagore	Boharoo	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
278	" Mohendra Nath	Badhuria	Belgharia	...	ditto	...	ditto.
279	" Mohit Chandra, M.A., P.L.	Baranagore	Koolihatta	...	ditto	...	Vakil, High Court.
280	" Mon Mohon	Baraset	Jagoolia	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
281	" Nogendro Nath	Alipur	Nimtollah	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
282	" Nuffer Chandra	Entally	13A, Palmer Bazar Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
283	" Okhoy Coomar	Baliaghatta	Kalitara Bose's Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto, East Indian Railway.
284	" Peary Mohun	ditto	9, Juganath Dutt's Lane, Gurpur	...	ditto	...	Pensioner.
285	" Preonath	Entally	2, Palmer Bazar Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
286	" Protab Chandra	Diamond Harbour	Baroda.	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
287	" Panchanun	Bankipore	Hansuri	...	ditto	...	ditto.
288	" Radha Nath	Bhowanipore	11, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
289	" Radhica Prosad	Diamond Harbour	Netra	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Diamond Harbour Munsif's Court.
290	" Rajendra Nath	Entally	15, Dehi, Entally	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
291	" Rakhal Das	ditto	10, Convent Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto.
292	" Ram Krishna	Baduria	Arbelia	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
293	" Rangopal	Baliaghatta	11, Gurpar Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Account Office.
294	" Shama Charan	Joynagore	Mozipore	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
295	" Shama Charan	Bhowanipore	2, Gobinda Prosad Bos's Lane	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
296	" Sharoda Prosad	Bengal Police, Tally- gunge.	Sharshoona	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
297	" Shuda Madhub	Bhowanipore	Koondo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pensioner.
298	" Tarun Chundra	Naihatti	Naihatti	...	ditto	...	Teacher, Branch Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.
299	" Umbica Churn	Bhowanipore	Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
300	" Upendra Mohun	Garden Reach	Circular Garden Reach Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
301	" Upendra Nath	Bhowanipore	5, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
302	" Woornesh Chundra	Alipore	Chetla	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
303	" Woorna Churn	Diamond Harbour	Gopalnagore	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
304	" Woorna Churn	Tallygunge	Shahanagore	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear.
305	" Bullub, Kapil Ram	Baniapookur	19, Baniapooker Lane	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
306	" Burman, Kedar Nath	Diamond Harbour	Patadha	...	ditto	...	Naib.
307	" Byabahatta, Bhooan Mohan	Bankipore	Panchgua	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
308	Chatterjee, Annoda Chunder...	Baraset	Modhyomgram	...	ditto	...	Landowner and private service.

	NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
		Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
309	Chatterjee, Baikanta Nath	Chitpore	Barrackpore Road, Paikparah	... Hindu	... Clerk, Merchant's office.
310	" Basanta Kumar	Tallygunge	Behala	... ditto	... Clerk.
311	" Bhogabati Charan	Naihatti	Naihatti	... ditto	... Clerk, Public Works Department.
312	" Bhogabati Charan	Watgunge	11, Ram Komul Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	... Clerk.
313	" Brindaban	Barranagor	Allambazar	... ditto	... Merchant.
314	" Bonomali	Baripore	Keshabpur	... ditto	... Pensioner.
315	" Bunko Behari	Nawabgunge	Chanuck	... ditto	... ditto.
316	" Chandra Nath	Bhowanipore	36, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road	... ditto	... Clerk, Military Department.
317	" Chandra Nath	Nawabgunge	Nawabgunge	... ditto	... Municipal Chairman.
318	" Deno Nath	Bhowanipore	41, Chaulputi	... ditto	... Clerk.
319	" Devendra Nath	Beliaghatta	Beliaghata Canal Road	... ditto	... Merchant.
320	" Digamber	Bhowanipore	2, Beltallah Road	... ditto	... Sheristadar, Commissioner's Office, Presidency Division.
321	" Dwarka Nath	ditto	Gangooli Bagan, Puddopooker	... ditto	... Pensioner.
322	" Grish Chundra	ditto	5, Kalighat Road	... ditto	... Clerk, Government Medical Store Department.
323	" Grish Chundra	Cossipore	Cossipore Ghat Road	... ditto	... Muktear.
324	" Haran Chundra	Bhowanipore	2, Beltallah Road	... ditto	... Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Presidency Division.
325	" Hari Mohan	ditto	8, Shakharipara	... ditto	... Pleader, High Court.
326	" Hari Prasanna	ditto	40, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road	... ditto	... Translator, High Court.
327	" Iswar Chundra	Sonarpur	Rajpukur Lane	... ditto	... Clerk.
328	" Jadu Nath	Tallygunge	Behala	... ditto	... ditto.
329	" Jogendranath	Chitpur	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	... ditto	... Honorary Magistrate.
330	" Joyatish Chunder...	Naihatti	Kantapara	... ditto	... ditto.
331	" Ka-Dhone	Bhowanipore	No. 43, Boloram Bose's Ghat	... ditto	... ditto.
332	" Kali Kissen	ditto	No. 12, Rup Chund Mookerjee's Lane	... ditto	... Clerk, Superintendent of Police.
333	" Kali Kumar	Chitpore	Ramis Road	... ditto	... Clerk.
334	" Kali Prasanna	Bhowanipore	20, Boloram Bose's Ghat	... ditto	... Florist.
335	" Kali Prasanna	Tallygunge	12, Nepal Bhattacharjee's Lane	... ditto	... ditto.
336	" Kali Prasanna	Baliaghata	Sourah	... ditto	... Pensioner.
337	" Khetro Mohan	Watgunge	Tarapdar's Tank Lane	... ditto	... Merchant.
338	" Khetro Mohan	Bhowanipore	Boloram Bose's Ghat	... ditto	... Pleader, Bussirhat Munsif's Court.
339	" Kherode Chunder	Barrackpur	Monirampur	... ditto	... Clerk.
340	" Kunja Behari	Baduria	Goverdanga (now Bussirhat)	... ditto	... Zemindar.
341	" Loke Nath	Bhowanipore	Bakul Bagan Road	... ditto	... Chuckdar.
342	" Mohendro Nath	Baniapooker	Boragobrah	... ditto	... Proprietor of a Nursery.
343	" Nil Komal	Sonarapore	Nagulberia	... ditto	... Broker.
344	" Nitya Gopal	Chitpore	Paikparah	... ditto	... Clerk.
345	" Nobakumar	Baliaghatta	Soorah	... ditto	...
346	" Nobin Chundra	Bhowanipore	17, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	...

PLACE OF ABODE.			Race	Quality or business.
Thana.	Village, road, or street.			
Bar ..	Barripore	Barripore	Hindu	Land owner and Pleader.
andra ..	Bhowanipore	Mohesh Chundra Chaudhuri's Lane	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
dra ..	Bhangore	Bodra	ditto	ditto.
Nath ..	Bhowanipore	2, Mohesh Chaudhuri's Lane	ditto	Vakil, High Court.
Kumar ..	Rara-at	Gaipore	ditto	Money transaction and trade.
..	Kulpi	Ghateswara	ditto	Land owner.
..	Watgunge	1, Puddopooker West Lane	ditto	Clerk Attorney.
..	ditto	15, ditto	ditto	Clerk.
..	Bhowanipore	18, Sakaripara Lane	ditto	do.
..	ditto	18, ditto	ditto	do.
..	Behari Entally	24, Camrangatollah Lane	ditto	Head Assistant, Merchant's Office.
..	ditto	24, Camardanga	ditto	Clerk.
..	Bhowanipore	24, Baloram Bose's 1st Lane	ditto	Landholder.
..	Alipore	Chetla	ditto	Clerk, Inspector-General's Office.
D				
404	Dass, Beni Madhub	Peniapooker	ditto	Merchant.
405	" Bhola Nath	Cassipore	ditto	Jeweller.
406	" Bhuban Mohun	Bhowanipore	ditto	Attorney-at-Law.
407	" Bhut Natha	Beniapooker	ditto	Landholder.
408	" Boloram	Entally	ditto	ditto.
409	" Chandi Charan	Do	ditto	Clerk, Commissariat Office.
410	" Chandi Charan	Cossipore	ditto	Jeweller.
411	" Digamber	Watgunge	ditto	Trader.
412	" Deno Bhundu	Bhowanipore	ditto	Clerk, Government Printing Office.
413	" Deno Bandu	ditto	ditto	ditto.
414	" Dino Nath	Maniktolla	ditto	Unemployed.
415	" Durmo Dass	Entally	ditto	ditto.
416	" Gogan Chundra	Bhowanipore	ditto	Accountant, East Indian Railway.
417	" Gopal Chundra	ditto	ditto	Clerk.
418	" Gopal Chundra	ditto	ditto	ditto.
419	" Gopal Chunder alias	Hasanabad	ditto	Gantidar.
420	" Sarat Chunder	Bhowanipore	ditto	Proof Examiner.
421	" Gopal Chundra	Chitpore	ditto	Landholder.
422	" Gopal Chundra	Entally	ditto	Peonier.
423	" Hari Churan	ditto	ditto	Clerk.
424	" Hari Chundra	Bhowanipore	ditto	ditto.
425	" Jadu Nath			

425	Joy Kissen	ditto	52, ditto	... ditto	...
426	Kailash Chandra	Baniapooker	17, Baniapooker Lane	... ditto	General Assistant, East Indian Railway.
427	Kali Charan	Bhowanipore	48, Chaulaputty Road	... ditto	Clerk, Calcutta Municipality.
428	Kali Mohun	ditto	147, Russapagla Road	... ditto	Vakeel, High Court.
429	Kedar Nath	Cossipore	Sintee South Road	... ditto	Book-keeper.
430	Kedar Nath	Baniapooker	43, Baniapooker Road	... ditto	Clerk.
431	Krishno Lal	Chitpore	Ghose's Bagan	... ditto	Look Manufacturer.
432	Madhub Chandra	Bhowanipore	91, Kansaripara Road	... ditto	Pensioner.
433	Mihir Lal	Nawabgunge	Nawabgunge	... ditto	Contractor.
434	Mohendra Nath	Entally	80, Kamardanga Road	... ditto	Clerk.
435	Mohesh Chandra	Bhowanipore	14, Gobinda Prosad Bose's Lane	... ditto	Clerk, Comptroller's Office.
436	Nobin Chandra	Barrenagore	Ariedah	... ditto	Landholder.
437	Rajendro Chandra	Cossipore	Cossipore Ghat Road	... ditto	Clerk.
438	Rajkishen	Bhowanipore	52, Chaulaputty Road	... ditto	Clerk, Merchant Office.
439	Rakhal Chandra	Ditto	91, Kasaripara Road	... ditto	do.
440	Ram Narain	Cossipore	Sinthee Road	... ditto	Jeweller.
441	Shyam Chand	Baniapuker	35, Baniapuker Lane	... ditto	Merchant.
442	Traylukhya Nath	Baraset	Gaipur	... ditto	Money-lender.
443	Unnoda Prosad	Bhowanipore	91, Kasaripara Road	... ditto	Clerk, Public Works Department.
444	Umirta Lal	Ditto	52, Chaulaputty Road	... ditto	Clerk.
445	Wooma Charan	Ditto	46, Puddapuker Road	... ditto	do.
446	Grish Chunder	Watugunge	50, Monshatollah	... ditto	.....
447	Shib Chundra	Chitpore	34, Lockgate Door	... ditto	Clerk, Messrs. Angelo Brothers.
448	Altollal	Baniapuker	39, Baniapuker Road	... ditto	Proprietor of a bakery.
449	Baikanta Natah	Cossipore	Cossipore Ghat Road	... ditto	Formerly an Executive Engineer.
450	Bedu Bhusun	Bhowanipore	39D, Pepulputty Road	... Christian	Clerk.
451	Bhola Nath	Entally	Dehi, Entally Road	... Hindu	do.
452	Chundra Kumar	Ditto	2, Dehi, Entally	... ditto	do.
453	Doyal Chundra	Baniapuker	42, Baniapuker Road	... ditto	Writer.
454	Gopal Chundra	Bhowanipore	4, Dhobapara Chuckerhere	... ditto	Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Depart-
455	Gopal Chundra	Watugunge	48-1, Puddapuker, West Lane	... ditto	ment.
456	Hori Narayan	Chitpore	2, Setpuker Road	... ditto	do.
457	Hem Chundra	Baniapuker	42, Baniapuker Road	... ditto	do. Eastern Bengal Railway.
458	Herambo Nath	Entally	52, South Road, Entally	... ditto	do. State Railway.
459	Jahur Lal	Baniapuker	16, Baniapuker Lane	... ditto	do.
460	Kedar Nath	Ditto	42-1 Baniapuker Road	... Broker.	Broker.
461	Madhub Chandra	Ditto	21, Baniapara Lane	... Clerk.	Clerk.
462	Mohendra Nath	Entally	Dehi, Entally	... Pensioner.	Pensioner.
463	Mohendra Nath	Baniapuker	3, Baniapuker Road	... Zamindar.	Zamindar.
464	Nafar Chundra	Cassipur	Pramanick Ghat Road	... Contractor.	Contractor.
465	Narayan Dass	Entally	Dehi, Entally	... Clerk.	Clerk.
466	Nilmony	Cossipur	Dum-Dum Road	... do	do

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
467 Dey, Nobin Chundra	Bhowanipore	4, Dhobapara Road	Hindu	Pensioner.
468 " Nobin Chundra	Cossipore	1, Pramank Ghat Road	ditto	Tradesman.
469 " Prasanno Kumar	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Zemindar.
470 " Prasanno Kumar	Watgunge	13, Monshatolla Lane	ditto	Clerk, Central Office, Commissariat Accounts.
471 " Preo Nath	Cossipore	Pramank Ghat Road	ditto	Tradesman.
472 " Rajendra Kumar	Watgunge	13, Monshatolla Lane	ditto	Clerk.
473 " Rajnarayan	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	do.
474 " Russik Lall	Ditto	52, South Road, Entally	ditto	do.
475 " Sharoda Prosad	Ditto	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	do.
476 " Shoorresh Chundra	Beniapuker	42, Beniapuker Road	ditto	do.
477 " Srinath	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	do.
478 " Syama Charan	Ballygunge	18, Chukerbere Road	ditto	do.
479 " Woodey Charan	Beniapuker	15, Beniapara	ditto	Contractor.
480 " Woomes Chundra	Bhowanipore	36, Pakootollah Road	ditto	Merchant.
481 Dutt, Agore Nath	Entally	Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Clerk.
482 " Balkanta Nath	Beniapuker	14, Beniapuker Road	ditto	do.
483 " Bhowani Charan	Bhowanipore	Jelliparah	ditto	do.
484 " Bhupendra Nath	Ditto	26, Sakaripara Road	ditto	Vakeel, High Court.
485 " Bhupendra Narayan	Joy nagore	Mazilpore	ditto	Clerk.
486 " Brindaban	Watgunge	Sastitollah Road	ditto	Zemindar.
487 " Debendro Nath	Barripore	Barripore	ditto	Government Pensioner.
488 " Deb Narain	Baripore	Baripore	ditto	Zemindar.
489 " Durga Dass	Bhowanipore	58, Sankareeparah	ditto	Landholder.
490 " Dwarka Nath	Ditto	5, Bance Madhub Nundun Bros.' Lane	ditto	Pleaser, High Court.
491 " Dwarka Nath	Baliaghatta	1, Gurpar Road	ditto	Teacher, Civil Engineering College.
492 " Grish Chundra	Cossipore	9, Paramank Ghat Road	ditto	Broker.
493 " Grish Chundra	Entally	Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Contractor.
494 " Gopal Chandra	Watgunge	26, Monshatolla Lane	ditto	Clerk.
495 " Hari Das	Joy nagore	Mazilpore	ditto	Clerk, Agra Bank.
496 " Hurish Chandra	Alipur	Durgapore	ditto	Zemindar
497 " Haro Nath	Diamond Harbour	Hatgunge	ditto	Landholder.
498 " Ishan Chandra	Barripore	Barripore	ditto	Naib.
499 " Ishan Chandra	Entally	Palmer's Bazar Road	ditto	Landholder.
500 " Jadu Nath	Baliaghatta	2, Jagannath Dutt's Lane	ditto	Assistant, Asiatic Jute Mills.
501 " Jadu Nath	Entally	22, Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Zemindar.
502 " Jogobhndy	ditto	4, Dehi, Entally	ditto	Clerk.
503 " Janaki Nath	ditto	96, Chingrighat Road	ditto	ditto.
504 " Kailash Chandra	ditto	4, Palmer's Bazar Road	ditto	Coolie Contractor.
505 " Kabi Chandra	Tallygunge	Barnah	ditto	Clerk.
506 " Kabi Chandra	Bhowanipore	1A, Madan Pal's Lane	ditto	Zemindar.
			ditto	Clerk, Pay Examiner's Office.

507	"	Kali Dass	Dum-Dum	...	Nymta	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
508	"	Kali Nath	Joynagore	...	Mazilpore	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
509	"	Kasi Nath	Baranagore	...	Dhariabagan	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
510	"	Kedar Nath	Joynagore	...	Mozilpur	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
511	"	Khetter Pal	Bhowanipore	...	79, Russa Road (North)	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
512	"	Mohendra Nath	Belliaghatta	...	Gurpar	...	ditto	...	Attorney-at-Law.
513	"	Mohesh Chandra	Ertally	...	Dehi, Entally Road	...	ditto	...	Translator, High Court.
514	"	Purno Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	28, Kalighat Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
515	"	Pran Nath	Chipore	...	Kali Kumar Banerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pensioner.
516	"	Raj Kissen	Bhowanipore	...	21, Chuckerbere Road	...	ditto	...	Pensioner and Landholder.
517	"	Satkowri	Baraset	...	Nibondhi	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
518	"	Shib Chandra	Ballygunge	...	44, Kurrayah Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
519	"	Surendro Nath	Joynagore	...	Mozilpur	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Garrison Engineer's Row.
520	"	Wootum Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	9, Bakul Bagan Road	...	ditto	...	
G.									
521	Gangooly,	Angnore Nath	Tallygunge	...	Shahanagore Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Municipal Office, Alipore.
522	"	Amar Nath	Chipore	...	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
523	"	Amrita Prokash	Ditto	...	Barackpore Road, Tallah	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
524	"	Beni Madhub	Bankipore	...	Runginabad	...	ditto	...	Landholder and Naib.
525	"	Bistu Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	43, Shakaripara Road	...	ditto	...	Vakeel.
526	"	Bhola Nath	Barrackpore	...	Deypara	...	ditto	...	Banker.
527	"	Chandra Mohun	Bhowanipore	...	2, Bolaram Bose's 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
528	"	Kali Dass	Baduria	...	Bajipore	...	ditto	...	Clerk, 1st Moonsiff's Court, Busirhat.
529	"	Ketter Mohun	1, Bhowanipore	...	Puddopooker, Ganguli Bagan	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
530	"	Pasu Pati	Ditto	...	Haldarpara	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
531	"	Suresh Chandra	Chipore	...	Paikpara	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
532	"	Tara Prosad	ditto	...	Tallah	...	ditto	...	Banian.
533	"	Ambica Nath	Bhowanipore	...	9, Puddopooker Lane	...	ditto	...	Assistant, G. A. & Co.
534	Ghattack,	Ambica	Sonarapore	...	Rajpur	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Court of Small Causes.
535	"	Jogeshwar	Alipore	...	Chetia	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
536	"	Ramanath	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear.
537	"	Woomesh Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	4, Balaram Rose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	ditto.
538	Ghoshal,	Bhobetarun	Manicktollah	...	3, Buddypara Lane	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
539	"	Grish Chandra	Naihatti	...	Naihatti	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
540	"	Cowar Sutta Satya Bahadoor.	Ekbalpore Cossipore.	...	Bhukalash, occasionally at Cossipore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
541	"	Nobin Chandra	Bhowanipore	...	16, Russa Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
542	"	Saroda Prosad	ditto	...	3, Kundoo's Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto.
543	Ghose,	Abinash Chandra	Balliaghatta	...	Kakurgachia	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
544	"	Abinash Chandra, B.A.	Cossipore	...	Cossipore Road	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
545	"	Abinash Chandra	Garden Reach	...	Sonar 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		RACE.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
546 Ghose Aboni Nath	Hasnabad	Thooba	Hindu	Gantidar.
547 " Akhoy Coomar	Entally	15, Samboo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
548 " Akhoy Lall	Ditto	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	ditto.
549 " Amirto Lall	Ditto	2, ditto	ditto	ditto.
550 " Ananda Chundra	Joy nagore	Joy nagore	ditto	Landholder.
551 " Apurva Krishna	Bhowanipore	5, Mahanundo Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
552 " Baikanth Nath	Watgunge	3-2, Gopal Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto.
553 " Banko Behari	Baduria	Arbeli	ditto	Zemindar.
554 " Beni Madhub	Entally	Baniapara Road	ditto	Assistant, Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co.
555 " Bhuban Mohun	Tallygunge	Haltoo, 24. Pergunnabs	ditto	Clerk.
556 " Bisto Chandra	Alipore	Nimtollah	ditto	Pleader.
557 " Brindaban Chandra	Bhowanipore	Strand Road	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
558 " Broja Kishore	Kulpi	Karanjali	ditto	Landholder.
559 " Brojo Nath	Dum-Dum	Kaikhali	ditto	Clerk, Eastern Bengal Railway.
560 " Chandi Charan	Tallygunge	Mudiali	ditto	Merchant.
561 " Chinta Mony	Cossipore	Cossipore Ghat Road	ditto	Pleader.
562 " Chuni Lal	Entally	Dehi, Entally	ditto	.....
563 " Dino Nath	Sonarpore	Boraul	ditto	Pleader.
564 " Durga Das	Bhowanipore	13, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
565 " Durga Das	Entally	Hazrabagan Lane	ditto	Pensioner.
566 " Dwarka Nath	Bhowanipore	15, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Contractor.
567 " Dwarka Nath	Garden Reach	Sonai, 1st Lane	ditto	Clerk.
568 " Dwarka Nath	Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Superintendent, Cooly Depot.
569 " Girish Chundra	Ditto	Ditto	ditto	Clerk, High Court.
570 " Gopal Chunder	Bhowanipore	6, Chuckerbere Road	Christian	Zemindar.
571 " Haran Chundra	Busrhat	Madhamgram alias Siti	Hindu	Clerk.
572 " Harish Chundra	Bhowanipore	14, Bokul Bagan	ditto	Assistant, Bank of Bengal.
573 " Harish Chundra	ditto	10, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
574 " Hira Lall	ditto	68, Bogul Bagan Road	ditto	ditto.
575 " Jadav Chundra	ditto	68, ditto	ditto	ditto.
576 " Jadu Nath	Entally	8, Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Clerk, Merchant's Office.
577 " Jadu Nath	Baliaghatta	22, Narkeldanga, Shostatolla	ditto	ditto.
578 " Jadu Nath	Entally	7, Dehi Entally	ditto	Zemindar.
579 " Jogendro Chundra	Watgunge	Puddapooker	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
580 " Jogendro Nath, M.A., B.L.	Barranagore	Coolighatta	ditto	.....
581 " Jogeswar	.....	Khankipara	ditto	Pleader.
582 " Joygopal, B.L.	Sonapore	Boral	ditto	ditto Munshif's Court.
583 " Kailash Chundra	Busrhat	Busrhat	ditto	Land owner.
584 " Kailash Chunder	Barripore	Ramnagore	ditto	Zemindar.
585 " Kailash Chundra	Tallygunge	Mudiali	ditto	

586	Kailash Chundra	Entally	Kamardanga Road	ditto	...	Broker.
587	Kali Dass	Bhowanipore	11, Beltolah	ditto	...	(Clerk.
588	Kali Prosonno	ditto	13, Madhub Chunder Chatterjee's 1st Lane	ditto	...	ditto, High Court.
589	Kali Prosonno	ditto	20, Gobind Bose's Lane	ditto	...	ditto.
590	Kedar Nath	Entally	South Road, Entally	ditto	...	Zemindar.
591	Kedar Nath	ditto	8, Dehi Entally	ditto	...	Teacher.
592	Kedar Nath	Hasnabad	Taki	ditto	...	Zemindar.
593	Khetra Mohun	Watgunge	Kidderpore, South, Old Thana	ditto	...	ditto.
594	Kristo Chunder	Cossipore	Uttarpara Road	ditto	...	Tradesman.
595	Kristo Dhone	Bhowanipore	49, Chukerbere Road (North)	ditto	...	Clerk, High Court.
596	Mohendro Nath	ditto	50, ditto ditto	ditto	...	ditto.
597	Mohendro Nath	Alipore	Chetla, Shabji Bagan	ditto	...	ditto, High Court.
598	Mohesh Chandra	Garden Reach	Sonai	ditto	...	Contractor.
599	Monmotho Nath, B.L.	Baraset	Baraset	ditto	...	2nd Master, Government School.
600	Motilal	Garden Reach	Sonai, 1st Lane	ditto	...	Clerk, Port Commissioners' Office.
601	Nando Gopal	ditto	69, Sonai	ditto	...	Teacher.
602	Nim Chand	Bhowanipore	9, Bakul Bagan (West)	ditto	...	Clerk.
603	Nobin Chundra	Sonarpore	Raipore Hari Narain	ditto	...	Zemindar.
604	Nobin Chundra	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	...	Clerk.
605	Preo Nath	ditto	Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	...	...
606	Preo Nath	Cossipore	11, Gun Foundry Road	ditto	...	Clerk
607	Punchanund	Entally	28, North Road, Entally	Convert	...	Landholder.
608	Purna Chundra	Ballygunge	Chukerbere, Ballygunge	...	...	Clerk, Inspector's Office.
609	Radha Nath	Watgunge	82, Diamond Harbour Road	ditto	...	(Contractor.
610	Radha Nath	ditto	Nuzzer Mahamed Ghat Manjee's Lane	ditto	...	Ditto.
611	Radhika Narayan	Nawabgunge	Echapore	ditto	...	Late Assistant Engineer, now pensioner.
612	Rajendra Chunder	Entally	12, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	...	Pensioner
613	Rakhal Chundra	Beliahatta	Socrah	ditto	...	Pleader, Civil Court.
614	Rakhal Das	Joy nagore	Mozilpore	ditto	...	Landholder.
615	Ram Dhone	Cossipore	Cossipore Road	ditto	...	Merchant.
616	Ram Krista	ditto	23, Simtee Roypara Road	ditto	...	Clerk.
617	Ram Wootam	Bhowanipore	13-28, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Street	ditto	...	Do.
618	Rash Behari	ditto	63, Sankaripara	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
619	Romoni Mohun	Watgunge	7, Circular Garden Reach	ditto	...	Clerk.
620	Rano Nath	Tollygunge	Sorsuna	ditto	...	Do., Financial Department.
621	Saroda Prosad, B.A., B.L.	Nowabgunge	Echapore	ditto	...	Pleader.
622	Shashi Bhusun	Bhowanipore	1, Kanaripara Road	ditto	...	Articled Clerk.
623	Shashi Bhusun	ditto	Boloram Bose's 1st Lane	ditto	...	Clerk.
624	Sri Krishna	Watgunge	11, Nazir Mahomed Ghat Manjee's Lane	ditto	...	Do, Public Works Department.
625	Sriah Chundra	Bhowanipore	12, Balloram Bose's Lane	ditto	...	Assistant, French Bank.
626	Syama Charan	Sonarpore	Kodaha	ditto	...	Clerk, Treasury Department.
627	Sydhsewar	Entally	8, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	...	Do.
628	Tarini Churan	Chitpore	4, Ranee's Road, Pailpara	ditto	...	Merchant.

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
629 Ghose, Taruck Nath	Entally	Dehi, Entally Road	Hindu	Government pensioner.
630 " Woimesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	49, Chuckerbere	ditto	Contractor.
631 Guha, Baistab Charan	Dum-Dum	Nagar Bazar	ditto	Merchant
632 " Radha Krishna	Chitpore	Hari Poddar's Ghat	ditto	Ditto.
633 Gupta, Apurva Kristo Sen	Bhowanipore	49, Sakariparah Lane	ditto	Cashier.
634 " Bepin Behary, B.A.	Naihatty	Halisabar	ditto	Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
635 " Brojo Kissen	Bhowanipore	9, Kalighat Road	ditto	Clerk.
636 " Kishori Mohan, M.A.	Naihatty	Halishabar	ditto	Professor, Hooghly College.
637 " Peary Mohun	Tallygunge	Shahanagore	ditto	Sheristadar.
H				
638 Haldar, Basanta Kumar	Kulpi	Gabbaria 9, year	ditto	Landholder.
639 " Bissewar	Bhowanipore	9, Kalighat, 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk.
640 " Deno Nath	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	do.
641 " Jadu Nath	ditto	ditto	ditto	do., East Indian Railway.
642 " Kali Prosuno	ditto	ditto	ditto	do.
643 " Nurshing Chandra	Bhowanipore	22, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
644 " Pasu Pati	ditto	29, Kalighat 2nd Lane	ditto	Translator, High Court.
645 " Pran Krishna	Baduria	Gokuna	ditto	Zemindar.
646 " Preo Nath	Bhowanipore	4-1, Kalighat 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk.
647 " Purna Chandra	ditto	22, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	do.
648 Hazra, Gopi Nath	Ekalpore	Sonai Road	ditto	do., Government Dockyard Office.
649 " Roma Nath	ditto	ditto	ditto	Timber Merchant.
J				
650 Jamadar Mohur Babuli	Kulpi	Menapaol	... Mahomedan...	Zemindar.
K				
651 Kabiraj, Grish Chandra	Beniapooker	1, Beniapooker Lane	Christian	Clerk.
652 Kerr, Durga Das	Baliaghatta	8, Narikeldanga, Shastitollah	Hindu	do., Merchant's Office.
653 " Girish Chunder	Tallygunge	Rusa Road, South	ditto	Pleader.
654 " Harish Chandra	Busarhat	Nalkora	ditto	Zemindar.
655 " Mahav Chandra	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
656 " Sirish Chandra	Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto..
657 " Kazi Odiodzumina	Deygunga	Khashlya	Mahomedan	Pensioner.
658 Khan, Belaet	Bankipore	Jangirghur	ditto	Zemindar.
659 " Rohimalli	Dum-Dum	Sudder Bazar	ditto	Pensioner.

660	Koch, Srisidhur	...	Harba	...	Khantura	...	Hindu	...	Trader.
661	Koyal, Kanye Lal	...	Beniapooker	...	34, Beniapooker Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
L									
662	Laha, Lakhi Narayan	...	Watgunge	...	1, Ram Komal Mookerjee's Lane	...	Hindu	...	Clerk, Treasury Office.
M.									
663	Mandal, Aditya Charan	...	Nowabgunge	...	Echapore	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
664	" Brindabun	...	Watgunge	...	Baropooker	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
665	" Brojendro Nath	...	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
666	" Chundra Kumar	...	Tallygunge	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto.
667	" Grish Chandra	...	Bankipore	...	Sherpore	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear, Foujdari Court, Diamond Harbour.
668	" Kali Coomar	...	Diamond Harbour	...	Purulia	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
669	" Kali Krishna	...	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	ditto.
670	" Kader	...	Cossipore	...	Barrackpore Trunk Road	...	ditto	...	ditto.
671	" Mohesh Chandra	...	Entally	...	Karnadanga Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
672	" Nil Gopal	...	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Bridge Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
673	" Syamlal	...	ditto	...	60, Tallygunge Road.	...	ditto	...	ditto.
674	" Upendro Krishno	...	ditto	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	ditto.
675	" Mir, Korban Ali	...	Beniapooker	...	44, Kurrya	...	Mahomedan...	...	Landholder.
676	Mitter, Akhil Chunder	...	Baliaghatta	...	Shastitollah	...	Hindu	...	Watchmaker.
677	" Anoda Prosad	...	Joynagore	...	Joynagore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
678	" Amrita Lal	...	Chitpore	...	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street, Tallah	...	ditto	...	Engineer.
679	" Beharilal	...	Baliaghatta	...	Soorah Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
680	" Beni Madhub	...	Garden Reach	...	Sonai	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
681	" Biddu Bhuson	...	Cossipore	...	46, Cossipore Road	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
682	" Bishu Chandra	...	Dum-Dum	...	Nympta	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Merchant's Office.
683	" Bhuban Mohan	...	Joynagore	...	Joynagore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar and Pleader.
684	" Brojo Nath	...	Bhowanipur	...	12, Bolloram Bose's 1st, Lane	...	ditto	...	Attorney-at-Law.
685	" Chandra Coomar	...	Garden Reach	...	Sonai	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
686	" Charoo Chunder	...	Entally	...	4, Dehi, Entally	...	ditto	...	Do.
687	" Dwarka Nath	...	Bhowanipore	...	65, Puddapuker Road	...	ditto	...	Cashier.
688	" Gauga Charan	...	ditto	...	22, Rupnarayan Nanda's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
689	" Gopal Lal	...	Baliaghatta	...	Soorah	...	ditto	...	Broker.
690	" Haradhone	...	ditto	...	16, Jaganath Dutt's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Currency Office.
691	" Hem Chandra	...	Diamond Harbour	...	Boroni	...	ditto	...	School-master.
692	" Iswar Chander	...	Baliaghatta	...	17, Jaganath Dutt's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
693	" Jadab Chander	...	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear.
694	" Jadu Nath	...	Wa'gunge	...	Kidderpore Moonsheetollah	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
695	" Jadu Nath	...	ditto	...	63, Beniapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Do., Commissariat Godowns.
696	" Jogendra Nath	...	Joynagore	...	Joynagore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.

	NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
		Tlana.	Village, road, or street.		
697	Kali Coomar	...	32-33, Chakerbere	...	Overseer.
698	Kali Krishna	...	35, Chakerbere Road	Hindu	Clerk, Small Cause Court.
699	Kali Nath	...	3, Kootree Road	ditto	Clerk.
700	Kasi Chandra	...	5, Puddapoker Road	ditto	Pleader, Small Cause Court, Sealdah.
701	Khetter Mohan	...	4-33, Talabagan	ditto	Contractor.
702	Mohendra Nath	...	35, Chakerbere Road	ditto	Clerk, Comptroller-General's Office.
703	Mohesh Chandra	...	8, Jealaparah Road	ditto	do., Merchant's Office.
704	Nilmony	...	31, Bonomally Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Engineer.
705	Nilraton	...	Joyanore	ditto	Zemindar.
706	Nim Narayan	...	Baripore	ditto	Chukdar.
707	Nobin Chandra	...	77, Puddapoker Road	ditto	Pensioner.
708	Protap Chunder	...	1, Dhobaparah Lane	ditto	Godown-keeper.
709	Raj Jogeswar	...	13, Puddapoker Road	ditto	Manager, Bengali Newspaper.
710	Raj Rajeswar	...	13, Puddapoker	ditto	Manager to the Firm of B. Rigold and Bagnull & Co.
711	Rakhal Dass	...	81, Beltollah Road	ditto	Record-keeper, 24-Pergunnahs Magistracy.
712	Ram Chandra	...	Daipur	ditto	Pensioner.
713	Ram Tarun	...	Arbelia (now Bussirhat)	ditto	School-master.
714	Romesh Chandra	...	63, Puddapoker Road	ditto	Clerk.
715	Ranjital	...	13, Dehi Entally Road	ditto	ditto, High Court.
716	Runglal	...	Nallapara	ditto	ditto.
717	Saroda Prosad	...	Alambazar	ditto	Contractor.
718	Sookamoy	...	Sabjibagan Chetla	ditto	Mukhtear, Revenue Office.
719	Srinath	...	55, Upper Circular Road	ditto	Clerk, Small Cause Court, Sealdah.
720	Suresh Chandra	...	Puddapoker	ditto	Clerk.
721	Thacoordas	...	11, Puddapoker Road	ditto	Contractor.
722	Trailakhya Nath	...	165, Russa Road (south)	ditto	Vakil, High Court.
723	Woopendra Nath	...	Raipur	ditto	Pleader.
724	Moitra, Abhoya Chandra	...	Raipur Banerjee para	ditto	Clerk.
725	Annoda Prosad	...	Malancha	ditto	Zemindar.
726	Jogendra Nath	...	Mirzapore	ditto	ditto.
727	Mohina Chunder	...	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
728	Mollah Bassiroodin	...	Dholla	Mahomedan...	ditto.
729	Abdool Hamed	...	Molla Haut Road	ditto	Land-holder.
730	Moopahi Abdool Hamed	...	14, Sealdah Road	ditto	Contractor.
731	Ahmedullah	...	10, Chetlahat Road.	ditto	Pleader.
732	Golan Rohaman	...	Joyanore	ditto	Draftsman.
733	Hesan Ali	...	Middle Road, Entally	ditto	Zemindar.
734	Irfannullah	...	Gopalnagore	ditto	Draftsman.
735	Morebar Rahaman	...	Soorah	ditto	

736	Mohamed Iswali	...	ditto	...	...	Clerk.
737	Mohamed Mosain	...	ditto	...	...	Zemindar.
738	Mohamed Jan	...	ditto	...	...	Merchant.
739	Moomrez	...	Cassipore	...	...	Aratdar.
740	Motullah	...	Ballygunge	...	...	Draftsman.
741	Reajuddin	...	Cassipore	...	...	Aratdar.
742	Moonahce, Woozeer Ali	...	Tallygunge	...	...	Muktear.
743	" Yaseen	...	Baniapukur	...	...	Draftsman.
744	Moulavi, Golam Kassen	...	Basirhat	...	...	Zemindar.
745	" Naziruddin	...	Entally	...	...	Translator.
746	" Syed Ali Hafez	...	Bhowanipore	...	...	Clerk, Commissioner's office, Presidency Division.
747	Mozoomdar, Barada Prosad	...	ditto	...	Hindu	...
748	Bolloram	...	ditto	...	...	Clerk.
749	Chandra Nath	...	Entally	...	...	Zemindar.
750	Dino Nath	...	Sonapore	...	...	Ditto.
751	Dwarka Nath	...	Watgunge	...	...	Assistant, Bengal Office.
752	Gopal Chandra	...	Naihati	...	...	Clerk, Inspector-General of Registration.
753	Girija Sanker	...	Bhowanipore	...	...	Vakil, High Court.
754	Hari Mohun	...	Basirhat	...	...	Muktear.
755	Kedar Nath	...	Sonarpur	...	...	Landholder.
756	Khettro Mohan	...	Basirhat	...	...	Clerk.
757	Nibaran Chandra	...	Bhowanipore	...	...	Clerk, Attorney's Office.
758	Preo Nath	...	Kulpi	...	...	Landowner.
759	Rajendra Nath	...	Basirhat	...	...	Zemindar.
760	Mrijee, Mahamed Egg	...	Beniapukur	...	Mahomedan	ditto.
761	Mukerjee, Abhoy Charan	...	Bhowanipore	...	Hindu	Clerk, Railway Office.
762	" Abinash Chandra	...	ditto	...	...	Clerk.
763	" Aghore Nath	...	Watgunge	...	...	Collector, Suburban Municipality.
764	" Aghore Chunder	...	Entally	...	...	Clerk.
765	" Akhil Chandra	...	Belliaghata	...	...	Landholder.
766	" Akhoy Coomar	...	Bhowanipore	...	...	Muktear.
767	" Ambika Charan	...	Acheepore	...	...	Landholder.
768	" Ambika Charan	...	Sonarpore	...	...	Pleader.
769	" Annoda Charan	...	Alipore	...	...	Teacher, Reformatory School, Alipore.
770	" Annoda Prosad	...	Ultadingi	...	...	Landholder.
771	" Ashutosh	...	Chitpore	...	...	Clerk, Railway Office.
772	" Atul Chandra	...	Bhowanipore	...	...	Pleader, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
773	" Bama Charan	...	ditto	...	...	Clerk.
774	" Bama Charan	...	ditto	...	...	Pleader at Hooghli.
775	" Bama Charan	...	ditto	...	...	Clerk, East Indian Railway.
776	" Basanta Coomar	...	ditto	...	...	Book-keeper.
777	" Baenmadhub	...	Baranagore	...	...	...

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
778 Mukerjee, Benode Chandra	Chitpore	Birparah Road	Hindu	Clerk.
779 " Bepin Behari	ditto	18, Galiff Street	ditto	Teacher.
780 " Bipra Das	Bhowanipore	54, Puddapuker Road	ditto	Vakil, High Court.
781 " Brojo Mohan	ditto	1, Surjee Coomar Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk, Bengal Secretariat.
782 " Chunder Kumar	Busirhat	Bhabla	ditto	Zemindar.
783 " Chandra Shekher	Bhowanipore	28, Haldarparah Road	ditto	Pleader.
784 " Chiranjeeb	ditto	154, Russa Road (south)	ditto	Zemindar.
785 " Deno Nath	Entally	6, Shambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
786 " Dhurmo Das	Bhowanipore	16, Iswar Chunder Gangoolie's Lane	ditto	do
787 " Digamber	Watgunge	Sastitolla Road	ditto	Cashier, Messrs. Teil & Co.
788 " Dwarka Nath	ditto	Puddapker, Kidderpore	ditto	Engineer.
789 " Dwarka Nath	Chitpore	1, Barrackpore Trunk	ditto	Assistant, Lyall Rennie & Co.
790 " Grish Chandra	Bhowanipore	13, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
791 " Gobind Chandra	Tallygunge	2, Gopal Chunder Banerjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk, Commissariat Examiner's Office.
792 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	Sorsloona	ditto	Clerk, Military Department.
793 " Gopal Chandra	Bhowanipore	Hazra Road, Beltolla, Nos. 72-73	ditto	Clerk, Road Cess Office.
794 " Gopal Chandra	Basirhat	Basirhat	ditto	Road Cess Overseer.
795 " Gopal Chandra	Watgunge	6, Watgunge Road	ditto	Contractor.
796 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	Gourbari Road	ditto	Clerk, P. & O. Co.
797 " Gopal Chandra	Entally	Dehi Entally	ditto	Landholder.
798 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	6, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk
799 " Hara Dhone	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	ditto
800 " Haran Chandra	Bhowanipore	14, Sankariparah Road	ditto	Clerk.
801 " Haran Chandra	ditto	97, Kasariparah Road	ditto	Writer.
802 " Hari Das	Baranagore	Koti Ghatta	ditto	Merchant
803 " Hara Prosanna	Bhowanipore	6, Kalighat	ditto	Clerk, High Court.
804 " Hara Lal	Tallygunge	Shanagore Road	ditto	Pleader.
805 " Jadu Nath	Baraset	Baraset	ditto	Head Clerk, East Indian Railway Agent's Office.
806 " Jadu Nath	Bhowanipore	32, Sankariparah Lane	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
807 " Jadu Nath	Bhowanipur	22, Sankariparah Road	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
808 " Jadu Nath	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	Clerk, East Indian Railway.
809 " Jadoo Nath, B.L.	Baraset	Baraset	ditto	Pleader, Baraset.
810 " Jagabandu	Bhowanipur	25, Chakerbere Road	ditto	Clerk.
811 " Jogendro Nath	Entally	9, Palmer's Bazar Road	ditto	ditto.
812 " Kala Chand	Sonarpur	Boral	ditto	Zemindar.
813 " Kala Chand	Bhowanipur	2, Rani Sankarie's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
814 " Kali Das	Watgunge	36, Paddapuker West Lane, Khiderpore	ditto	Store keeper, Public Works Department.
815 " Kali Nidhan	Kulpi	Singarswar	ditto	Landowner.
816 " Kali Shobaya	Chitpur	10, Farak Nath Ghose's Lane, Talla	ditto	Muktear.

817	Kanti Chandra	...	...	...	13, Chaulaputty	...	...	...	Clerk.
818	Kanti Chandra	...	...	...	6, Samboo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
819	Karuna Sindhu	...	...	...	84, Kansareeparah	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court
820	Kadar Nath	...	...	...	Chakabere Road	...	ditto	...	Treasurer.
821	Khogendra Nath	...	...	...	8, Paddapuker Street, Khiderpore	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
822	Khelat Chandra	...	...	...	2, Bishoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
823	Krishna Nath	...	...	...	Kasariparah	...	ditto	...	Translator, High Court.
824	Lally Mohun	...	...	...	36, Kalighat	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Army Clothing Agency.
825	Madhu Sudan	...	...	...	1, Kali Nath Banerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
826	Mohendra Nath	...	...	...	Shabanagar	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
827	Mohendra Nath	...	...	...	Ghattakpur	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
828	Mahendronath	...	...	...	Panihaty	...	ditto	...	Supervisor in the Office of Exmr. of Ordnance.
829	Mahendronath	...	...	...	22, Sankaripara Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
830	Mahendronath	...	...	...	15, Bakul Hagan, 2nd Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto.
831	Mathuranath	...	...	...	19, Beltolah Road	...	ditto	...	ditto.
832	Makhamlal	...	...	...	57, Kamardanga Road	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
833	Nagendronath	...	...	...	3, Gopal Chandra Bannerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Bengal Office.
834	Nandalal	...	...	...	34, Kalighat, Iswar Gangooly's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
835	Nandalal	...	...	...	27, Madhab Chatterjee's 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
836	Nibaran Chandra	...	...	...	64, Bholoram Bose's Ghat	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
837	Nilmoney	...	...	...	13, Kalighat, 3rd Lane	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
838	Nimchand	...	...	...	9, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, East Indian Railway, Agent's Office.
839	Nobin Chunder	...	...	...	Durgapur Lock Gate Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Small Cause Court, Sealdah.
840	Panchanan	...	...	...	68, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
841	Poreshnath	...	...	...	8, Gangadhur Bannerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
842	Prankrishna	...	...	...	Talla	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
843	Prankristo	...	...	...	26, Pudoopuker West Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
844	Preonath	...	...	...	1, Barrackpur Trunk Road	...	ditto	...	Cash-keeper.
845	Radhika Prosad	...	...	...	Rasapaglia Road	...	ditto	...	District Engineer, 24-Pergunnahs.
846	Ram Kali	...	...	...	15, Sinthee, Shibtolla Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Merchant's Office.
847	Ranonath	...	...	...	22, Sankariparah Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
848	Rassicklal	...	...	...	123, Manicktollah Road	...	ditto	...	Money-lender.
849	Rassicklal	...	...	...	24, Sankariparah Road	...	ditto	...	Assistant Cashier.
850	Shama Charan	...	...	...	12, Kamarpura	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Moonsiff's Court.
851	Shadhu Charan	...	...	...	Nona	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
852	Shib Chandra	...	...	...	39, Jellapara Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
853	Srikanth	...	...	...	Watgunge	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
854	Srinarayan	...	...	...	Dehi Entally Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
855	Srinath	...	...	...	14, Kamarpura Road	...	ditto	...	Storekeeper, Garrison Engineer's Office.
856	Srinath	...	...	...	13, Strand Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
857	Surendranath	...	...	...	Prannath Chowdhurie's Lane	...	ditto	...	Money-lender.
858	Syama Charan	...	...	...	14, Rup Chand Mookerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
859	Syamlal	...	...	...	24, Sankariparah Road	...	ditto	...	do.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
860 Mukerjee,	Umbica Charan ...	42, Kansariparah Road	Hindu	Clerk, Attorney's Office.
861 "	Woomesh Chandra	7, Paddepuker Square	ditto	Clerk.
862 "	Woomesh Chandra	24, Sankariparah Road	ditto	do., Calcutta Municipality.
863 "	Woomesh Chandra	1, Kalighat 3rd Lane	ditto	Zemindar.
864 Mukhopadhyaya, Bhutnath	...	Behala	ditto	Clerk, Accountant-General's Office.
865 "	Dwarka Nath ...	Cochooa	ditto	Gantidar.
866 "	Nobin Chandra	Behala	ditto	Pensioner.
867 "	Pitambar	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
868 "	Prolad Chandra	Sarsoona	ditto	Clerk.
869 "	Preonath	Khalsati	ditto	Gantidar.
870 "	Rakhal Chandra	Sharshoona	ditto	Clerk.
871 "	Shushi Bhutan...	Barisha	ditto	do.
872 "	Shushi Bhutan...	Behala	ditto	do.
873 Mullick, Hari Nath	...	7, Bollaram Bose's Lane	ditto	do.
874 "	Jadunnath	7a, Puddopooker Road	ditto	Sub-Auditor.
875 "	Jagabandhoo	1, Boloram Bose's 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk, Pay Examiner's Office.
876 Prosunno Kumer	...	Harinavi	ditto	Clerk.
877 "	Radha Kanta	17, Onrait's 1st Lane	ditto	do.
878 "	Radha Madhub...	ditto	ditto	do., Public Works Department.
879 "	Radha Gobinda...	No. 4, Bulloram Bose's Lane	ditto	do.
880 "	Radha Roman	17, Onrait's 1st Lane	ditto	do.
881 Mustafi, Jadab Chandra	...	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	di to	Clerk.
N.				
882 Nag, Kailas Chandra	...	22, Garpar Road	ditto	Landholder.
883 Choudhary, Kunja Behary	...	Arbelia, at present Bassirhat	ditto	Pleader, Munsif's Court.
884 "	Trailakhya Nath	Taragonia	ditto	Zemindar.
885 Nawab Golam Rohim	...	Tallygunge	Mahomedan...	
886 Naker Golam Hussein	...	Mohampur	ditto	Landowner.
887 Nath, Grial Chandra	...	39, Pepalpatti Road	Hindu	Clerk.
888 "	Nil Kanth	25, Beniapuker Road	ditto	Compositor.
889 Neogi, Bindaban	...	Wooterparah	ditto	Clerk.
890 "	Mohendra Nath	1, Ganjawalla Gulli	ditto	Zemindar.
891 "	Roma Nath	Bardi Das Temple Street	ditto	Clerk.
892 "	Srinath	15, Onrait's 1st Lane	ditto	do.
893 Nundy, Gobindo Dutt	...	1, Mohesh Choudhuri's Lane	ditto	Assistant, High Court.
894 "	Heralal	41, Bani Madhub Nandan's Lane	ditto	Muktear.

895	Pal, Amirto Lal	...	Entally	...	2, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Bengal Office.
896	" Bani Madhab	...	Cossipur	...	Wooterparah	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
897	" Brindaban Chandra	...	Bhowanipur	...	104, Kasaripara	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
898	" Hem Chunder	...	Entally	...	2, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
899	" Kali Paddo	...	ditto	...	11, Onrait's 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
900	" Modhu Sudan	...	Cossipur	...	Barrackpore Road	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
901	" Mohir Lal	...	Entally	...	12, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
902	" Probodh Chandra	...	ditto	...	2, ditto	...	ditto	...	do.
903	" Tarini Churn	...	Tallygunge	...	Moodially	...	ditto	...	do.
904	" Tin Cowri	...	Cossipur	...	Barrackpore Road	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
905	" Woopendro Chandra	...	Baniapukur	...	3, Baniapukur Road	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
906	" Pandit, Pran Nath	...	Bhowanipur	...	50, Pepulputti Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
907	" Abhoy Churn	...	Sonarpore	...	Chingripota	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
908	" Anando Gopal	...	Entally	...	59, Kamerdanga Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
909	" Paulit, Brojo Lal	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto.
910	" Kalipuddo	...	ditto	...	11, Convent Lane	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
911	" Potitendo, Syama Churn	...	Bhowanipur	...	54, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
912	" Pattra, Mohendra Narain	...	Kulpee	...	Belpukheria	...	ditto	...	ditto.
913	" Prince Fyazoddin	...	Tollygunge	...	Tallygunge Seramehal	...	Mahomedan	...	Political Stipend holder.
914	" Rohimooddin	...	ditto	...	Tallygunge	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
R.									
915	Raja Baroda Kanto Roi	...	Badaria	...	Khargachi	...	Hindu	...	Zemindar.
916	Roy, Aboni Nath	...	ditto	...	Poora	...	ditto	...	ditto.
917	" Ambica Churn	...	Bhowanipur	...	75, Chuckerbere Road, North	...	Convert	...	Pensioner.
918	" Bhola Nath	...	Garden Reach	...	Sonai, 4th Lane	...	Hindu	...	Teacher.
919	" Chunder Nath	...	Dhacooriah	...	Poora	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
920	" Chunder Kanto	...	Bhowanipur	...	30, Chunder Nath Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Medical Store.
921	" Coomar Doulat Chunder	...	Cossipur	...	Barrackpore Road	...	Hindoo	...	Zemindar.
922	" Dwarka Nath	...	Harwah	...	Menakhan	...	ditto	...	Manager, Port Canning Company.
923	" Monohur Chunder	...	Cossipur	...	Barrackpore Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
924	" Gobindo Chunder	...	Bhowanipur	...	100 Kali Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Calcutta Municipality.
925	" Gopes Nath	...	ditto	...	31, Gobindo Bose's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
926	" Hurri Prosed	...	Bhowanipur	...	43, Rup Nundun Nundon's Lane	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
927	" Joda Bhason	...	Basirhat	...	Dhancoora	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
928	" Jogendro Nath	...	Cossipur	...	Cossipur Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
929	" Jogesh Chunder	...	Bhowanipur	...	30, Chunder Nath Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Presidency Commissioner's Office.
930	" Jogesh Chunder	...	ditto	...	51, Chaulputi Road	...	ditto	...	Vakil, High Court.
931	" Kalli Coomar	...	ditto	...	9, Halderpara Road	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
932	" Kamini Mohun	...	ditto	...	Potet Dandee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, High Court.

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
933 Roy, Kisor Mohun	Balligunge	15, Balligunge Circular Road	Hindoo	Pleader, High Court.
934 " Krishno Kessore	Dum-Dum	Shola	ditto	Landholder
935 " Lakhi Kanth	Bhowanipur	62, Russa Road (North)	ditto	Muktear, High Court.
936 " Mohini Mohun	ditto	Chuckerbere Road	ditto	ditto.
937 " Nim Chand alias Tara Chand	Tallygunge	Barisa	ditto	Zemindar.
938 " Nobonarain	Alipur	3, Gopalnagore Road	ditto	Pleader, Alipur Moonsif's Court.
939 " Poorno Chandra	Bhowanipur	9, Bakul Bagan, 1st Lane	ditto	Accountant, Alipur Jail.
940 " Raj Narain	Ballaghhatta	15, Upper Circular Road	ditto	Clerk, Bank of Bengal.
941 " Ram Lal	Bhowanipur	16, Bani Madhub Nundun's 2nd Lane	ditto	do. High Court.
942 " Sarut Chandra	Basirhat	Shibhatti	ditto	Zemindar and pleader.
943 " Satish Chunder	Barranagore	Kutighatta	ditto	Pleader, Sealdah Court.
944 " Shib Chandra	Alipore	Gopalnagore	ditto	Merchant.
945 " Shoshi Bhoosun	Entally	5, Onrait's 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk.
946 " Upendro Nath	ditto	3, ditto	ditto	do.
947 " Upendro Nath	Baduria	Poorah	ditto	Zemindar.
948 Roy Choudhuri, Ardho Chunder	Nawabgunge	Panihatti	ditto	ditto.
949 " Bhubon Mohun	Hasnabad	Takee	ditto	ditto.
950 " Chunder Nath	ditto	Beokati Minakhan	ditto	ditto and Manager of Port Canning Company.
951 " Girja Nath	Cassipur	Cassipur Road	ditto	Zemindar.
952 " Gyanundo Coomar	Hasnabad	Takee	ditto	ditto.
953 " Hem Nath	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
954 " Keder Nath	ditto	Sadepore	ditto	ditto.
955 " Krishno Chunder	ditto	ditto	ditto	Gantidar and Schoolmaster.
956 " Monnotho Nath	Cassipur	Cassipur Road	ditto	Zemindar.
957 " Prosunno Coomar	Hasnabad	Takee	ditto	ditto.
958. " Prosunno Coomar	Ballygunge	Olooberiah	ditto	ditto.
959 " Rajendro Nath	Hasnabad	.....	ditto	Clerk.
960 " Ramdass	Dum-Dum	Birati	ditto	Zemindar.
961 " Rama Prosed	Hasnabad	Saidpore	ditto	Vice-Chairman, Municipality.
962 " Shib Chunder	Nawabgunge	Panihatti	ditto	Zemindar.
963 " Shotis Chunder	Hasnabad	Takee	ditto	ditto.
964 " Surji Nath	Tallygunge	Barisha	ditto	ditto.
965 Rudra, Nil Madhub	Ballaghhatta	Soorah	ditto	Sub-Registrar.
				Jeweller.
966 Sadkhan Haradhone	Cassipur	Cassipur Road	ditto	Tradesman.
967 Sastri, Hurro Prosed, M.A.	Naihatti	Naihatti	ditto	Teacher, Sanskrit College.

968	Sen, Akhil Chandra	...	Bhowanipur	...	104, Kasariparah Road	...	ditto	...	Vakil, High Court.
969	" Amrito Lall	...	Dum-Dum	...	Dum-Dum	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
970	" Behari Lall	...	Atchipur	...	Talari	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
971	" Behari Churn	...	Bhowanipur	...	35, Chuckerbaria	...	ditto	...	ditto.
972	" Brojo Lall	...	ditto	...	31, Chuckerbaria	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Office of Examiner of Clothing Agency.
973	" Chandro Kanto	...	Naihati	...	148, Russa Road (South)	...	ditto	...	do.
974	" Gopal Chunder	...	Bhowanipur	...	Garfa	...	ditto	...	do., Audit Office, E. B. Railway, Seald h.
975	" Jogut Chunder	...	ditto	...	38, Rup Narain Nundan's Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
976	" Kali Kissen	...	ditto	...	49, Sankarepara Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
977	" Kasi Kanto	...	Baniapukur	...	53, Strand Road	...	ditto	...	Vakil, ditto.
978	" Loke Nath	...	Bhowanipur	...	21, Hatibagan Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
979	" Nil Madhub	...	ditto	...	21, Russa Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
980	" Mohadeb	...	Tallygunge	...	13, Paoortolla Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, ditto.
981	" Moni Mohun	...	Naihati	...	Russa	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
982	" Nundo Lall	...	Pallighatta	...	Garfa	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
983	" Shah, Brahmanund	...	Tallygunge	...	Baliaghatta	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
984	" Prince Hoormoz	...	Dum-Dum	...	Tallygunge	...	Mahomedan	...	Pensioner.
985	" Rodhu Nundun	...	Basirhat	...	Dum-Dum	...	Hindu	...	Merchant.
986	" Woopendro Nath	...	Bhowanipur	...	Dhankuray	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
987	" Sheikh, Moni Raddin	...	Manicktollah	...	14, Banimadhub Nundun's Lane	...	Mahomedan	...	Clerk.
988	" Mccheedin	...	Baniapukur	...	14, Munsheepara Lane	...	ditto	...	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.
989	" Nowatjan	...	ditto	...	26, Butcherkhanna	...	ditto	...	Plea'er.
990	" Shyamshali, Munshi	...	Watgunge	...	24, Koyrabazar Road	...	ditto	...	Overseer, Municipality.
991	" Shotrath	...	Bhowanipur	...	141, Circular Garden Reach	...	Hindu	...	Clerk
992	" Shome, Gopal Chunder	...	Watgunge	...	25, Chaulputty Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Government Dockyard.
993	" Sil, Boikanth Nath	...	ditto	...	52, Puddopuker West Land Khidirpore	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
994	" Behari Lall	...	ditto	...	52, ditto	...	ditto	...	Attorney's Clerk.
995	" Bhola Nath	...	Bhaduria	...	20, ditto	...	ditto	...	School-Master.
996	" Singh, Annoda Prosad	...	Chitpur	...	Arbellia	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
997	" Coomar Indro Narsain	...	Entally	...	Barrackpur	...	ditto	...	Overseer, Suburban Municipality.
998	" Chintabaran	...	Do.	...	Entally	...	ditto	...	School Master.
999	" Dwarka Nath	...	Bhowanipur	...	Kamardanga Road	...	ditto	...	Mooktear, High Court.
1000	" Girish Chunder	...	Dum-Dum	...	14, Beltolla Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
1001	" Gocool Chunder	...	Bhowanipur	...	Sultanpur, Dum-Dum	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
1002	" Gopal Chunder	...	Bankipur	...	27, Puddopuker Road	...	ditto	...	Mooktear, Diamond Harbour Foudzari Court.
1003	" Jodoo Nath	...	Mothurapur	...	Maothurbhat	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
1004	" Nobin Chunder	...	Chitpur	...	Mothurapur	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
1005	" Raja Poorno Chander	...	Do.	...	Barrackpur Road	...	ditto	...	ditto
1006	" Sarut (hauder)	...	...	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
1007	" Serish Chander	...	Bhowanipur	...	53, Kamardanga Road	...	ditto	...	do., Superintendent, Govt. Printing Office.
1008	" Shib Chander	...	Baniapukur	...	53, Paddapuker Road	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
1009	" Wodhab Chander	...	Chitpur	...	19, Hukawalla Gali	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
1010	" Womesh Chander	...	...	...	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE		Race	Quality or business.
	Village.	Village, road, or street.		
1011 Sirkar, Behalode Behari	.....	Ramkomul Mookherjee's Lane	Hindu	Clerk.
1012 Debedro Nath	Walgunge	Kali Coomar Banerjee's Lane	ditto	Assistant, Commissary Audit Office.
1013 Dhurno Das	Ditto	6, Tarruck Dass's Tank Lane	ditto	Clerk, Municipal Office.
1014 Durga Dass	Ditto	Ditto ditto	ditto	do
1015 Gaur Dhone	Ditto	Circular Garden Road	ditto	Merchant.
1016 Huri Krishna	Nowabgunge	Chanuck	ditto	Zemindar
1017 Jad o Nath	Entally	66, South Road, Entally	ditto	Gautidar.
1018 Jogodish Chandra	Badura	Poor	ditto	Contractor.
1019 Joy Krishna	Nowabgunge	Chanuck	ditto	Muktear.
1020 Kali Prosuno	Chitpur	Barrackpur Road	ditto	Clerk.
1021 Moti Lal	.....	Monsheetulla Lane	ditto	do
1022 Nepal Chandra	Ballygunge	3, Chuckerbaria Road	ditto	do
1023 Nabin Chunder	Ballighatta	Sesthitollah	ditto	do, Cooley Office.
1024 Rajkrishna	Garden Reach	Sonai, 1st Lane	ditto	do, High Court
1025 Rasick Lal	Bhowanipur	142, Kussapugla Road	ditto	Teacher.
1026 Russick Lal	Cassipur	Chashadobaparah Road	ditto	Pleader, Moonsiff's Court, Diamond Harbour.
1027 Roma Nath, B.A., B.L.	Diamond Harb ur	Shorisa	ditto	Clerk.
1028 Sib Chundra	Bhowanipur	22, Bokul Bagin Road	ditto	Zemindar
1029 Tarapuddo	Tallygunge	Tallygunge Road	ditto	Head-Master, Baraset Govt. English School.
1030 Taruck Nath, B.A.	Baraset	Baraset	ditto	Landowner.
1031 Wooma Churn	Diamond Harbour	Sorisa	ditto	Clerk.
1032 Lukhi Narain	ditto	ditto	ditto	do.
1033 Preo Nath	Cossipur	Wooterpara	ditto	Accountant, Public Works Department.
1034 Sunlye, Chandra Nath	ditto	Sunlypara Road	ditto	Clerk
1035 Sur, Kunjo Behari	Entally	16, Sambhoo Bahoo's Lane	ditto	Peshkar, High Court.
1036 Syed Moonshi Anwarally	Bhowanipur	29, Ram Mohun Dutt's Lane	ditto	

T.

1037 Tarafdar, Shoshee Bhoosun ... Badura ... Bilheeri ... Mooktear, Bussirhat.

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE :

A. FORBES,

The 31st May 1886.

: Officiating Collector.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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EXHIBITION OF SILK COCOONS AT RAMPORE BEAULEAH.

No. 41Mct., dated Darjeeling, the 26th April 1886.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

REFERRING to Government letter No. 621—110, Agriculture, dated the 18th February 1886, and the previous correspondence, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter No. 2155J, dated 26th February 1886, from the Magistrate of Rajshahye, reporting on the exhibition of silk cocoons held at Rampore Beaulah in January last.

2. Every effort was made to secure the ends in view, and I trust that the exhibition has done good.

No. 2155J., dated Beaulah, the 20—22nd February 1886.

From—E. H. RUDDOCK, Esq., Magistrate of Rajshahye,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report on the exhibition of silk cocoons held at Rampore Beaulah in compliance with the Bengal Government No. 464T.F. (Agriculture), dated the 28th April 1885, to your address, a copy of which was received with your No. 104Mct., dated the 13th May 1885.

On receipt of the letter cited above, a Committee was formed consisting of the following gentlemen :—

E. H. Ruddock, Esq., c.s.	Chairman.
H. J. Abbot, Esq.	}
E. Gallois, Esq.	...	...
Dr. I. Cameron	...	...
W. G. Morey, Esq.	...	...
Kumar Sashi Shikhareshwar Roy	...	...
Baboo Mohendra Nath Bhattacharjea	} Members.
„ Raj Kumar Sarkar	...	...
Moulvi Khan Ali Khan	...	...
Baboo Rajendra Nath Ghose	Member and Secretary.

The Committee held several meetings and decided to hold the exhibition in one of the godowns in the Borokootee compound on Monday, the 11th January 1886, and the five following days. One thousand copies of the prospectus of the exhibition, setting forth the principal rules and the number and value of the prizes to be awarded, were printed and extensively circulated in this and the neighbouring silk-producing districts. A subscription list was opened, and the Collectors of Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, Maldah and Nuddea were requested to form sub-committees in their districts, to collect subscriptions, to circulate the prospectus, and to help generally in inducing exhibitors to come forward.

The following subscriptions were realised :—

				Rs.
Messrs. R. Watson and Company	...	...	...	250
Maharani Surnomoyi	...	...	...	200
Kumar Shashi Shikhareshwar Roy	...	...	...	200
Messrs. L. Paycen and Company	...	...	...	100
Maharani Sarat Sundari	...	...	...	100
Kumar Jogendra Nath Roy	...	...	...	100
Raja Hara Nath Roy	...	...	...	100
Smaller subscriptions	...	...	...	498
Total				1,548
Government grant (already received)				1,295
Grand Total				2,843

Government engaged to give a grant equal to the amounts raised by subscriptions up to Rs. 2,000, and the amount over Rs. 1,295 was collected subsequently.

The Committee offered the following prizes to the exhibitors :—

					Rs.
2	Prizes at Rs. 75 each	...	...	...	150
4	„ „ 50 „	...	...	...	200
8	„ „ 30 „	...	...	...	240
16	„ „ 20 „	...	...	...	320
20	„ „ 16 „	...	...	...	320
32	„ „ 10 „	...	...	...	320
64	„ „ 5 „	...	...	...	320
					1,870

It was also decided to award a prize of Rs. 50 for the best Bengali essay on the method of rearing silk cocoons, and advertisements were inserted in the *Hindu Ranjika*, the *Hindu Patriot*, and the *Bangabasi* announcing this prize. Later on hand bills were printed and stuck up in the market-places and other conspicuous parts of silk-producing villages, to remind the people of the forthcoming exhibition, and Messrs. Morey and Gallois and other influential gentlemen were requested to explain the object of the exhibition to their ryots through mandals and headmen of villages. The Committee also invited Mr. A. C. Sen, Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, to attend the exhibition; but unfortunately he could not come owing to pressure of business. *Machans* in three tiers were provided for the reception of exhibits.

The exhibition was opened on the 11th January 1886, at noon, by Lord H. Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Division, in the presence of several gentlemen, European and native, a few European ladies, and a large number of the exhibitors. In the course of the week the prize essay was read and explained to the exhibitors, and they were addressed in Bengali by two gentlemen—one of whom was Baboo Roma Nath Sen, the author of the prize essay, and a gentleman of 20 years' experience in silk business. The exhibitors had also an opportunity of seeing how silk was reeled off by machinery in the filature of Messrs. Watson and Company.

The number of exhibits was as under—

					No. of exhibits.
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	141
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	83
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	5
Maldah	...	...	...	...	.....
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	1
Total					230

Messrs. Morey and Gallois, assisted by Baboo Roma Nath Sen, decided who were the prize-winners. I regret to observe that, as in Moorshedabad last year, some dishonest persons attempted to palm off as theirs cocoons reared by others; but the judges took care to see that such unscrupulous exhibitors got no prizes. The exhibition was closed on the 16th January 1886, when I distributed the prizes and addressed a few words of encouragement to the exhibitors present. A few copies of "Reshum Tutwa," presented by Kumar Shashi Shikhareshwar Roy, were then distributed among the cocoon-rearers. It is also intended to print the prize essay and distribute copies among the exhibitors.

The following statement shows the prizes obtained by the exhibitors of the different districts :—

DISTRICTS.	First class prize Rs. 75.	Second class prize Rs. 50.	Third class prize Rs. 30.	Fourth class prize Rs. 20.	Fifth class prize Rs. 15.	Sixth class prize Rs. 10.	Seventh class prize Rs. 5.	Total amount in rupees.
Rajshahye	2	2	3	7	7	15	41	947
Moorshedabad	.....	2	5	9	13	15	23	903
Nuddea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10
Beerbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10
Total	2	4	8	16	20	33	64	1,870

The Judges were of opinion that the cocoons exhibited were as good as ever they have seen in Bengal, and above the average obtainable.

The receipts and disbursements were as under—

(a) Receipts—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscriptions	1,548	0	0
Government grant	1,295	0	0*
Sale proceeds of bamboos, &c.	9	13	0
Total	2,852	13	0

(b) Disbursements—

Prizes	1,920	0	0
Establishment	28	0	0
Contingencies	869	3	9
Total	2,817	3	9

This is the first time that an exhibition of this kind has been held in this district, and though the people here are not very easily induced to move away from their homes, still it is hoped that this effort may, though on a small scale, produce some good. The exhibition has undoubtedly fostered a spirit of emulation among the cocoon-rearers by bringing together the cocoons of the various silk-producing tracts, and open astonishment was expressed by many of the exhibitors at seeing work so much superior to anything they could produce. The exhibitors appeared to appreciate, on the whole, the object of the exhibition; and there are grounds for hoping that similar exhibitions, held in the different silk-producing districts, in different years, may lead to good results.

* A further grant of Rs. 248 was made by Government order No. 621—110Agrl., dated 18th February 1886. The total receipts therefore amount to Rs. 3,100-13.

REVIEW OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE FINE FUNDS ON THE STATE RAILWAYS OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

No. 1094R—A, dated Calcutta, the 4th June 1886.

READ—

Government of India, Financial Dept. Resolution No. 427, dated the 28th June 1880.
 Letter No. 188A, dated 27th April 1886, from Manager, Northern Bengal S. Railway.
 Letter No. 4192, dated 1st May 1886, from Manager, Tirhoot State Railway.
 „ „ 1672, dated 17th April 1886 „ „ Dacca State Railway.
 „ „ 1568, dated 5th May 1886 „ „ Nalhati State Railway.

The receipts and disbursements upon the several lines were as follow :—

RAILWAYS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Balance at end of 1885-86.
	Balance on 1st April 1885.	Fines.	Interest.	Total.	Disbursements.	Refunds.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Northern Bengal ..	1,608 11 3	1,826 5 3	56 10 3	3,491 10 9	1,686 6 3	28 8 0	1,714 14 3	1,776 12 6
Tirhoot	2,074 0 7	1,159 13 11	66 1 5	3,299 15 11	1,787 14 0	20 11 0	1,808 9 0	1,491 6 11
Dacca	9 4 0	459 10 3	5 5 3	474 3 6	300 0 0	1 14 0	301 14 0	169 5 6
Nalhati	386 11 5	39 4 9	12 10 6	438 10 8	167 5 10	4 0 0	171 5 10	267 4 10
Total	4,078 11 3	3,485 2 2	140 11 5	7,704 8 10	3,941 10 1	58 1 0	3,999 11 1	3,701 13 9

During the year 1885-86 the assets of the Fine Funds upon the Bengal Provincial Railways were expended as follows :—

Northern Bengal State Railway.—Schools Rs. 1,367, institutes Rs. 100, amusements Rs. 150, sick employes Rs. 69-6-3.

Tirhoot State Railway.—Schools Rs. 149, institutes Rs. 297-7, amusements Rs. 780, sick and miscellaneous Rs. 361-1, and volunteering Rs. 200.

Dacca State Railway.—Institute Rs. 300.

Nalhati State Railway.—Schools Rs. 49, institutes Rs. 90, sick employes Rs. 28-5-10.

Of the balance at credit of the Northern Bengal State Railway Fund, Rs. 500 represented the balance of last year's loan to the Railway Co-operative Stores Association, which was still outstanding at the end of 1885-86.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution on the Fine Fund reports last year, attention was drawn to the necessity of avoiding any undue accumulation of balances, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes in the present reports that on the Tirhoot State Railway and Nalhati State Railway the balances have been reduced. On the Northern Bengal State Railway, however, the balance still shows a tendency to increase, and the Manager should take steps to avoid this. A larger proportion of the assets of the fund on this line may with advantage be spent in providing amusements and recreation for the employes.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and to the Managers of the Bengal Provincial Railways, for information, and that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R. E.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal;

P. W. Dept.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 12th June 1886.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, June 12 '86	0.03	Weather—very warm. Prospects of crops good. Price of common rice 16 to 22 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	2 Culna	2.36	
	3 Ranigunge	0.03	
	4 Bankura, " 12 "	0.12	Weather—hot, close, and cloudy. Cotton flowering. <i>Til</i> ripening. <i>Aus</i> seedlings doing well. Prices stationary at head-quarters. Public health good.
	5 Boerghoom, " 12 "	0.20	Weather—hot. Rain wanted. Ploughing and sowing fairly advanced. Prices moderate. Public health good except for a few cases of cholera.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 Rampur Haut	0.02	Weather—very hot. Cultivation at a stand-still. Rain urgently required.
	7 Midnapore, " 12 "	0.11	Public health good.
	8 Hooghly, " 12 "	Nil	Weather—very hot. Prospects of all crops good. Public health good.
	9 Jehanabad	0.12	
	10 Howrah " 14 "	0.04	Weather—extremely oppressive. High temperature. Sowing of <i>aus</i> and <i>aman</i> rice and jute begun, but rain wanted.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	11 24-Pergha	.....	Report not received.
	12 Nudda, " 12 "	Nil	Weather—very warm close; occasionally cloudy. Prospects of crops good. General health good.
	13 Kooshtea	0.23	
	14 Meherpur	0.70	
	15 Khoshtea, " 12 "	0.31	Weather—cloudy and. Cultivation of rice continues. Prospects good. Public health good.
	16 Jessore, " 12 "	0.09	Weather—very hot. Heads of paddy crop continue to be good. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
	17 Jhenidah	0.62	
	18 Magura	0.96	
	19 Narail	2.39	
	20 Moorsheebad, " 12 "	1.96	Weather—very sultry, rally at Sudder station. A very good shower of rain (1.96) fell on 6th, weather has again become very hot. All prospects good. Public health good. Price of rice stationary.
RAJSHAHY DIV.	21 Lalbagh	1.30	
	22 Kandi	1.25	
	23 Jungipore	0.76	
	24 Dinagepore June 11 '86	0.11	Weather—hot and dry. Cultivation progressing.
	25 Rajshahy, " 12 "	0.26	Weather—very hot. Harvest of <i>til</i> commenced. Sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy still in progress. Prospects of standing crops generally good, but more rain wanted. Health fair.
	26 Nowgong	1.82	
	27 Itanagar, " 12 "	0.37	Weather—very hot. State of crops generally good. Harvesting of early rice commenced at some places. Health reported from Sunderganj and Nageswari. Health generally good.
	28 Kurigram	1.65	
	29 Gaibanda	0.48	
	30 Nilphamari	1.28	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	31 Bogra, " 12 "	1.29	Slight rain during week. Temperature moderate. Prospects of <i>aus</i> and jute continue favourable. Sugar plants healthy. Land being prepared for <i>aman</i> crop. A few cases of cholera still reported.
	32 Sherpur	2.43	Weather—hot for greater part of week. Crops doing well. Public health good.
	33 Nowkhilla	0.50	
	34 Pubna, " 12 "	0.34	Weather—fine and hot. Prospects of crops favourable. Several cases of cholera reported from Pankabari.
	35 Serajgunge	0.64	Weather—unusually dry and hot this time of year. Hot weather should benefit jute. <i>Bhadai</i> paddy doing very well. Other crops favourably reported. Public health continuing.
	36 Darjeeling, " 12 "	1.82	
	37 Julpigoree, " 12 "	0.61	
	38 Eastern Districts.		
	39 Dacca, June 12 '86	4.12	Weather—hot and cloudy. Sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy nearly finished. Jute and <i>aus</i> paddy doing well. Prospects good. Public health good.
	40 Mauckgunge	0.39	
DACCA DIVISION.	41 Munshigunge	3.86	
	42 Naraingunge	2.78	
	43 Furruckpore, " 12 "	Nil	Weather—very hot. State and prospects of crops good. Public health good.
	44 Madaripore	0.15	
	45 Goalundo	8.18	
	46 Backergunge, " 10 "	1.10	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aus</i> crop progressing. Cultivation of <i>aman</i> crop going on. General health fair.
	47 Mymensingh, " 11 "	2.42	Weather—close and cloudy. Rainfall to standing crops and jute. In Tangail jute attacked by caterpillars. Public health fair.
	48 Jamalpur	0.52	
	49 Kishoreganj	1.38	
	50 Netrokona	2.88	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	51 Chittagong, June 15 '86	1.48	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of <i>aman</i> in progress. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	52 Noakhally, " 11 "	8.46	Heavy rain, cloudy sky, cooler temperature. <i>Aus</i> crop promises fairly. Ground being prepared for transplanting <i>aman</i> . Public health fair.
	53 Fenny	5.18	
	54 Tipperah, " 10 "	2.70	Weather—hot in day, close and still at night. Preparations for transplanting winter rice crop being pushed on. Transplantation completed. <i>Aus</i> crop flourishing.
	55 Brahmunberiah	0.45	Weather—rainy with occasional sunshine throughout week. Very hot on 6th. Sowing in <i>jooms</i> nearly over. <i>Aus</i> paddy being sown. Fever prevalent.
	56 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 8 "	9.85	Weather—hot and occasionally rainy. <i>aman</i> paddy good. Transplanting of sugarcane over. <i>Joom</i> crop being sown. Public health good.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	57 Hill Tipperah, " 9 "	2.05	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PAINA DIV.	26 Patna, June 12 '86	Nil	Weather—very hot. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops being sown in some places. <i>Cheena</i> and sugarcane doing well. Public health generally good; a few cases of cholera reported from Jh town.
	27 Gya, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—extremely hot and oppressive. <i>Marua</i> and rice being sown for seedlings. Sugarcane doing well. Public health good. Slight fall in prices.
	28 Shahabad, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—interly hot. Prospects of sugarcane and indigo continue favourable. Prices stationary. Fever reported from Sasseram and Bhabhua; otherwise public health good.
	29 Durbhunga, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Lands being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> . Rain urgently needed for sowing of <i>bhloi</i> crops. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—ve close and cloudy. Standing crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> crops. Public health good.
	31 Saran, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—h with easterly wind. Harvesting of <i>cheena</i> will shortly commence. Rain want for <i>bhadoi</i> sowings and indigo. Sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera reported from the mofussil; otherwise public health good.
	32 Chumparan, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—t and cloudy with easterly wind. Lands for <i>bhadoi</i> sowings being prepared. A few cases of small-pox and fever reported. Prices stationary.
BHAGULPUR DIV.	33 Monghyr, June 12 '86	0.74	Weather—hot and sultry. Lands being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> crops. Sowing of <i>maka</i> commenced at Beguserai, and that of early paddy nearly completed.
	Beguserai „ „	0.02	Public health good, but sporadic cases of small-pox continue to be reported from Beguserai. Prices stationary.
	Jamui „ „	0.60	
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 12 „	1.96	Weather—sultry. Prospects of crops good. A severe storm on 6th further damaged mango crop which is already poor. Sporadic cholera in north. Prices stationary.
	35 Purneah „ 12 „	2.72	Locusts reduce temperature, which is otherwise high. All crops doing well. Rain very beneficial.
	Kissengunge „ „	1.54	
	36 Maldah „ 12 „	1.35	Weather—cloudy, rainfall scanty; very hot and oppressive. <i>Bhadoi</i> paddy and other crops doing well, and broadcast <i>aman</i> paddy germinating. Common rice sells at an average of 20 seers per rupee. Public health good.
ORISSA	Chauchal „ „	0.89	
	Gazole „ „	0.48	
	37 Sonthal Pergha, „ 12 „	2.36	Weather—very hot and rainy. Heavy rain fell on 12th. Ploughing and sowing all progress. Prices stationary. General health good.
	Deoghur „ „	0.51	
	Pakour „ „	1.83	
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack June 11 '86	0.63	Weather—hot and cloudy. Rice being sown. Ploughing in progress in some places. Cotton flowering. Sugarcane growing well. Public health generally good; only a few cases of cholera reported from the interior. Price of rice a little higher.
	39 Pooree, „ 10 „	0.20	Weather—occasionally cloudy. Early rice has sprung. Sowing of <i>sarad</i> crop going on. <i>Dalia</i> being harvested. Relief works going on in Chilka tracts. Common rice sells at an average of 19 seers 15 chittacks per rupee in Sudder sub-division, and 17 seers 11 chittacks in Khoordah sub-division. Cases of cholera reported from the mofussil.
	40 Balasore, „ 11 „	0.	Weather—close and sultry. Ploughing in progress. Public health generally good with the exception of a few cases of cholera and fever here and there.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazaribagh, June 12 '86		Weather—bright and very hot. Ploughing and sowing still progressing. General health good.
42	Lohardugga, „ 12 „		Weather—seasonable; warm. Some rain during week. Cultivation progressing. Early paddy being sown. Prices stationary. Public health good. A few cases of cholera in Palamow sub-division.
43	Singbhoom, „ 11 „	27	Weather—hot; only two storms during week. Ploughing and sowing being carried on. Public health good.
44	Manbhoom, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—warm and sultry. Cloudy at times, but no rain, during latter part of week. Ploughing and sowing of rice lands progressing, also of maize. Excepting a few cases of cholera, public health good.
44	Govindpore	43	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE^{C.};
The 15th June

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th June 1886.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 55° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
June	6th	155.7	9.2	29.616	88.9	97.2	16.9	80.3	81.5	0.978	78.5	73	SE and SSW	99	Nil	Partially cloudy, t.
"	7th	167.5	6.7	.591	88.7	97.1	17.4	79.7	81.7	.991	78.9	74	SSW and S	89	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	8th	163.5	8.0	.593	85.7	98.5	18.4	80.1	79.2	.913	76.5	76	SW by W and variable	128	0.17	Chiefly cloudy, o, z, t, d, p, <
"	9th	167.0	0.6	.656	82.8	90.5	14.4	76.1	78.6	.932	77.1	83	SSE and S by W	71	Not measurable.	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, d.
"	10th	161.5	3.8	.666	85.4	91.5	14.5	77.0	79.8	.943	77.4	78	SSE and ESE	101	Nil	Chiefly cloudy.
"	11th	150.3	6.4	.823	87.1	95.5	17.0	78.5	80.5	.963	77.8	75	SE by E and NW	66	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	12th	155.6	3.1	.539	88.6	96.0	17.4	79.2	83.3	1.019	79.8	77	SSE and variable	61	"	Chiefly cloudy, ⊕.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	Inches.	29.612
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	29.568
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	Hours.	37.8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	94.0
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	°	86.7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	85.6
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	22.4
The maximum temperature	...	...	98.5
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	Miles.	11
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	lbs.	3
The mean relative humidity	...	°	77
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	79
The total fall of rain from 6th June to 12th June 1886	...	Inches.	0.17
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	2.52
The total fall from 1st January to 12th June 1886	...	...	11.74
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	13.29

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, t thunder, d drizzling rain, p passing temporary showers, < lightning, ⊕ solar corona.

A. PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JUNE 16, 1886.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

DISTRICT.	Representative Stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.															
		AIR PRESSURE.						TEMPERATURE.						HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.	
		Highest, 10 A.M., barometer reading of month.	Lowest, 10 A.M., barometer reading of month.	Mean, 10 A.M., for month.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from normal mean.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean, 10 A.M., humidity.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 10 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.	
																Rainfall.	
Poooro	Gopalpore	29.843	29.610	29.741	29.701	—	89.2	76.8	87.8	80.0	84.3	—	78	—	2.7	—	
	False Point	29.862	29.618	29.781	29.785	+0.24	91.5	71.6	90.2	70.0	81.6	—0.7	76	—7	5.4	+1.1	
Cuttack	Cuttack	29.780	29.554	29.782	29.701	+0.23	106.4	71.8	101.4	77.1	89.3	—1.2	60	—6	4.2	+0.1	
Balasore	Balasore	29.821	29.592	29.724	29.783	—	101.4	69.4	92.9	76.7	84.8	—	70	—	2.9	—	
South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs.	Saugor Island	29.837	29.614	29.753	29.779	—0.16	93.2	71.5	91.5	81.4	80.5	+1.0	74	—6	6.0	+0.4	
Midnapore	Midnapore	29.714	29.499	29.518	29.760	—	100.1	67.2	97.4	77.0	87.2	—	59	—	3.3	—	
24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.	Calcutta	29.818	29.630	29.765	29.776	+0.17	100.5	68.2	93.7	76.8	85.3	0	66	—11	4.1	—0.5	
Burdwan	Burdwan	29.775	29.551	29.674	29.774	+0.31	105.2	66.9	96.5	76.6	86.6	—0.6	61	—5	3.4	—0.6	
Bankoorah	Bankoora	29.540	29.304	29.443	—	—	106.1	69.0	98.3	76.8	87.5	—	65	—	2.3	—	
West Burdwan and Beerbhoom.	Raniganj	29.627	29.306	29.430	—	—	109.0	67.0	98.1	76.8	87.6	—	61	—	2.8	—	
Moorshedabad	Barhampore	29.807	29.590	29.712	29.779	+0.42	103.7	69.2	94.3	75.9	85.1	—2.2	70	—1	5.4	0	
Nuddea	Krishnagar	29.818	29.600	29.726	—	—	102.8	65.8	94.7	74.7	84.7	—	67	—	4.5	—	
Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore	29.849	29.631	29.762	29.765	+0.10	101.3	66.5	94.5	76.2	85.4	0	72	—4	7.2	+2.1	
Chittagong	Chittagong	29.891	29.620	29.743	29.632	+0.23	91.2	68.5	87.9	74.7	81.3	—1.0	76	—4	6.7	+1.7	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Backergunj	Barrisal	29.847	29.658	29.792	29.804	—	95.3	63.9	90.9	75.3	83.1	—	73	—	5.6	—	
Noakholly	Noakholly	29.849	29.645	29.767	29.810	—	94.0	69.3	89.7	75.1	81.9	—	74	—	5.4	—	
Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29.846	29.640	29.759	—	—	98.5	65.5	91.5	74.0	82.8	—	75	—	1.8	—	
Dacca	Dacca	29.858	29.650	29.785	29.807	+0.50	96.2	69.1	91.0	75.2	83.1	—0.2	73	—7	6.5	+0.1	
Tipperah	Comillah	29.855	29.668	29.778	29.813	—	97.4	67.8	91.2	73.9	84.6	—	73	—	4.8	—	
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.850	29.625	29.744	—	—	95.3	65.6	89.3	73.3	80.8	—	73	—	5.9	—	
Bogra	Bogra	29.825	29.580	29.719	29.782	—	101.3	64.4	92.0	73.3	82.7	—	70	—	4.8	—	
Pubna	Serajgunj	29.840	29.618	29.749	29.795	—	100.1	66.7	92.8	73.1	83.0	—	71	—	5.0	—	
Rajshahye	Rampore Beaulah.	29.832	29.595	29.707	29.777	—	102.4	67.7	90.7	71.9	81.3	—	76	—	3.6	—	
Maldah	Maldah	29.765	29.444	29.671	—	—	99.9	68.5	91.5	72.2	81.9	—	70	—	1.8	—	
Dinagopore	Dinagopore	29.805	29.534	29.683	29.805	—	101.6	68.2	91.5	72.7	82.1	—	76	—	4.5	—	
Rungpore	Rungpore	29.803	29.559	29.684	29.610	—	96.8	64.1	88.8	69.6	79.2	—	76	—	6.8	—	
Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.	Julpigoree	29.618	29.378	29.514	29.604	—	96.9	65.9	89.0	70.1	79.1	—	69	—	5.3	—	
Darjeeling Hill Tracts...	Darjeeling	23.087	22.803	22.979	—	+0.21	66.6	42.7	63.0	50.5	56.8	+1.3	89	+2	8.0	+0.8	
Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	Purneah	29.737	29.526	29.657	29.782	+0.30	105.2	?	90.2	?	?	?	62	—8	3.7	+0.2	
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	—	—	—	—	—	Observations not taken.										
Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29.705	29.472	29.604	29.773	+0.42	101.0	66.4	94.3	75.8	85.0	—0.4	70	+3	2.7	+0.5	
Chumparum	Motihari	29.670	29.398	29.529	29.756	—	102.8	61.8	94.2	73.0	83.6	—	60	—	3.9	—	
Saran	Chupra	29.666	29.438	29.613	—	—	106.0	65.1	94.4	75.8	87.2	—	60	—	2.4	—	
Shahabad	Dohree	29.598	29.274	29.391	29.749	—	104.5	61.0	94.1	72.5	83.3	—	42	—	1.0	—	
	Buzar	29.606	29.388	29.485	29.723	—	107.4	65.8	100.0	77.5	88.8	—	45	—	2.1	—	
	Arrah	29.607	29.418	29.520	29.716	—	107.4	66.7	99.1	77.1	88.1	—	55	—	2.0	—	
Gya	Gya	29.433	29.239	29.342	29.714	+0.07	100.6	65.7	101.7	73.8	87.8	—3.8	41	—5	3.3	+0.7	
Patna	Bankipore	29.855	29.467	29.576	29.754	+0.45	107.0	66.8	98.2	76.0	87.6	—1.5	58	+3	3.6	+0.7	
South Bhagulpore and Monghyr.	Bhagulpore	29.692	29.460	29.583	29.740	—	101.4	69.5	90.1	76.0	86.0	—	59	—	2.7	—	
South 24-Pergunnahs	Naya Doonka	29.370	29.128	29.255	—	—	103.6	68.4	95.0	76.3	86.0	—	79	—	2.6	—	
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.852	27.640	27.765	29.731	+0.30	104.5	67.7	93.8	78.8	84.8	—1.5	42	0	4.8	+1.0	
Loharugga and Manbhoom.	Ranchee	27.737	27.540	27.646	29.729	—	103.1	68.9	95.7	72.0	83.9	—	51	—	2.2	—	
Singbhoom	Chaibassa	29.058	28.859	28.980	—	—	108.1	70.4	100.5	77.2	88.9	—	50	—	2.0	—	

Bengal for the month of May 1886.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.											Representative stations.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
RAINFALL.													
Of month.					Since 15th May 1886.								
Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.				
3.71	2.87	+0.84	6.5	5.9	2.66	1.48	+1.18	3.8	3.3	Gopalpore ...	Poorce ...	ORISSA.	
3.54	3.37	+0.17	7.8	6.5	2.64	1.82	+0.82	5.0	3.6	False Point ...	Cuttack ...		
6.24	4.35	+1.89	8.2	8.6	2.40	2.10	+0.30	3.2	4.3	Cuttack ...	Balasore ...		
4.79	5.07	-0.28	6.7	8.2	0.85	2.30	-1.45	2.7	4.2	Balasore ...	Saugor Island ...		
7.09	4.88	+2.21	9.0	7.8	1.53	1.99	-0.46	4.3	3.6	Midnapore ...	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs.	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
7.54	5.51	+2.03	8.0	9.8	3.35	2.58	+0.77	4.8	5.0	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...		
10.03	4.37	+5.66	11.0	8.1	4.05	3.16	+1.89	5.7	4.2	Calcutta ...	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.		
5.05	3.57	+1.48	9.8	7.3	4.41	1.45	+2.96	6.5	3.4	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...		
3.88	3.05	+0.83	9.3	7.6	2.91	1.64	+1.27	5.8	4.1	Bankoorah ...	Bankoorah ...		
5.29	4.80	+0.49	11.8	8.0	3.84	2.57	+1.27	7.7	4.3	Ranigunj ...	West Burdwan and Beerbhoom.		
10.88	5.90	+4.98	11.6	9.3	5.78	3.21	+2.57	6.6	4.9	Berhampore ...	Moorsheadabad ...		
11.61	6.54	+5.07	11.6	10.6	5.30	3.23	+2.07	6.7	5.5	Krishnagar ...	Nuddes ...		
9.63	10.17	-0.54	14.5	12.1	5.56	5.46	+0.10	6.5	6.0	Jessore ...	Jessore and Khoolna ...		
9.62	9.70	-0.08	16.0	13.6	4.74	4.13	+0.61	8.5	6.2	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...		
10.27	7.46	+2.81	14.3	12.6	6.81	3.83	+2.98	9.5	6.3	Demagri ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	EAST BENGAL.	
9.42	10.47	-1.05	12.5	13.5	2.54	5.20	-2.66	5.0	6.8	Backergunj ...	Backergunj ...		
12.30	8.59	+3.71	15.0	11.8	5.87	4.43	+1.44	9.0	5.9	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...		
10.05	9.24	+0.81	15.0	13.2	5.14	3.75	+1.39	7.3	5.9	Furzedpore ...	Furzedpore ...		
12.45	10.03	+1.42	14.0	13.7	4.05	4.63	-0.58	6.8	6.7	Dacca ...	Dacca ...		
8.48	9.91	-1.43	12.6	13.4	3.78	4.98	-1.20	6.8	6.7	Commillah ...	Tipperah ...		
9.80	7.50	+2.30	9.8	10.8	7.71	3.93	+3.78	8.0	5.3	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...		
7.50	7.20	+0.30	15.0	10.7	5.41	3.83	+1.58	9.5	5.2	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	NORTH BENGAL.	
6.89	5.97	+0.92	10.0	9.1	4.64	3.03	+1.61	7.0	4.7	Serajgunj ...	Pubna ...		
3.67	4.15	-0.48	13.0	7.4	2.85	2.31	+0.54	5.5	3.7	Rampore Beaulah.	Rajshahye ...		
8.27	4.95	+3.32	10.6	7.8	6.93	2.64	+4.29	6.4	3.5	Maldah ...	Maldah ...		
15.64	10.42	+5.22	16.0	12.3	11.67	6.55	+5.12	9.0	6.4	Dinapore ...	Dinapore ...		
10.46	13.63	-3.17	18.0	15.7	5.71	8.96	-3.25	9.8	8.4	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...		
9.71	9.79	-0.08	15.0	16.5	5.29	5.48	-0.19	8.8	8.7	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.		
6.16	4.06	+2.11	9.4	6.4	5.23	2.02	+3.21	6.0	2.8	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Hill Tracts...	NORTH BHAR.	
3.36	2.12	+1.24	5.3	4.1	2.63	0.94	+1.69	3.3	1.8	Purneah ...	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.		
4.04	2.28	+1.76	4.3	4.3	1.16	1.10	+0.06	2.3	1.7	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...		
4.46	2.45	+2.01	7.5	4.4	2.37	1.23	+1.14	3.5	2.0	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...		
3.19	1.83	+1.36	6.0	3.2	2.05	0.71	+1.34	3.3	1.2	Chumparun ...	Chumparun ...		
1.05	1.01	+0.04	3.3	2.8	0.71	0.46	+0.25	2.3	1.3	Sarun ...	Sarun ...	SOUTH BHAR.	
1.81	1.52	+0.29	4.3	3.1	1.70	1.08	+0.62	3.5	1.6	Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...		
1.64	1.76	-0.12	3.8	3.4	1.15	1.05	+0.10	2.8	1.7	Arrah ...	Gya ...		
3.01	2.08	+0.93	5.4	4.0	2.28	1.19	+1.09	3.6	2.0	Gya ...	Gya ...		
5.23	3.03	+2.20	9.2	5.7	3.62	1.62	+2.00	6.0	2.9	Bankipore ...	Patna ...		
2.36	2.19	+0.17	6.8	5.9	2.43	1.23	+1.20	5.3	3.2	Bhagulpore ...	South Bhagulpore and Moughyr.		
3.03	2.19	+0.84	6.8	5.9	2.43	1.23	+1.20	5.3	3.2	Naya Doonka ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
5.33	3.60	+1.73	8.0	8.9	5.20	1.94	+3.26	7.0	4.3	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...		
										Ranchow ...	Lohardugga and Manbhoom.	CHITTA NAG-PUR.	
										Chaibassa ...	Singbhoom ...		

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SOUTH BHAR	Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	0'24	...	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...
		Dohore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...
		Blutboosh	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'54	...	...	...	...
		Bassefain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	Mohaniah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aurungkabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...
		Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nowadah	...	0'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'31	...	...	...
		Jehanabad	...	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'24	...	...	...
		Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'15	...	...	...
		Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	...	...	...
		Sherrghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kagauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pakri Barawan.	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'55	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...
	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'74	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...
		Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'67	...	...	...	0'12	...	...	...
		Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	...
	Monghyr	Begoesrai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'00	...	...	...	0'15	...	...	...
		Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'62	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	0'07	...	...	0'84
		Jamui	...	0'18	...	...	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'01	...	...	...	0'16	...	...	...
		Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'06	...	...	...
		Shekhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'65	...	...	...	...
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore	...	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'53
		Bunka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	1'52	...	...	...
		Kolgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmohal	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'25	...	...	...	...	...	2'33	...	...	1'31	...	0'10	0'19	...
		Gudda	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	0'34	...	...	...	...	...	0'00	...	...	0'78	0'32	...	...	...
		Pakour	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'11	...	...	...	...	0'15	0'50	...	...	...	0'23	...	2'87	...
		Nya Doomka	0'01	0'55	0'05	0'03	...	...	1'50	...	...	...	...	...	0'21	...	...	0'21	0'44	...	0'04	...
		Deoghur	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	0'72	...	...	0'13	0'07	...	...	...
		Jamtara	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	1'01	0'31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'84	...	...	...
		Simra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'77	...	0'04	0'20	0'07	...	1'42	...
		Namhat	0'14	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	...	...	1'31	2'43	...	...	...
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Hazaribagh	Pachanba (Giridi).	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'07	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...
		Semtaurahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhoomrah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	0'13	...	0'20	...	...
		Barhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'11	...	...	0'37	...	0'15	...	...
		Chatra	...	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Karagdeha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'11	...	...	0'09	...	0'62	...	...
		Ramghar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lohardugga	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	...	...	2'12	0'26	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	Ranali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'44	1'28	...	0'22	0'06	...	...	...
		Palanow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	0'91	...	0'02	...
		Silli	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balumat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hosainabad	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'22	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	Garwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'13	0'25	...	...	...
		Chyehanna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	...	1'57	...	...	0'08	...	...
		Chakradhar-pore.	...	...	0'05	...	0'07	...	0'07	0'12	...	...	...	...	0'13	...	0'72	...	...	...	...	...
		Chatsila	...	...	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'03	...	2'35	...	...	...	...	...
		Bakarapura	...	...	0'28	0'18	0'34	...	0'18	...	...	...	...	0'09	0'25	1'58	0'06	...	0'08	0'38	...	...
	Manbhoom	Purulia	...	...	...	...	0'33	...	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'27	...	0'08	0'12	...
		Gobindpore	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'17	...	...	...
		Raghunath-pore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'71	...	...	...	0'01	...	...	...
		Barrabhoom	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	0'61	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	0'02	...	0'36	0'03	0'02	...	...
		Jhaldi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chas	Chas	...	0'35	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'76	...	...	...	0'97	...	...	...

in Bengal in May 1886—concluded.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1886 up to 31st May 1886.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st May 1886.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
...	0.08	...	...	...	4	2.8	0.58	0.73	0.74	0.97	2.21	Buxar	Shahabad	SOUTH BENAR.
...	1	1.9	0.30	1.04	0.30	2.11	?	Barh.	...	...
...	0.43	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	4	3.1	0.58	0.96	0.30	3.11	2.92	Bhubbans.	...	...
...	0.20	0.32	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.4	1.22	1.27	0.70	2.18	2.34	Samsaram.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.83	3.84	Arrah.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.10	?	Mohanias.	...	...
...	0.11	0.20	0.13	...	0.97	...	...	4	2.7	1.29	1.25	0.97	3.46	2.79	Aurangabad...	Gya.	...
...	1.24	1.39	...	...	0.30	...	...	2	4.0	1.53	1.14	1.24	3.30	3.14	Gya.	...	...
...	0.92	...	0.07	...	0.56	...	...	3	3.0	3.01	1.97	1.39	5.68	3.80	Nowadah.	...	...
...	0.21	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	6	2.5	1.42	1.46	0.66	2.89	2.98	Jehanabad.	...	...
...	0.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	2.28	?	1.40	3.40	?	Arwal.	...	...
...	0.50	...	...	1	?	0.40	?	0.40	1.80	?	Daudnagar.	...	...
...	1.00	...	...	1	?	0.50	?	0.50	2.24	?	Sherrghati.	...	...
...	2.30	2.00	...	...	1.00	...	...	3	?	5.30	?	2.30	7.92	?	Rajauli.	...	...
...	0.10	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	5	?	2.20	?	1.20	4.80	?	Pakri Barawan.	...	...
...	0.18	...	...	0.30	...	...	4	4.2	1.82	1.51	0.74	2.10	3.30	Patna	Patna.	...
...	0.18	...	...	0.70	...	...	4	2.4	1.65	1.25	0.70	1.95	2.44	Dinapore.	...	...
...	0.04	...	0.03	1.18	...	...	...	4	3.9	1.38	2.03	1.18	2.50	3.80	Behar.	...	...
...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.1	2.00	2.08	1.00	2.60	3.40	Barh.	...	...
...	0.71	0.33	...	...	...	...	...	5	3.4	1.31	2.01	0.71	2.94	3.58	Begonsairai	Monghyr.	...
...	1.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4.1	3.15	1.82	1.58	4.62	3.75	Monghyr.	...	...
...	1.24	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	6	3.6	2.08	1.96	1.24	3.08	4.08	Jamui.	...	...
...	0.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0.61	?	0.55	1.14	?	Gogri	...	...
...	2.03	...	1.00	...	...	...	3	?	3.88	?	2.03	0.60	?	Sheikpura.	...	...
...	0.16	0.28	...	...	1.11	...	...	6	4.9	2.06	2.46	1.11	4.16	4.79	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore.	...
...	0.01	0.96	...	...	1.81	...	...	5	3.9	5.86	2.30	1.81	6.54	4.23	Banks.	...	...
...	1.13	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	1.66	?	1.13	3.96	?	Kolgong.	...	...
...	0.83	0.53	0.14	0.14	...	...	...	9	5.7	5.82	4.05	2.33	7.04	6.10	Rajmehal	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	...
...	0.80	2.10	0.15	0.05	...	...	...	9	4.5	5.58	2.45	2.10	6.18	4.19	Gidda.	...	...
...	0.05	1.57	0.14	0.37	0.34	...	0.58	11	5.5	6.95	4.20	2.87	7.90	6.04	Pakour.	...	...
...	0.03	0.04	0.30	...	0.25	0.03	...	13	6.6	3.78	3.17	1.50	6.78	6.10	Nya Doonka.	...	...
...	0.88	0.04	...	2.82	...	...	8	5.4	5.06	2.84	2.82	5.87	5.43	Deoghur.	...	...
...	0.87	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.4	4.23	3.12	1.84	5.32	5.25	Jamtara.	...	...
...	1.32	0.94	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	4.76	?	1.42	5.90	?	Simra.	...	...
...	0.12	0.73	0.17	...	1.00	...	0.03	10	?	6.11	?	2.43	7.78	?	Nanikat.	...	...
...	0.82	...	0.14	1.79	0.03	...	...	5	6.3	2.60	2.14	1.79	5.03	4.59	Pachamba (Giridi).	Hazaribagh	CHUTIA NAGPUR.
...	0.11	1.48	0.15	1.13	0.06	0.35	0.16	10	7.2	3.72	1.40	1.48	6.20	3.93	Hazaribagh.	...	...
...	0.35	0.71	1.10	...	0.29	0.18	6	4.9	3.73	2.58	1.10	6.56	5.10	Santagurah.	...	...
...	4	4.7	...	...	...	...	4.22	Mahudi Hills.	...	...
...	0.40	0.90	0.10	1.00	...	...	...	4	4.5	2.40	2.90	1.00	3.80	?	Jhoomurah Hills.	...	...
...	0.70	0.20	...	0.78	...	...	6	?	2.04	?	0.78	3.97	?	Barhi.	...	...
...	0.11	1.17	...	...	...	...	7	?	2.15	?	1.17	4.77	?	Chatra.	...	...
...	1.55	0.19	...	...	...	3	?	1.95	?	1.55	5.06	?	Karagdeha.	...	...
...	0.12	0.85	0.05	0.11	0.10	...	8	?	1.35	?	0.62	3.39	?	Kamghar.	...	...
...	0.15	0.72	0.92	0.40	0.25	0.06	...	10	?	5.02	?	2.12	6.78	?	Lohardugga	Lohardugga.	...
...	0.13	0.47	1.19	0.09	...	0.32	0.20	10	7.3	4.40	2.04	1.24	7.49	5.87	Ranchi.	...	...
...	1.00	0.17	...	...	...	5	3.5	2.14	1.15	1.00	4.61	3.21	Palamow.	...	...
...	0.07	...	...	...	0.20	0.10	...	4	?	0.47	?	0.20	2.90	?	Silli.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	1.00	?	?	Bulmat.	...	...
...	2	?	0.23	?	0.22	0.26	?	Hosainabad.	...	...
...	1.63	0.33	...	...	...	...	4	?	2.34	?	1.03	2.34	?	Gurwah.	...	...
...	0.11	...	1.20	0.87	0.35	0.21	...	8	8.9	5.39	3.43	1.57	7.43	7.12	Chyebassa	Singbhoom.	...
...	0.19	0.25	1.45	0.12	...	0.35	12	?	3.80	?	1.45	7.01	?	Chakradhar-pore.	...	...
...	0.43	...	0.10	...	...	0.71	...	6	?	4.73	?	2.36	8.06	?	Chatsila.	...	...
...	0.45	...	0.80	0.11	13	?	5.36	?	1.58	7.49	?	Baharugura.	...	...
...	0.18	...	1.46	...	1.50	...	...	8	8.2	4.12	2.80	1.80	5.28	5.69	Purulia	Manbhoom.	...
...	0.28	...	0.87	...	...	...	...	4	4.5	1.47	1.87	0.87	1.71	4.37	Gobindpore.	...	...
...	2.14	1.37	...	0.78	...	...	5	?	5.51	?	2.14	7.19	?	Baghunath-pore.	...	...
...	0.30	...	0.27	...	0.09	1.19	...	11	?	2.96	?	1.19	7.28	?	Barrabhoom.	...	...
...	0.50	...	0.35	...	...	?	?	0.85	?	?	?	?	Jhaida.	...	...
...	0.37	0.11	1.44	0.03	...	0.18	...	10	?	4.46	?	1.44	5.13	?	Chas.	...	...

ALEXANDER PRIDLER,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1886.

THE normal meteorological conditions in Bengal during May are to a considerable extent similar to those of April. There is the steady and increasing difference of temperature between the land and the sea area, and in this month this difference attains almost its maximum. The area of maximum temperature during May includes the western districts of South Behar, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and Central India. With the increasing temperature of the land surface, the southerly winds blowing from the Bay of Bengal strengthen considerably, and owing to the physical obstacles of the hill systems to the east and north of Bengal, they appear as south-easterly winds in East Bengal, and as easterly winds in North Bengal. At the same time, however, the usual hot, dry westerly winds are blowing over considerable portions of Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and thus during May, as explained in previous monthly reports, conditions are favourable to the production of the local storms called nor'westers. These, it is probable, are produced by the action of the opposing winds in elevating the moist sea breezes, and by this ascensional motion their water vapour is condensed, and sufficient energy is at the same time liberated to produce the well-known effects of these storms.

The southerly breezes which blow during this month at the head of the Bay are of considerable strength, and in fact, at Saugor Island and False Point, the wind velocities measured in May are generally greater than those during the actual rainy season, but there is reason to believe that during May the current is of comparatively small depth compared to what it is during the actual monsoon period. These winds, however, carry considerable amounts of moisture into East and North Bengal, and in the neighbourhood of the hills ascensional movement takes place, followed frequently by local storms and by heavy rainfall. This action will account for the large rainfall which occurs during this month in the northern and eastern districts of the Province.

During May the distribution of the normal rainfall is simple, and the lines of equal rainfall run nearly north and south through the Province, or rather almost parallel to a line joining the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Tipperah Hills, the Garo Hills, and the Darjeeling Hills, the largest amounts being received in the eastern and northern districts, and smallest amounts in the western districts. Thus the average rainfall of the month is less than 2 inches in the southern parts of the Sarun and Mozufferpore districts, the Gya and Shahabad districts, and the western parts of Chutia Nagpur. To the east of these districts, up to a line running nearly north from the mouth of the Hooghly, the rainfall increases from 2 up to 5 inches. To the east of this, up to a line passing through Rungpore, Jamalpore, Mymensing, Bramunberiah, Comilla, and Cox's Bazar, the average rainfall increases eastwards from 5 to 10 inches. To the east of that line it exceeds 10 inches, and increases rapidly in amount towards the Garo and Khasia Hills and towards the Dooars, and at Buxa in the Western Dooars the average rainfall in May is no less than 21.58 inches.

The meteorology of May is generally rather important for about the second or third week, the south-west monsoon makes its appearance in the south of the Bay, and gives heavy rain and fairly strong winds at the South Ceylon stations. The monsoon current gradually creeps up the east of the Bay, and rain sets in along the Arakan coast towards the close of the month, and it afterwards spreads into East and North Bengal early in June.

In the front of the advancing monsoon current frequently cyclonic storms arise, which are sometimes small and feeble, and at other times larger and of considerable intensity. When these cyclonic storms are formed quite in the south of the Bay, they usually advance towards the Madras coast; but when the storms originate rather later, that is, when the monsoon current has advanced well into the centre of the Bay, the storms which then form appear usually to advance either towards the Arakan coast or towards the South Bengal coast.

Meteorology of the month.—The principal features of interest in the meteorology of the past month have been—

1. That pressure has been decidedly above the normal for the greater part of the month;
2. That temperature was decidedly above the normal for the first third of the month, and largely below it for the remainder;
3. That there was a period of extremely disturbed atmospheric conditions of about a week in duration from the 12th to the 18th, during which rather heavy and decidedly general rain fell over the province;
4. That there was a rainfall decidedly in excess in all districts;
5. That the commencement of the monsoon in the south of the Bay, i.e. the first and preliminary advance of strong winds at the Ceylon stations, was noticed from about the 8th to the 11th of May, and that a second advance took place about eight or ten days later.

For the first ten days of the month the weather conditions in Bengal do not call for any particular comment; ordinary hot weather conditions obtained, accompanied by a few local storms or nor'westers, which gave a small amount of rainfall to the province, but by no means equal in amount to the normal. At this time the air was very dry over the western parts of the province, and at 10 A.M. on the 10th at Buxar the saturation was only 10 per cent. of the possible amount, at Hazaribagh it was only 11 per cent., and at Dehree and Patna

it was 17 and 18 per cent. respectively. This represents an excessive dryness of the atmosphere. From the 10th, however, winds became more easterly at the northern stations, while strong southerly winds set in at the southern stations, and brought up considerable amounts of moisture. At Darjeeling, too, on the 10th, a strong north-easterly wind, averaging 20 miles an hour, was reported, and this northerly current appears to have extended, and on the 11th it embraced the whole of North Bengal and North Behar and parts of South Behar and Chutia Nagpur. As moist southerly winds were blowing over the southern and central parts of the province, and dry northerly and north-easterly winds over the northern parts, the meeting of the opposing wind systems caused a large amount of interaction and interference with the necessary result of ascensional air motion and heavy rain. For a period of about a week these disturbed conditions continued in a more or less pronounced form, and during this time rain was general over the greater part of the province and in many cases it was heavy. A period of ordinary hot weather conditions then succeeded to this disturbed period, and showers became much less numerous.

At about the period when these disturbed conditions were setting in over Bengal, a rather feeble advance of monsoon winds was taking place in the extreme south of the Bay, as shown by the high wind velocity at Galle. The advance did not, however, seem to progress far into the Bay, and shortly afterwards it died away. A second advance was noticed from about the 18th of the month, when strong winds and heavy rain were recorded at the Ceylon stations. At Galle, in particular, on the 18th and 19th of the month, 8 inches of rain were recorded. These monsoon winds continued to blow strongly, and in certain cases to increase in force up to the morning of Sunday, the 23rd instant, when it was clear that a small cyclonic storm had formed off the South Madras coast, and some little distance to the south-east of Madras. By 10 A.M. of the 24th the storm had advanced over the coast line between Negapatam and Madras, and the centre of the storm, which probably passed not very far south of Pondicherry, was almost on the coast at this time. It was a storm of considerable diameter, and it affected a considerable part of the coast, though the actual size of the central hurricane part appears to have been small, and the central calm was only a few miles in diameter, while at the centre the lowest barometric reading, as shown by the log of the S. S. *Tibre*, was about 29 inches. By the morning of the 25th the small storm had entirely passed inland, and probably had crossed the Peninsula.

The moist southerly current, in front of which the storm just described had formed, apparently continued its advance up the Bay, and more particularly along the east coast, and on the 26th and 27th there were indications that an extremely feeble cyclonic circulation had been set up by the advancing current over the centre of the Bay. At this time a moist southerly and south-easterly wind current advanced over Bengal, giving rise to general rain in almost all districts of the province. This appears to have been a kind of preliminary advance of moist southerly winds, pushed forward by the strong winds blowing in the south and centre of the Bay, and it cannot in any way be considered to have been the commencement of the monsoon in Bengal, notwithstanding that the current gave good general and rather heavy rain to almost the whole province from about the 25th to practically the end of the month.

Pressure—At the commencement of the month was only very slightly in excess of the normal, and for the first week the mean pressure was in excess by only 0.002". At the commencement of the period of disturbance previously mentioned, a rapid increase of pressure took place, which more than neutralized a slightly defective pressure which had previously been recorded, and for the third week of the month pressure became 0.1" above the normal, but during the fourth week the excess had fallen to 0.062". For the whole month, and for the whole Province, the mean pressure has shown an excess of 0.03" above the normal, and this excess is fairly evenly distributed, for the extreme variations in the districts are from an excess of 0.036" in East Bengal to one of 0.024" in Orissa.

Temperature—At the commencement of the month was rather considerably above the normal, the mean excess of 1.5° being recorded for the first week. Temperatures in excess of the normal continued to be recorded, the excess in some cases being as great as 5° to 7°, till the heavy rainfall brought about by the disturbed conditions above described, caused an extremely rapid fall to be registered. Thus at Calcutta from 4 P.M. of the 12th to 4 P.M. of the 13th the fall of temperature was no less than 26°. After the rainfall, temperature became largely below the normal on the 13th, and at such stations as Berhampore and Jessore the mean temperature was 15° below the normal, while at Burdwan, Dacca, Patna, and Gya the defect exceeded 9°. This comparatively large defect slowly decreased, and for the third week over the whole Province the mean temperature was 2.8° below the normal; and in the fourth week it was only 1.7° below it. For the whole month therefore temperature has been 1.1° below the normal for the period, though the largest defects, amounting to 2.7° and 1.5°, have been recorded in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur respectively.

Rainfall.—The periods of the most general rainfall during the month have already been alluded to in the previous summary, and it therefore only remains to describe its distribution over the province. For the month, rainfall has been in excess in all districts. The largest fall has been received in East Bengal, which records 10.30 inches, against the normal fall of 9.45 inches. This division has therefore received a fall equal to 109 per cent. of the

normal. North Bengal has received 9·64 inches, against the normal 8·30 inches, and has therefore received a fall equal to 116 per cent. of the normal. South-West Bengal has received the large fall of 7·83 inches, while the normal for the month is 5·11 inches. This represents a percentage fall of 153. Orissa has recorded 4·66 inches, the normal amount being 3·59 inches, and thus the division has received 129 per cent. of its usual fall. North Behar has registered 4·46 inches, while the normal is 2·74 inches, and has thus received no less than 163 per cent. of the usual fall. Chutia Nagpur averages 3·10 inches of rain, the normal being 2·41 inches, which represents a fall of 128 per cent., and finally the smallest amount of rain has been received by South Behar, which registers 2·80 inches against 1·98 inches, and this division has therefore received a fall equal to 141 per cent. of the normal. Taking all the provinces as having an equal value, it may be said that the rainfall of the whole province generally has been about 34 per cent. in excess of the normal.

The rainfall has, however, been decidedly irregularly distributed in various parts of the respective divisions, and instead of the lines of equal rainfall running nearly due north and south as described under the normal rainfall for the month, the lines of actual equal fall during May are very contorted, and it can only be said in a general way that they have the direction north and south. The eastern districts of the province have generally received a fall in excess of ten inches, while the western stations, such as in Shahabad, have received less than one inch. When the actual fall, however, is compared with the normal for the period, the distribution appears rather less irregular. It is then seen that there are two distinct tracts of country which have received a rainfall below the normal for the month. The first is a band running almost east and west and averaging perhaps fifty miles in width, which is situated some little distance from the foot of the Himalayas, but which in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree districts runs into the hills themselves. This band of country starts in the west in the Shahabad district, where it is defined by such stations as Buxar, Arrah, and Sasseram: it then takes in part of the Patna district as shown by the stations Behar and Barh. It includes part of the Monghyr district as shown by the station Bogoosraï, small parts of the Durbhunga, Bhagulpore, Purneah and Maldah districts, and the whole of the Julpigoree and Cooch Behar districts, and Kalimpong in the Darjeeling Hills. The second area of diminished rainfall is to be found in the east of the province, and it includes almost the whole of the Mymensingh district, parts of the Pubna and Bogra districts (Serajgunge and Sherepore), parts of the Dacca, Furreedpore, Noakholly, and Chittagong districts, as shown by the stations of Dacca, Madaripore, Fenny, and Cox's Bazar. The defect is rather large in the Cooch Behar, and probably in parts of the Julpigoree district, where in some cases it amounts to over 4 inches. It also exceeds two inches in parts of the Mymensingh district, but with these exceptions the defective falls are not large.

Except in these districts and at a few isolated stations, the whole of the province has received an excess fall varying generally up to about two inches, but there is one centre of excessive precipitation in Central Bengal, where Chooadanga has received about eight inches in excess of the normal, and Jhenida nine inches in excess, and again Magoorah 13·43 inches in excess. Culna and Cutwa in the Burdwan districts have also received about six inches of excess rainfall during May.

The following small table will show the monthly rainfall over the whole province, from the commencement of the current year, compared with the normal fall for the same period. The numbers which are given are calculated out as percentages of the normal fall; thus 100 will represent a normal fall, a number larger than 100 an excess fall, and so on:—

Meteorological district.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Actual rainfall for first five months expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
Orissa ...	122	4	444	5	129	124
South-West Bengal	71	1	240	30	153	117
East Bengal ...	23	0	180	80	109	103
North Bengal ...	3	31	126	45	116	95
North Behar ...	35	18	92	34	163	108
South Behar ...	28	34	237	26	141	108
Chutia Nagpur ...	24	2	196	26	128	103

Up to the present date the whole of the province has received a rainfall slightly in excess of the normal since the commencement of the year, except North Bengal, where the fall has been about 5 per cent. below the normal. Orissa has received the largest excess fall, amounting to 24 per cent., while South-West Bengal has received 17 per cent. in excess. In all other meteorological divisions the variation from the normal does not amount to 10 per cent.; over the whole province for the first five months the general rainfall has been about 8 per cent. in excess of the normal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven Meteorological Divisions of the Province for the month of May 1886 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.		Rainy days.		Since 1 st May 1884.			
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	106.4	60.4	93.1	78.4	85.7	-1.0	4.66	3.50	+1.07	7.5	7.2	+0.3	2.58	1.84
South-West Bengal	100.0	65.8	95.5	76.0	80.2	-0.7	7.83	5.11	+2.72	10.0	9.0	+1.1	3.85	2.6
East Bengal	98.5	65.5	89.7	71.6	82.2	-0.6	10.30	9.45	+0.85	14.1	13.0	+1.1	4.23	1.8
North Bengal	102.4	64.1	90.8	71.8	81.3	—	9.64	8.20	+1.44	14.4	11.0	+2.4	6.07	4.93
North Bihar	108.0*	61.8*	95.0*	74.0*	85.3*	-0.4*	4.06	2.74	+1.32	6.8	4.7	+2.1	3.01	1.30
South Bihar	100.0	61.0†	97.8	75.7	86.8	-2.7	2.80	1.98	+0.82	5.5	8.0	+1.6	2.01	1.14
Chutia Nagpur	104.5†	58.9†	95.7†	72.0†	84.3†	-1.5†	3.10	2.41	+0.69	7.5	6.0	+1.5	2.85	1.14

* Purneah not included.

† Chyebassa ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL.

The 15th May 1886.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.													
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore ...	29.646	29.696	—	SSW, calm	110	92.7	8th June	79.8	10th June	90.2	82.4	80.3	—	87.1
	False Point ...	False Point ...	29.650	29.680	—0.02	SSW	178	94.0	6th "	73.1	11th "	91.7	79.2	85.5	—0.1	88.0
	Cuttack	Cuttack ...	29.683	29.683	+0.02	SW, calm	58	93.4	8th "	74.3	5th "	96.4	78.0	87.2	—2.5	84.7
	Halasore	Halasore ...	29.637	29.695	—	NE	80.6	90.0	5th "	72.3	7th "	95.3	74.9	85.1	—	90.1
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore ...	Saugor Island ...	29.633	29.639	—0.006	SSW	247	94.2	5th "	79.5	10th "	91.0	82.2	87.0	+0.6	88.3
	24-Pergunnahs	Midnapore ...	29.624	29.672	—	S	80.4	106.0	5th "	79.5	9th "	100.3	81.1	90.7	—	92.2
	Howrah	Calcutta ...	29.650	29.671	+0.040	S	110	93.5	5th "	76.2	9th "	96.0	79.3	87.6	+2.2	89.2
	Hooghly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hurdwan	Hurdwan ...	29.674	29.673	+0.031	SSE	89	103.2	5th "	78.4	8th, 9th June.	97.4	79.0	88.7	+1.8	89.0
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	29.346	—	—	SE	59	105.1	5th "	80.5	8th, 9th June.	99.3	81.4	90.4	—	91.1
	Beerbhoom	Raneegunge ...	29.332	—	—	SE	121.5	106.6	5th "	80.8	8th, 9th, 11th June.	102.2	81.7	92.0	—	93.0
	West Burdwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	29.604	29.671	+0.028	SE	91.7	102.7	5th "	89.2	6th "	90.1	78.1	87.1	+0.2	88.4
	Nudda	Krishnagur ...	29.624	—	—	SE	94.0	100.3	5th "	76.8	6th, 9th June.	96.7	78.4	87.5	—	89.4
	Jessore	Jessore ...	29.652	29.685	+0.021	SSW	101.7	97.8	5th "	76.9	6th, 9th June.	95.6	79.8	87.7	+2.0	90.1
	Khoolna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	29.636	29.725	—0.001	SSE	82	89.1	7th "	74.0	8th "	85.6	76.6	81.1	—0.8	84.6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Demagiri ...	—	—	—	—	—	Observations not received.								—
	Backergunge	Barrisal ...	29.689	29.701	—	SE	78.3	92.3	7th June	76.4	8th June	88.3	78.6	83.6	—	84.3
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	29.676	29.720	—	Calm	7	90.7	7th "	74.3	8th "	87.4	77.7	82.6	—	84.5
	Furteedpore	Furteedpore ...	29.659	—	—	S	216.2	94.0	8th "	72.4	9th "	90.8	76.3	83.8	—	86.1
	Dacca	Dacca ...	29.675	29.697	+0.031	SSE	127	95.8	8th "	75.1	8th "	89.6	78.3	84.0	+0.1	86.8
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	29.622	29.658	—	ESE	76.3	93.3	7th "	74.8	5th "	89.7	77.2	83.5	—	84.6
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	29.634	—	—	ESE	109.2	92.8	8th "	73.1	5th "	88.5	70.1	82.3	—	86.5
	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra ...	29.609	29.671	—	SE	96.2	94.3	8th "	74.4	6th "	92.2	77.7	83.0	—	85.9
	—	Serajgunge ...	29.648	29.691	—	SSE	90.8	94.6	8th "	75.2	9th "	92.4	77.2	84.8	—	86.4
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beau- teah ...	29.564	29.633	—	SE	55.3	100.4	5th "	70.6	6th, 9th June.	96.6	79.1	87.8	—	88.2
	Maldah	Maldah ...	29.506	—	—	ESE	54	97.1	9th "	75.0	9th "	95.3	78.1	80.7	—	86.0
NORTH BENGAL.	Dinapore	Dinapore ...	29.557	29.677	—	SE	102.4	95.6	5th "	77.1	9th "	93.5	78.7	86.1	—	87.0
	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	29.671	29.695	—	ESE	88	94.3	8th "	68.1	5th "	91.5	74.3	82.0	—	86.1
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	29.411	29.697	—	SE	89.0	95.0	8th "	69.8	9th "	91.5	74.0	82.8	—	85.5
	Cooch Behar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Darjeeling Hill Districts ...	Darjeeling ...	22.939	—	+0.031	E, NE	81.8	71.1	8th "	52.1	6th "	60.6	54.6	60.6	+0.1	62.8
	Purneah	Purneah ...	29.541	29.665	+0.030	Calm	12.9	102.2	5th "	7	—	99.2	?	?	?	91.4
	North Bhagulpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	Observations not taken.								—
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	29.483	29.648	+0.010	ENE	120	105.4	10th June	77.0	5th June	100.3	81.5	90.0	+4.1	90.0
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	29.427	29.651	—	ESE	164.9	101.8	9th "	73.8	5th "	99.2	78.6	88.9	—	90.6
	Chumbarun	Motihari ...	29.453	—	—	E	98.0	104.5	7, 9, 10 June.	78.5	5th "	105.0	80.7	92.9	—	97.4
	Sarun	Chupra ...	29.277	29.620	—	SE	176.9	104.0	5, 7, 9, 10 June.	74.0	5th "	103.1	80.3	91.7	—	98.7
	SOUTH BENGAL.	Shahabad	Buxar ...	29.391	29.627	—	Northerly	126.6	107.4	6th "	78.2	8th "	104.7	82.8	93.7	—	97.4
—		Arrah ...	29.425	29.616	—	Variable	123.6	107.4	6th "	78.1	5th "	105.0	81.9	93.4	—	96.1
Gya		Gya ...	29.262	29.621	+0.023	NE, calm	79	106.6	7th "	78.8	8th "	105.2	80.3	92.6	+0.3	96.3
Patna		Bankipore ...	29.474	29.653	+0.017	ENE	75	107.6	5th, 6th June.	78.2	5th "	104.6	82.0	93.3	+2.0	94.2
South Bhagulpore		Bhagulpore ...	29.477	29.637	—	Easterly	30	98.7	6th "	73.0	7th "	97.7	79.0	88.4	—	92.0
Monghyr		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southal Pergunnans		Doonke ...	29.162	—	—	Calm	53.3	105.2	5th "	73.3	7th "	99.0	79.3	89.6	—	91.0
Hazaribagh		Hazaribagh ...	27.687	29.630	+0.058	NW	171	99.5	7th "	75.6	6th "	97.8	77.2	87.5	+1.0	91.4
Lohardurga		Ranehee ...	27.964	29.630	—	N	161.8	99.6	8th "	73.4	10th "	97.6	75.9	86.7	—	90.3
Manbhoom		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singbhoom	Chyabansa ...	28.891	—	—	WSW	50.4	102.1	8th "	78.2	10th "	99.2	80.1	89.7	—	91.2	

* Means for six days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same period. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional stations (i.e.) from the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is denoted by 1.

for the week ending Friday, the 11th of June 1886.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															Representative station.		DISTRICT.		METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	
Average humidity at 10 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A.M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	RAINFALL.																	
			Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May 1886.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.								
			Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.										
77	4.6	0.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	...	...	...
78	7.6	0.30	0.16	1.25	0.75	1.82	-1.06	3.02	3.30	+0.33	1.0	1.9	False Point	...	Pooree	...	...	
83	0.7	0.53	0.08	1.12	2.26	1.83	+0.43	1.93	3.60	+1.27	2.2	2.0	Cuttack	...	Cuttack	...	...	
7	4.3	0.52	0.72	1.01	1.42	2.44	-1.02	3.92	4.54	-0.62	1.2	2.3	Bansore	...	Bansore	...	...	
76	8.0	1.74	1.39	1.53	1.67	2.81	-1.17	2.52	5.13	-2.61	2.3	2.7	Saugor Island	...	South-West Midnapore	...	...	
57	6.3	0.12	0.51	2.07	0.78	3.04	-2.26	2.32	5.03	-2.71	1.3	2.3	Midnapore	...	South 24-Pargannas	...	...	
65	0.4	0.17	0.27	2.14	1.51	3.44	-1.93	3.86	6.02	-2.16	0.5	3.1	Calcutta	...	24-Pargannas	...	...	
63	4.0	0.07	0.53	2.09	0.83	3.06	-2.23	4.80	5.22	-0.33	1.7	2.7	Burdwan	...	Howrah	...	...	
63	2.9	0.12	0.10	1.60	0.10	3.27	-3.08	4.60	4.73	-0.13	0.5	2.5	Bankura	...	Hooghly	...	...	
54	3.0	0.03	0.06	1.60	0.14	2.51	-2.37	3.19	4.13	-0.96	0.8	2.8	Raneegunge	...	Burdwan	...	...	
72	6.4	1.06	1.01	1.43	1.13	2.58	-1.45	4.98	5.15	-0.17	1.2	2.5	Bachampore	...	West Burdwan	...	...	
60	0.1	Nil	0.19	2.56	0.31	4.03	-3.72	6.01	7.24	-1.15	0.4	3.0	Krishnagpur	...	Mooredahabad	...	...	
72	8.0	0.09	0.37	3.13	0.89	4.52	-3.63	6.27	7.75	-1.48	0.9	3.4	Jessore	...	Nuddea	...	...	
80	7.4	10.11	8.05	4.87	19.42	7.86	+11.56	24.09	13.32	+11.07	5.0	4.7	Chittagong	...	Jessore	...	...	
83	8.1	1.67	3.81	4.63	5.55	6.89	-1.34	12.36	10.71	+1.65	3.5	4.2	Demagiri	...	Khoolna	...	...	
81	8.7	4.38	3.06	5.67	8.94	9.26	-0.32	11.48	14.46	-2.98	3.5	4.0	Noakhully	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	
83	2.1	Nil	2.58	3.31	3.31	4.88	-1.54	9.21	9.31	-0.10	1.3	3.7	Furzedpore	...	Bactergunge	...	...	
79	7.0	3.78	2.04	2.77	3.72	3.89	-0.17	9.97	7.80	+1.48	2.8	3.8	Dacca	...	Noakhully	...	...	
78	4.6	2.00	2.58	3.38	3.88	3.54	-1.06	7.85	10.17	-2.32	3.8	4.0	Comillah	...	Furzedpore	...	...	
81	6.0	1.74	1.75	4.09	2.59	6.7	-3.68	0.37	11.24	-4.87	2.3	3.0	Mymensingh	...	Dacca	...	...	
79	2.7	0.07	1.53	2.50	1.94	4.20	-2.26	9.05	8.14	+1.51	1.8	3.4	Bogra	...	Mymensingh	...	...	
82	6.3	0.04	0.52	3.10	0.69	4.10	-3.77	6.11	8.27	-2.16	2.5	3.3	Serajgunge	...	Bogra and Pubna	...	...	
73	3.1	0.26	0.13	2.02	0.17	3.47	-3.30	4.83	6.51	-1.68	1.0	3.1	Ramgore Banniah	...	Bogra and Pubna	...	...	
75	1.9	1.35	1.12	2.26	1.37	3.07	-1.70	4.22	5.39	-1.17	2.0	3.1	Maldah	...	Rajshahye	...	...	
74	4.7	0.20	0.73	2.32	0.75	4.31	-3.56	7.67	6.95	+0.72	1.2	2.8	Dinapore	...	Maldah	...	...	
78	6.0	0.40	0.02	5.20	1.27	7.24	-5.97	13.11	13.79	-0.65	2.0	4.1	Rungpore	...	Dinapore	...	...	
74	4.9	0.70	0.72	8.07	2.38	1.97	+0.41	8.09	10.94	-11.85	1.0	5.1	Julpigoree	...	Rungpore	...	...	
87	6.6	1.83	3.05	5.18	6.03	7.16	-1.13	11.33	12.28	-1.35	0.5	5.3	Darjeeling	...	Julpigoree	...	...	
68	3.4	2.72	1.10	1.67	1.18	2.42	-1.24	6.42	4.45	+1.97	1.4	1.8	Purneah	...	Cooch Behar	...	...	
67	3.9	Nil	Nil	0.85	0.36	1.26	-0.96	2.61	1.98	+0.63	0.3	1.2	Mozufferpore	...	Darjeeling Hill District	...	...	
56	5.6	Nil	Nil	1.24	0.66	1.76	-1.10	3.03	2.99	+0.04	0.0	1.4	Durbhanga	...	Purneah	...	...	
42	1.0	Nil	Nil	1.01	Nil	1.22	-1.22	2.06	1.93	+0.13	0.0	0.9	Chupra	...	North Bhagulpore	...	...	
37	1.4	Nil	Nil	0.37	0.10	0.51	-0.32	0.90	0.97	-0.01	0.0	0.9	Buxar	...	Mozufferpore	...	...	
39	1.4	Nil	Nil	0.37	0.10	0.51	-0.32	0.90	0.97	-0.01	0.0	0.9	Arrah	...	Durbhanga	...	...	
46	2.4	Nil	Nil	0.38	0.15	0.64	-0.49	1.86	1.71	+0.15	0.0	0.0	Gya	...	Motihari	...	...	
47	3.4	Nil	0.02	0.41	0.06	0.65	-0.30	1.21	1.08	-0.48	0.2	1.1	Bankipore	...	Chunpagan	...	...	
61	2.4	1.06	0.67	0.95	1.06	1.27	-0.21	3.54	2.47	+1.07	1.4	1.7	Bhagulpore	...	Saran	...	...	
74	0.1	1.01	0.57	1.23	0.82	1.97	-1.15	4.44	3.59	+0.85	1.2	2.3	Doomka	...	Shahabad	...	...	
48	4.4	Nil	0.03	0.97	0.16	1.51	-1.35	2.34	2.40	-0.12	0.2	2.3	Hasaribagh	...	North Bhagulpore	...	...	
45	3.3	0.12	0.18	1.06	0.25	1.53	-1.28	2.68	2.76	-0.08	0.5	2.0	Ranchee	...	Monghyr	...	...	
51	4.4	0.32	0.27	1.85	2.27	1.88	+0.39	7.56	8.82	+3.74	2.0	3.3	Chyebassa	...	Hasaribagh	...	...	

period for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District" observation stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means of the district are the numerical averages of the rainfall return received in day is one on which at least hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 11th June 1886—*concl'd*

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain-fall from 1st of month.	Total rain-fall since 15th May 1886.	Average rain-fall from 15th May 1886 to date.
			Saturday, 5th June.	Sunday, 6th June.	Monday, 7th June.	Tuesday, 8th June.	Wednesday, 9th June.	Thursday, 10th June.	Friday, 11th June.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
NORTH BEHAR— <i>continued.</i>	Saran	Gopalgunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.84	2.84	2.41
		Sowah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.21	1.57	2.20
SOUTH BEHAR	Shahabad	Chaurah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.60	1.73	1.13
		Buzar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.04	0.48	0.32	0.84
		Dahree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	0.30	?
		Bhatmooch ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.50	0.44	1.46	0.80
		Sasaram ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.26	0.37	0.76	0.84
		Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.74	0.52	1.38
		Mohania ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Gya	Aurangabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.65	1.28	1.47
		Gya ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.61	0.48	2.14	1.59
		Sowdah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.71	2.92	2.06
		Tomarabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.72	1.08	1.70
		Jawal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	0.88	?
		Baudnagar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.00	?	1.40	?
		Shergatti ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	0.50	?
		Kajalati ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	5.30	?
		Pakri Barawan ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	1.50	?
	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.70	0.78	1.86
		Dhampur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.53	0.98	1.28
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.08	Nil	Nil	1	0.08	0.13	0.03	1.17	1.81
		Bara ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.10	0.73	1.70	1.70
	Munger	Begoesari ...	Nil	Nil	0.02	Nil	Nil	0.06	Nil	2	0.08	0.17	1.27	1.42	0.37
		Monahy ...	Nil	0.59	0.15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	0.74	1.03	1.33	8.52	2.44
		Bara ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.05	Nil	Nil	1	0.05	0.73	0.78	1.19	1.39
		Gori ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.45	?	1.07	?
		Shikhpura ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	3.04	?
	South Bhagal-pore.	Bhagalpore ...	Nil	1.88	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1.88	2.14	1.38	4.12	2.08
		Banka ...	Nil	0.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.61	0.95	1.57	5.85	2.84
		Kolgong ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.90	?	2.26	?
	South Per-guntahs.	Rajmonal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.05	2.52	3.29	4.27
		Godda ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.35	4.29	2.68
		Pakour ...	0.23	0.31	1.29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	1.83	1.88	2.46	8.17	4.55
		Nya Doonka ...	Nil	Nil	1.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1.01	1.14	1.87	2.87	3.98
		Deoghar ...	Nil	Nil	0.14	Nil	0.07	0.09	Nil	3	0.69	0.50	1.37	4.56	2.99
		Jamsheda ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.94	2.22	3.65	3.78
		Sintra ...	Nil	0.75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.75	0.90	?	4.94	?
		Narhat ...	Nil	0.24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.24	0.24	?	6.08	?
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.12	1.75	2.70	3.13
		(Girdi) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.26	1.63	3.91	2.79
		Hazaribagh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.87	2.63	2.80
		Semantaguri ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.16	0.44	1.24	1.18	2.19
		Manudi Hills ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.07	2.40	1.44
		Jhoomrah Hills ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	2.01	?
		Bara ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	1.92	?
		Chitra ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	?	2.90	?
		Karagdeha ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.71	?	2.15	?
		Kanghar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.39	?	6.27	?
		Kanem ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.39	Nil	1	0.39	0.39	1.79	2.98	3.17
		Panauow ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.88	2.10	1.51	?
		Silla ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	0.37	?
		Batimat ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Hosseinabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.35	?	0.17	?
		Garwah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	2.34	?
	Hingbhoom	Chyenassa ...	Nil	0.06	Nil	Nil	0.21	Nil	Nil	2	0.27	2.27	1.88	7.54	3.82
		Chakradhar-pore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.89	?	4.25	?
		Ghatilla ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Baharagura ...	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.35	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	0.60	0.60	?	3.58	?
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.04	1.91	3.05	3.68
		Gomnapore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.43	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.43	0.64	1.79	1.96	2.07
		Raghunath-pore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	4.80	?
		Barrabhoon ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.04	0.04	?	2.30	?
		Jha'da ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?
		Gha ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	3.19	?

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are *W.L.*, i.e., the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF JUNE 1886.

In the report for the previous week, it was shown that a feeble cyclonic storm had advanced over South-East Bengal, and that an advance of monsoon winds had followed it, which had given general rain to the southern part of East Bengal, where, at certain stations, the rainfall had been particularly heavy. At the commencement of the present week rainfall suddenly ceased over the province, except for a few local showers which fell during the first three days, but during this time a small barometric depression was formed off the Pegu coast which passed inland on the 7th, probably near Akyab, and the disappearance of the depression on the 8th was followed by another slight advance of humid winds over East Bengal, and on this day again rather heavy rain was reported over the whole of this district. On the 8th Madaripore (Furreedpore district) reported 7.18 inches of rain, and Satkanya (Chittagong district) 5.20 inches, while amounts of between three and five inches were reported from Chittagong, Patuakhally, Noakhally, Raigunge, Dacca, Chaudpore, and Daudkandi. Rainfall then continued fairly general in East Bengal up to the close of the week, while a few showers were reported from North and South-West Bengal and Orissa. The other districts of the province have, however, received practically little or no rain during the week.

The main feature in the meteorology of the week appears to have been the weakness of the monsoon current, which at this time is usually blowing over East and North Bengal with considerable force, but which, during this year, has given comparatively so little rain to these districts, that it would appear probable that the monsoon current is being deflected towards Burma, or that it is very much weaker than usual, or perhaps it may be that the scanty rainfall, particularly of North Bengal, is due to a combination of both causes.

Pressure—Over the greater part of the province has been decidedly above the normal during the past week, and the mean pressure for the province shows an excess of 0.025". At the coast stations, however, the average pressure has been distinctly below the normal, and at Saugor Island there has been a defect of 0.009", at False Point of 0.002", and at Chittagong of 0.001".

Temperature—Has been generally considerably above the normal except in East Bengal and Orissa, where it has been distinctly below it. In North Behar temperature has been no less than 1.1° above the normal; in South-West Bengal, South Behar, and Chutia Nagpur it has been rather more than 1° above it; while in Orissa the defect has been 1.3° and in East Bengal temperature has been 0.4° in defect. For the whole province the mean temperature has been 1° in excess of the normal for the week.

As before stated, the only district in which rainfall has been heavy has been East Bengal, and this district has received 3.43 inches against the normal 3.62 inches; the fall in this district has therefore been heavy, though in slightly smaller quantity than usual. In all other districts the falls have been small and largely in defect; thus South Behar and Orissa have received about half the normal fall; South-West Bengal, North Bengal, and North Behar have received about a quarter of the usual amount; while in Chutia Nagpur the amount received is scarcely more than a ninth of the usual fall for the period.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 11th of June 1886:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE								RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	99.9	72.3	83.4	78.6	80.0	-1.3	0.72	1.35	-0.63	1.5	2.1	-0.6	1.59	2.07	1.22	3.91
South-West Bengal	106.0	69.2	97.3	80.2	88.8	+1.4	0.48	2.14	-1.66	1.0	2.9	-1.9	0.79	3.39	4.58	5.6
East Bengal	94.0	72.4	88.6	77.3	83.0	-0.4	3.43	3.62	-0.19	3.3	4.0	-0.7	4.02	6.15	10.83	10.2
North Bengal	100.4	68.1	83.3	77.0	80.2	-	0.86	4.08	-3.22	1.7	3.7	-2.0	1.37	7.31	8.31	10.94
North Behar	100.5*	73.8*	101.5*	80.3*	90.9*	+4.1*	0.35	1.17	-0.82	0.5	1.4	-0.9	0.53	1.04	3.55	2.94
South Behar	107.0	73.0	102.9	80.8	91.8	+1.8	0.30	0.73	-0.43	0.7	1.4	-0.7	0.51	1.10	2.62	2.25
Chutia Nagpur	99.5†	73.4†	97.7†	78.6†	87.1†	+1.0†	0.12	1.06	-0.94	0.5	2.3	-1.8	0.41	1.53	2.04	2.1

* Purneah not included.

† Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 15th June 1886.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offy. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 6th to 12th June 1886.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1886		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
June	6th	87.6	98.5	17.8	80.7	80.5	.947	77.6	73	Nil.
"	7th	88.6	98.5	17.9	80.6	81.5	.981	78.7	73	"
"	8th	83.3	98.5	17.7	80.8	78.5	.911	76.4	80	"
"	9th	81.5	91.8	15.0	76.8	78.9	.955	77.8	89	0.01
"	10th	84.3	92.5	12.9	79.6	79.1	.939	77.3	79	Nil.
"	11th	85.7	96.8	17.2	79.6	80.5	.972	78.4	79	"
"	12th	88.1	98.2	14.5	83.7	82.0	1.012	79.6	76	"

The mean temperature of the seven days

The extreme variation of temperature

The maximum temperature

The mean relative humidity

...

...

...

...

°

°

%

Ins.

85.6

21.7

98.5

78

The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th June 1886

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10n, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

A. PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDUM.

THE returns of the principal Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 29th May 1886 yielded the birth and death-rates of 17·4 and 22·1 per 1,000 of population, respectively, as opposed to 15·2 and 20·3 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 22nd May, indicating much advance in the registration of both events.

2. The Municipalities which returned the highest proportions of births and deaths are—

<i>Births.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Beaulcah	...	...	Mozufferpore	...	38·9
Chittagong	...	37·6	Purneah	...	38·1
			Jessore	...	36·7
			Puri	...	33·6
			Gya	...	32·8
			Beaulcah	...	31·5

3. The following table denotes that, as compared with the results of the preceding week, there was an enhancement of mortality from all diseases excepting cholera, particularly from fever and bowel-complaints:—

						Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
						29th May 1886.	22nd May 1886.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·6
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·03
Fever	...	...	...	...	...	10·3	9·4
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	2·9
Injury	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·4
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	6·0

4. Of the abovementioned diseases, while bowel-complaints proved noticeably fatal only in the Mozufferpore town, viz. at the rate of 10·9 per 1,000 of population, and the casualties from small-pox and injury were nowhere conspicuously large, cholera, fever and the maladies classed under the head of "Other causes" proved most fatal to life in the following Municipalities:—

<i>Cholera.</i>			<i>Fever.</i>			<i>Other causes.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Beaulcah	...	10·5	Jessore	...	36·7	Puri	...	14·7
Puri	...	10·5	Purneah	...	31·2	Bhagulpore	...	12·7
Patna	...	2·2	Mozufferpore	...	21·9	Gya	...	12·3
						Serampore	...	11·8
						Durbhanga	...	10·2

5. The death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* stand as follows:—

<i>According to Sex.</i>			<i>According to Class.</i>			<i>According to Age.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	...	23·2	Christians	...	17·4	Under 1 year	...	180·1
Females	...	20·9	Hindus	...	22·8	1 and under 5 years	...	36·5
Ratio of males deaths to every 100 female deaths.	126		Mahomedans	...	20·6	5 " 10 "	...	13·1
			Budhists	...	24·2	10 " 15 "	...	11·8
			Other classes	...	36·4	15 " 20 "	...	19·3
						20 " 30 "	...	15·3
						30 " 40 "	...	10·7
						40 " 50 "	...	18·8
						50 " 60 "	...	14·7
						60 years and upwards	...	47·2

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 14th June 1886.

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—

Age

Class.

DISTRICTS, NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.

DEATHS AMONG—

DEATHS.

RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.

DISTRICTS, NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	DEATHS AMONG—										DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.											
	CLASS.										AGE										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.											
	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 3 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and up.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 3 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and up.		
Burdwan	13	4	204	203	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1576	231	116	207	10 and under 15 years.	16 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and up.	
Midnapore	7	7	143	143	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	221	221	146	146	165	212	253	73	471	212	331	
Hughli	7	2	115	115	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2205	1975	2005	2005	165	212	253	73	471	212	331	
Serampore	12	1	217	217	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4675	2878	3078	3078	138	497	814	308	272	207	748	
Utterpara	1	1	97	97	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1200	982	1200	1200	138	497	814	308	272	207	748	
Howrah	13	7	99	177	238	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2573	982	1200	1200	138	497	814	308	272	207	748	
Rali	5	5	104	104	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2573	982	1200	1200	138	497	814	308	272	207	748	
4-Pargannas	78	41	514	521	18	10	4	6	11	29	13	12	6	16	1004	322	105	232	817	213	131	184	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	
Kishnachur	11	2	307	122	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3145	412	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Banaghat	1	1	381	381	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3145	412	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Santipore	1	1	381	381	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3145	412	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Jessore	2	4	321	514	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2880	713	550	752	710	258	679	144	144	144	144	
Rampore Beaulah	4	8	210	414	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2880	713	550	752	710	258	679	144	144	144	144	
Darjiling	12	11	153	117	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1370	404	272	144	372	180	44	221	147	515	767	
Dacca	2	2	164	164	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1370	404	272	144	372	180	44	221	147	515	767	
Narayanganje	5	4	218	193	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2771	150	304	198	313	373	144	144	144	144	144	
Chittagong	12	11	153	117	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1370	404	272	144	372	180	44	221	147	515	767	
Tipperah	2	2	164	164	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1370	404	272	144	372	180	44	221	147	515	767	
Patna	5	4	218	193	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2771	150	304	198	313	373	144	144	144	144	144	
Patna City	12	11	153	117	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1370	404	272	144	372	180	44	221	147	515	767	
Gya	2	2	164	164	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1370	404	272	144	372	180	44	221	147	515	767	
Arrah	45	3	339	97	10	7	2	1	1	4	5	5	4	7	4005	573	148	77	144	244	426	316	707	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	
Moulvibazar	5	2	84	84	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	807	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	
Moulvibazar	22	10	356	416	8	6	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	4356	772	577	283	171	149	207	160	641	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	
Darbhanga	19	12	294	354	6	9	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	4	2004	615	615	283	171	149	207	160	641	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	
Chupra	14	7	178	313	2	3	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	720	294	294	313	382	64	83	246	431	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	
Bagulpore	22	9	288	272	7	3	5	1	1	3	3	2	1	6	5049	288	288	313	382	64	83	246	431	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	
Monghyr	11	3	103	124	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2101	251	413	83	138	143	143	143	143	143	143	
Purneah	7	1	307	307	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1837	1251	658	443	1058	143	143	143	143	143	143	
Puri	16	1	339	339	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5149	579	1371	118	103	153	197	188	188	188	188	
TOTAL	482	133	228	266	10	77	31	26	37	87	47	54	27	73	1801	595	1371	118	103	153	197	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 14th June 1896.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

Sanitary Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1886-87.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of April 1886.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	Expenditure on full d.s. charge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the same date as the month.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.					RAINFALL, 1886-87.	RAINFALL, 1885-86.	REMARKS.		
							Five years, Khurreef.	ANNUAL LEASES.								
								Khurreef.	Rubbet.	Sugar-cane.	Bladder.	Hot weather.				
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Inch.	Inch.			
ORISSA	Cuttack	Talanda, 1st	1,022	42	12	48	3,239	25	Up to end of month, no rch.		
		Talanda, 2nd	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Resch.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Machong	778	...	...	...	15,448	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kendrapara	1,230	316	197	30	26,147	50	1,194	...	...	...	...
		Pattanchandee	1,942	39	18	...	7,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gouri	3,222	50	38	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level.	675	161	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Range I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Range II.	727	113	47	...	13,821	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH WESTERN	Balasore	High Range III.	727	76	3,900	Up to end of month, no rch.		
		Total	...	...	...	173	70,153	50	1,210	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	55,506	21	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	1,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchkoerah	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Ranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranges I and II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	67,509	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	64,855	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Whole month discharging. Twenty-five days discharging.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH	Shahabad	Western Main	4,312	1,069	...	1,104	15,552	Up to end of month, no rch.		
		Buxar	1,225	134	...	347	38,455	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	1,950	664	...	15,896	81,473	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Eastern Main	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panna	1,466	200	...	115	30,654	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	21,152	136,635	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	144,067	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total	...	...	...	23,570	136,635	50	1,210	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	144,067	21	62	4,850	...	...	...
		The discharge entering the canal was for navigation only, all irrigation in the Buxar Division being stopped for hot season.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Five years, less-s which expired on 31st March 1886 have been omitted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The 15th June 1886.

D. B. HORN,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of the Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 12th of June 1886.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.				Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
					Mds.	Rs.
218	Rice and paddy	...	...	...	47,405	841
12	Jute	...	...	...	6,475	96
185	Firewood	...	...	...	71,050	1,009
638	Other articles	...	...	...	1,65,900	2,304
1,053	Total				2,90,830	4,250

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in tonnage of Staples carried over the line during the month of May 1886, as compared with the corresponding period of May 1885.

STAPLES.	1885.		1886.		1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
XXX. 1 & 2. Silk and silk cloth	8	22	...	20	30	20	...	10
XIV. 2. Edible grains	64	6	105	61	70	106	96	...
XXII. 1 & 3. Brass and bell-metal ware	3	2	6	3	5	9	4	...
XXXIII. 1 & 2. Sugar and jaggree	11	...	25	...	11	25	14	...
VIII. 4. Piece-goods	38	...	57	...	38	57	19	...
VII. Cotton	16	...	9	...	16	9	...	...
XXIX. 1 & 2. Seeds of all sorts	27	1	34	47	28	81	53	...
VI. Coal	100	...	464	...	100	464	364	...
XXXVIII. Sundries	105	37	129	30	143	159	16	...
XXVII. Salt	11	...	10	...	11	10	1	...
XXXVIII. 1. Revenue stores	6	...	9	4	6	13	7	...
Total	390	68	848	105	458	1,013	1,074	17

INCREASE.

	Tons.
Edible grains	96
This increase is due to fair crop in this year.	...
Sugar and jaggree	14
This increase is due to fair market price.	...
Piece-goods	19
This increase is due to fair market price.	...
Seeds of all sorts	53
This increase is due to fair market price of linseed at Calcutta.	...
Coal	364
This increase is due to merchants not laying in stock during the rains as they used to do before; also to extensive brick-burning for repairs of buildings damaged by earthquake.	...
Sundries	16
This increase is due to less import during the previous months.	...

DECREASE.

	Tons.
Silk and silk cloth	10
This decrease is due to low rate.	...
Cotton	7
This decrease is due to previous stock not being exhausted.	...

NALHATI, the 9th May 1886.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the 4 weeks ending 24th April 1886, as compared with the same period of 1885.

STAPLES.	1886.		1885.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
ANIMALS, LIVING	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.			No.	Rs.
Horses, ponies, and mules	30	511	91	1,252			53	711
Cattle	96	681	283	7,847			187	7,166
Sheep and goats	1,434	1,192	2,517	2,017			1,523	825
Other kinds								
BORAX	3,891	3,220	3,114	2,246	777	974		
CANES AND RATTANS								
Couches (Indo-Chinese)	9	4	6	8			3	4
Chinese and Japanese ware	115	192	108	112	37	80		
Coal and coke, up	6,30,092	2,30,237	6,03,902	2,24,057	32,790	6,580		
Do, down	17,22,593	2,41,118	17,26,223	2,41,538	30,370			880
COTTON, RAW	87,395	98,080	76,857	90,492	11,538	7,078		
Twist and yarn (European)	6,100	9,755	7,237	8,429		1,306	837	
Do, (Indian)	11,326	6,682	11,718	6,558		124		
COTTON, MANUFACTURED.	2,17,843	2,60,394	95,927	1,10,631	1,21,916	1,40,763		
Piece-goods (European)	18,959	15,277	15,882	11,774	3,368	1,483		
Do, (Indian)	206	123	202	113	4	10		
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.	1,705	2,297	1,120	1,470	585	857		
Asafoetida	1,994	1,224	1,388	1,280	606	144		
Other sorts, not intoxicating								
Intoxicating drugs (other than opium, i.e., arsenic, hoang, ganja, and churus, &c.)								
DYEING MATERIALS.	911	929	837	937	74			8
Indigo	168	30	169	46			1	7
Madder or manjit	2,672	1,365	4,000	2,070			1,408	711
Safflower	18,263	10,110	11,940	6,925	3,333	6,185		
Turneric	8,013	5,097	6,564	4,742	1,479	865		
Other kinds	798	1,054	731	941	67	113		
EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN	4,453	2,474	5,374	2,574			911	180
Do, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths).	1,10,760	68,252	1,09,154	64,376	1,606			6,444
FIBROUS PRODUCTS.	8,241	4,995	1,754	1,034	6,490	3,241		
Other fibres, raw	2,212	1,105	1,081	1,602			1,569	497
Do, manufactured	2,100	2,716	1,906	2,011	104	73		
FRUITS & NUTS	28,708	21,575	20,422	16,828	8,286	7,447		
Cocoanuts	4,55,172	1,30,237	6,51,202	2,40,757			1,99,030	1,10,520
All other kinds	1,88,794	65,319	1,29,734	41,149	59,060	15,170		
GRAIN & PULSES	6,43,128	237,125	2,37,128	12,415	3,06,700	54,840		
Rice, husked	22,362	5,664	21,142	6,024	1,220			360
Do, unhusked	1,71,053	48,772	1,50,883	39,792	14,170	9,070		
Other grain and spring crops	5,897	3,247	6,349	3,142		115	443	
GUMS AND RESINS	60,816	34,316	64,540	37,035			4,734	2,719
HIDES & SKINS	11,174	6,025	8,675	4,678	2,796	1,347		
Hides of cattle								
Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals								
HORN	1,488	811	1,585	744		67	67	
LAC	359	176			359	176		
Lac dye	16,989	11,300	18,748	17,852			1,749	6,552
Do, stick and other kinds	11,156	4,911	15,511	4,732			4,355	681
LEATHER	1,439	2,962	1,613	2,900			154	28
Leather, unmanufactured	2,447	3,184	1,832	2,187		615		
Do, manufactured	19,310	17,983	14,965	15,669	4,375	1,417		
LIQUORS	269	170	314	175			45	5
METALS AND MANUFACTURES.	31,644	28,580	27,155	27,207	4,489	1,382		
Brass and copper	68,274	51,960	76,124	66,506			7,850	14,066
Iron	8,736	9,384	6,114	7,244	2,582	2,143		
Other metals	20,209	15,988	9,987	6,105	10,312	8,083		
OILS	30,755	15,147	31,646	18,345			871	3,198
Opium	1,977	1,576	1,960	1,585		8		
PAINTS AND COLOURS	25,313	23,916	23,563	21,195	1,790	2,721		
PROVISIONS	4,341	4,481	3,920	3,929	804	955		
Other kinds	38,094	4,571	79,478	20,246			41,345	15,695
Construction Account	49,113	21,095	5,10,492	2,10,185			2,69,970	1,86,180
Do, ditto, Foreign	4,87,184	93,666	3,87,407	97,148	1,00,077			1,792
SALT	99,877	20,211	74,193	3,830			12,526	6,592
SALTPETRE, &c.	16,614	3,697	21,423	4,841			4,809	1,474
Salt-petre	11,12,127	3,35,817	9,25,247	3,20,645	1,86,840	13,170		
Other saline substances	4,13,939	1,14,234	4,55,610	1,09,944			81,080	35,600
SEEDS	25,547	7,065	19,257	6,765	3,260	840		
OIL-SEEDS.	1,44,444	40,439	1,44,834	41,749			10,390	1,320
Mustard and rape	1,41,62	4,024	18,142	5,844			5,980	1,800
Other oil-seeds								
OTHER SEEDS.	44,607	26,570	33,967	19,770	10,040	6,740		
Linseed	1,604	1,313	1,432	1,152				139
Other kinds								
SILK	279	319	311	281		50	32	
Do, manufactured (European)								
Do, ditto (Indian)								
SPICES	19,730	12,786	14,910	8,938	4,414	3,868		
STONE AND MARBLE	1,06,640	15,223	88,618	13,572	18,072	2,251		
SUGAR	2,23,319	66,100	1,82,865	34,304	40,484	24,186		
Sugar, refined	2,55,079	65,381	2,15,245	58,526	11,784	6,858		
Do, unrefined	1,312	1,190	1,198	1,283	141	207		
TEA								
Do, foreign								
TOBACCO	74,603	44,584	1,01,179	61,378			1,207	38
WOOD	49,811	17,766	44,783	18,065			26,576	16,792
Timber	36,433	3,131	41,096	2,164		567	3,974	329
Firewood	1,632	1,566	2,121	2,161			8,603	
Wool, raw	251	659	194	530	67	129		635
Do, manufactured (European)								
Do, manufactured (Indian)								
WOOL	1,178	741	1,303	790			125	40
Shawls								
ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE	2,79,090	1,71,672	2,84,567	1,72,152			4,898	480
Government stores	25,202	61,712	32,355	63,427			7,093	11,715
MINERALS	1,02,322	21,288	81,529	20,024	20,693	294		
Total	82,06,069	27,07,249	78,40,576	28,06,804	10,63,556	3,15,165	7,04,093	4,44,720

ALLEN MEARS,
Dy. Traffic Manager.

JAMALPORE, the 10th June 1886.

General Remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway during month ended 24th April 1886.

INCREASES.

Coal and Coke.—The increase in the upward coal was due to demands for the Oudh and Rohilkund and Tirhoot State Railways, and that in the downward coal for the Eastern Bengal State Railway and for brick-burning purposes.

Cotton.—Good crops and favourable prices in Calcutta led to increased despatches to Howrah for export.

Piece-goods (European).—The traffic in this staple at this period last year fell off considerably owing to the rumours of a war on the frontier; this year there has been a brisk demand for piece-goods, chiefly from the North-Western Provinces, Behar and Tirhoot, hence this increase.

Turmeric.—This increase was chiefly in the despatches from Patna to Punjab and the North-Western Provinces owing to good demand by the natives.

Fruits.—This includes chiefly betel-nuts and myrabolams, and the increase in the former is due to native marriage ceremonies and the generally improved condition of the country; the increase in myrabolams is attributable to demands in the Bombay and Calcutta markets.

Gram and Pulses.—A brisk demand in Calcutta accounts for this increase.

Rice (husked and unhusked).—Due to a plentiful harvest and a favourable market.

Other rain and spring crops.—Low prices and a brisk demand account for the increase under this head.

Oil.—This increase was chiefly in kerosine oil from Howrah to the mofussil, where the demand for the oil is daily spreading.

Sugar and Jaggree.—Due to large despatches from the Shahabad district to Agra and Cawnpore where the demand was brisk.

DECREASES.

Wheat.—Due to small arrivals consequent on the season having closed early and the new wheat not being in the market.

Lac.—A dull market at Calcutta accounts for this decrease at Mirzapur.

Iron.—The decrease was in 1st and 2nd class iron from Howrah owing to a want of demand and also to the river steamers taking 1st class iron at very low rates of freight.

Railway material (Foreign).—This is assignable to large despatches of material last year for the construction of the Bolan Pass railway; this year there has been no demand.

Salt.—This staple shows an increase in the weight carried attended with a decrease in freight, the increase in weight was in the despatches from Howrah and from *via* Agra and Delhi, and the very low competitive rates quoted by us account for the decrease in earnings.

Seeds.—In this staple also there has been an increase in the weight carried and a decrease in receipts. Short leads and low rates of freight account for this result.

Tobacco.—A dull market is assigned as the cause for the decrease in this commodity.

Government Stores. Heavy despatches were made for the North-Western frontier at this period last year, but there have been no despatches this year.

ALLEN MEARS, Deputy Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPUR, the 9th June 1886.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1886 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	9,579	3,125 0 0	57,314 0	5,240 0 0	863 0 0	9,274 0 0	950	1,722	2,672
Or per mile of railway	111	36 0 0	667 0	62 0 0	10 0 0	104 0 0	11	20	31
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	180,994	55,113 0 0	1,47,622 0	24,221 0 0	4,914 0 0	88,278 0 0*	16,960	33,369	50,329
Total for 22 weeks	190,573	58,238 0 0	2,11,900 0	53,507 0 0	5,707 0 0	97,552 0 0	17,910	35,091	53,001
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,293	9 14 8	1,19,263 0	1,805 13 4	20 0 0	2,405 14 0	272	1,422	1,694
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	429	57 15 10	11,827 0	180 9 6	2 0 0	240 9 4	27	142	169
Total to corresponding date of previous year	104,545	16,410 5 4	23,37,337 0	27,448 5 2	464 11 0	43,333 5 0	5,788	25,951	31,739

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 24th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	2,408	241	86	9,274	108	10	17,678	196	86	42,237	55*	24,579	.....

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 24th April 1886.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th June 1886 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,915	3,178 0 0	4,967 0	439 0 0	71 0 0	3,688 0 0	650	1,771	2,721
Or per mile of railway ...	115	37 0 0	58 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	43 0 0	11	21	32
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	199,573	58,238 0 0	2,44,060 0	33,507 0 0	5,807 0 0	97,563 0 0*	17,910	35,001	53,001
Total for 23 weeks ...	209,488	61,416 0 0	2,49,027 0	33,946 0 0	5,978 0 0	1,01,240 0 0	18,800	36,863	55,722
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,634	639 6 7	1,53,058 0	1,701 3 0	18 7 0	2,359 0 7	272	1,519	1,791
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	66	64 15 1	15,396 0	170 1 11	1 13 6	235 14 6	27	162	179
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	114,179	15,058 11 11	26,91,293 0	29,140 8 2	483 2 0	45,691 0 1	6,060	27,500	33,560

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 24th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 6TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	2,359	230	86	3,688	43	10	20,037	209	86	45,945*	53	36,908	....

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 24th April 1886.

KAUNIA AND DHURLLA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1886 on 37 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,918	791 0 0	2,859 0	192 0 0	1,037 0 0	2,017 0 0	259	250	518
Or per mile of railway ...	52	21 0 0	64 0	5 0 0	....	26 0 0	7	7	14
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	49,843	14,377 0 0	61,730 0	4,166 0 0	29,896 0 0	52,370 0 0*	5,254	5,274	10,528
Total for 22 weeks ...	42,731	19,138 0 0	61,989 0	4,365 0 0	30,873 0 0	54,306 0 0	5,513	5,333	11,046
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,230	807 0 0	1,230 0	183 0 0	1,221 0 0	2,288 0 0	259	250	518
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	33	21 0 0	33 0	5 0 0	....	29 0 0	7	7	14
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	30,443	25,065 0 0	48,337 0	6,412 0 0	38,331 0 0	60,809 0 0	5,550	5,550	11,100

* Corrected by audited figures up to week ending 17th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Kaunia and Dhurlla State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37	2,288	62	37	2,017	55	37	25,081	75	37	18,195*	55	....	6,886

* Corrected up to the latest possible date by actuals.

KAUNIA AND DHARLLA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th June 1886 on 37 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,915	800 0 0	1,500 0	144 0 0	1,004 0 0	1,957 0 0	259	259	518
Or per mile of railway ...	52	22 0 0	41 0	4 0 0	...	26 0 0	7	7	14
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	12,731	19,191 0 0	61,080 0	4,173 0 0	30,992 0 0	54,356 0 0*	5,513	5,533	11,046
Total for 23 weeks ...	44,646	20,000 0 0	65,600 0	4,317 0 0	31,900 0 0	56,313 0 0	5,772	5,792	11,564
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,312	940 0 0	1,430 0	240 0 0	1,459 0 0	2,645 0 0	259	259	518
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	36	26 0 0	30 0	6 0 0	...	32 0 0	7	7	14
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	37,725	20,011 0 0	49,770 0	6,052 0 0	30,790 0 0	72,453 0 0	5,809	5,809	11,61

* Corrected by audited figures up to week ending 2nd April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Kaunia and Dharlla State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37	2,645	72	37	1,957	53	37	27,726	75	37	20,111*	54	.....	7,615

* Corrected up to the latest possible date by actuals.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1886 on 249 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,384	17,730 0 0	2,21,922 0	30,400 0 0	6,210 0 0	60,340 0 0	5,439	10,836	16,275
Or per mile of railway ...	78	71 0 0	891 0	144 0 0	...	247 0 0	22	43	65
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	395,707	3,04,388 0 0	36,50,688 0	6,13,667 0 0	98,119 0 0	10,10,974 0 0*	1,05,697	186,383	292,080
Total for 22 weeks ...	415,091	3,22,118 0 0	38,72,510 0	6,44,067 0 0	1,04,329 0 0	10,76,444 0 0	1,11,133	197,210	308,343
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,021	12,314 10 11	1,33,850 0	23,315 10 6	5,673 8 8	41,203 14 1	5,436	7,325	12,761
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	63	49 7 4	539 0	93 3 0	...	162 11 1	22	29	51
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	309,517	2,87,855 10 4	23,30,090 0	4,50,748 3 6	79,909 9 0	8,18,513 6 10	1,10,484	200,036	317,120

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 17th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
249	41,204	165	249	60,340	243	249	3,26,399	146	249	4,00,143*	179	73,744	.....

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 17th April 1886.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th June 1886 on 249 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,487	13,040 0 0	1,30,309 0	20,490 0 0	3,500 0 0	37,030 0 0	5,486	9,570	15,056
Or per mile of railway ...	74	52 0 0	528 0	82 0 0		134 0 0	22	38	60
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	415,081	3,23,762 0 0	38,72,510 0	6,48,978 0 0	1,04,890 0 0	10,77,630 0 0*	111,133	197,219	308,352
Total for 23 weeks ...	433,578	3,36,802 0 0	40,08,809 0	6,69,468 0 0	1,08,390 0 0	11,14,660 0 0	116,569	206,789	323,358
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,321	12,240 15 5	81,732 0	20,151 11 0	2,804 13 4	35,197 7 0	5,436	9,320	14,665
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	66	49 2 7	323 0	80 14 10	.....	130 1 5	22	37	59
Total to corresponding date of previous year	385,838	3,00,696 0 0	24,21,392 0	4,70,809 14 6	82,714 6 4	8,53,710 14 7	121,920	209,805	331,725

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 24th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
249	35,197	141	249	37,050	149	249	3,61,596	145	249	4,38,380*	176	76,792	.....

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 24th April 1886.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th June 1886 on 246 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 246 miles open	38,719½	12,495 13 11	1,80,734 0	15,964 0 2	3,190 10 1	32,050 10 2	5,414	3,893	9,307
Or per mile of railway	157	52 7 0	653 0	64 14 0	2 3 0	110 8 0*	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	750,800½	2,61,066 0 1	27,93,720 0	2,78,158 15 10	60,936 5 11	6,00,161 5 10	100,768	106,550	207,325
Total for 23 weeks	789,610	2,73,062 0 0	20,54,458 0	2,94,123 0 0	64,127 0 0	6,32,212 0 0	106,180	110,452	216,632
COMPARISON.									
..... corresponding week of	29,042½	8,914 2 2	1,61,283 30	17,452 14 6	3,443 5 10	29,810 6 6	4,030	5,121	9,151
..... on 226 miles open	129	39 7 0	714 0	77 4 0	1 0 0	118 4 0*	.....	.....	.....
..... corresponding week of	655,535½	2,40,305 10 11	24,66,214 10	2,85,154 10 3	75,715 13 10	6,01,176 3 0	96,846	111,257	208,103

* Steam-boat earnings excluded in calculating "Total earnings per mile of railway."

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhoot State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
132	132	246	32,051	130.	226	2,90,020	1,239	246	3,02,313	1,229	246	22,294	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th June 1886 on 234 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	122,497	38,037 0 0	2,76,929 0	36,590 0 0	6,393 0 0	81,016 0 0	10,690	6,179	16,869
Or per mile of railway...	523	167 0 0	1,193 0	156 0 0	.....	323 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year...	1,978,734	8,22,258 0 0	81,08,385 0	9,65,106 0 0	1,22,458 0 0	119,10,822 0 0*	228,268	202,900	431,168
Total for 22 weeks...	2,101,231	8,61,195 0 0	86,85,295 0	10,02,692 0 0	1,28,851 0 0	130,92,738 0 0	238,958	209,079	448,037
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited)...	83,042	35,451 0 0	2,53,670 0	33,254 0 0	6,515 0 0	75,220 0 0	11,171	7,775	18,946
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year...	356	152 0 0	1,089 0	143 0 0	.....	295 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	2,197,681	9,94,731 0 0	90,03,958 0	8,71,222 0 0	4,52,232 0 0	23,18,185 0 0	259,919	196,430	456,349

* Audited up to week ending 17th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
233	75,220	323	234	81,916	350	233	7,98,222	3,426	234	7,91,636*	3,383	.....	6,564

* Audited up to week ending 17th April 1886.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1886 on 126 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	31,316	8,904 0 0	21,044 0	1,444 0 0	15 0 0	10,363 0 0	3,586	1,624	5,210
Or per mile of railway...	249	71 0 0	167 0	11 0 0	.....	82 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year...	505,167	1,79,227 0 0	7,52,393 0	40,214 0 0	582 0 0	2,26,023 0 0*	78,165	84,314	112,479
Total for 22 weeks...	536,513	1,88,131 0 0	7,73,627 0	47,658 0 0	597 0 0	2,36,386 0 0	81,751	35,638	117,389
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited)...	22,620	7,504 0 0	24,848 0	1,954 0 0	33 0 0	9,581 0 0	4,925	1,933	5,878
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year...	180	60 0 0	197 0	16 0 0	.....	76 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	523,654	1,94,289 0 0	5,74,982 0	38,093 0 0	770 0 0	2,33,161 0 0	93,705	23,796	117,501

* Audited up to week ending 17th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
126	9,581	76	126	10,363	82	126	93,840	761	126	98,032*	778	2,196	.....

* Audited up to week ending 17th April 1886.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2117A.

GENERAL.—*The 8th June 1886.*—Baboo Uma Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Banka, Bhagulpore, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

The 16th June 1886.—Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is allowed leave for two months and five days, under the note to rule 2, section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th instant.

Mr. J. B. Hallett, District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, or until further orders.

The 18th June 1886.—Mr. C. H. Vowell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 9th instant, *vice* Mr. B. Porch, deceased.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Purneah, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade, with effect from the 9th instant, *vice* Mr. C. H. Vowell.

Mr. Cooke will continue to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors until further orders.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, with effect from the 9th instant, *vice* Mr. H. G. Cooke.

Mr. Gupta will continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore until further orders.

Mr. D. Norton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 9th instant, *vice* Mr. K. G. Gupta.

Mr. Norton will continue to act in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors until further orders.

Mr. R. Carstairs, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 21st April 1886, *vice* Mr. C. M. W. Brett.

Mr. Carstairs will continue to act as Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, until further orders.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Sungoo, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for six weeks, under section 138, rule 2, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. Carstairs, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

This cancels the order of the 14th instant, appointing Mr. S. S. Jones to act as Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Posford, c.s., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 23rd April 1886.

The 19th June 1886.—Baboo Kali Puddo Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Balasore.

Baboo Kasi Kiunkar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, on leave, is transferred to Mymensingh, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Seetampurhee, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Moulvie Syed Mahomed.

Moulvie Syed Mahomed, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Seetampurhee sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. Stewart, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Cornish, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo.

Mr. H. Lee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Cornish, or until further orders.

Baboo Shib Chunder Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

POLICE.—*The 18th June 1886.*—Mr. W. Stewart is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

REGISTRATION.—*The 22nd June 1886.*—In the notification dated the 1st June 1886, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, regarding the appointment of Moulvie Abdus Salam as Officiating Special Sub-Registrar of Chittagong, for the words "from the 3rd to the 29th November 1885" read "from the 3rd October to the 29th November 1885."

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 18th June 1886.*—The Revd. Suleman Asna, of the Evangelical German Lutheran Mission at Ranikhatanga, in Chota Nagpore Proper, is granted a license, under section 9, Act XV of 1872, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

The Revd. Paulus Nemo, of the Evangelical German Lutheran Mission at Jargo, in Manbhoom, is granted a license, under section 9, Act XV of 1872, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

EDUCATION.—*The 19th June 1886.*—Mr. S. Robson, M.A., Professor, Hooghly College, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 27th May 1886, *vice* Mr. J. H. Gilliland, on leave.

The 21st June 1886.—The services of Mr. A. E. Gough, Professor, Presidency College, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

OPIMUM.—*The 14th June 1886.*—Mr. C. S. Delmerick, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 7th instant.

The 19th June 1886.—Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Mainpuri (Etawah), is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. J. C. Sarkies, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Mainpuri (Etawah), during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Lloyd, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 19th June 1886.*—Surgeon R. J. Polden is appointed to have temporary charge of the duties of Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties as Officiating Resident Surgeon, Eden Hospital.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,

Offg Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 11 and 16 of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam-vessels' Act,) the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following officers to prepare and deliver certificates of survey of inland steam-vessels, to give notice to owners or masters of steam-vessels when certificates are ready for delivery, and to receive expired, cancelled, or suspended survey certificates in the places mentioned below :—

Calcutta	...	...	The Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners.
Chittagong	...	...	The Magistrate of Chittagong.
Patna	...	...	The Magistrate of Patna.
Cuttack	...	...	The Magistrate of Cuttack.
Goalundo	...	...	The Sub-divisional Officer of Goalundo.
Kooshtea	...	...	The Sub-divisional Officer of Kooshtea.
Dehree	...	...	The Sub-divisional Officer of Sasseram.
Khoolna	...	...	The Magistrate of Khoolna.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 10 of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam-vessels' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following officers to receive declarations of surveyors in the places mentioned below :—

Calcutta	...	...	The Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners.
Chittagong	...	...	The Magistrate of Chittagong.
Patna	...	...	The Magistrate of Patna.
Cuttack	...	...	The Magistrate of Cuttack.
Goalundo	...	...	The Sub-divisional Officer of Goalundo.
Kooshtea	...	...	The Sub-divisional Officer of Kooshtea.
Dehree	...	...	The Sub-divisional Officer of Sasseram.
Khoolna	...	...	The Magistrate of Khoolna.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1886.—In continuation of the notification of the 27th February 1886, published at Part I, page 143 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd March 1886, appointing Dehree to be a place of survey, and the officer in charge of the Dehree Workshops to be the surveyor for that place, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam-vessels' Act), that, for the purposes of the Act, Calcutta, Chittagong, Patna, Cuttack, Goalundo, Kooshtea, and Khoolna shall be places for the survey of inland steam-vessels.

The Lieutenant-Governor also appoints, in accordance with the provisions of the section quoted above, the following officers to be surveyors for the places mentioned :—

Calcutta—The Engineer-Surveyor and Assistant Engineer-Surveyor of the Port Commissioners.

Chittagong—The Port Officer of Chittagong and the Officer in charge of the steamer *Chaffinch*.

Patna—The Locomotive Superintendent of the Tirhoot State Railway.

Cuttack—The Executive Engineer of the Mahanuddy Division.

Goalundo—The Locomotive Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Kooshtea— Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Khoolna— Ditto ditto ditto ditto.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12(b) of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam-vessels' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that when a survey is made in any place of survey other than Calcutta by a surveyor other than the surveyor duly appointed in such place, the additional fee payable to the surveyor for the journey shall be travelling allowance to the place of survey and back at the rates allowed to officers of the first class under the provisions of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, and Rs. 5 for every day's absence from his head-quarters.

If several vessels belonging to the same owner are surveyed during the same visit, no more than the sum to which the surveyor shall be entitled at the abovementioned rates shall be levied from the owners for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the journey of the surveyor to and from the place of survey.

If vessels belonging to more than one owner are surveyed during the same visit of the surveyor, then the whole sum at the rates specified above shall be levied from the owners in such a manner that each owner shall pay an amount proportionate to the number of vessels belonging to him which shall have been surveyed.

If only one vessel is surveyed, the owner of such vessel shall bear the whole charge.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 41.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

EAST COAST OF KATHIAWAR.

APPROACH TO BHAVNAGAR PORT.

Alteration in position of Bell Buoy.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 38, of the 24th June 1884, issued from this Department, the Political Agent of Káthiáwár has given notice that on the 15th of April 1886 the following alteration would be made in the position of the Bell Buoy, entrance to Bhávnagar Creek, Western side of the head of the Gulf of Cambay:—

This Buoy (formerly laid $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of the Bhávnagar light-house) will be moored to the Southern extreme of the 3-fathom point of the Rukh Bank about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles South of the light-house.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 17th June 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No 42.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

EAST COAST OF KATHIAWAR.

Bell Buoy off Gogha (Gogo) Port.

THE Political Agent of Káthiáwár has intimated that it is proposed to lay down a buoy to indicate the Perigee Rock, which lies in the fairway of the coasting craft to, and from Bhávnagar port, distant $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles off the Port of Gogha (Gogo), Western side of the head of the Gulf of Cambay.

This Bell Buoy, surmounted with globe and staff, will be moored in five fathoms, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Port of Gogha, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables outside the Perigee Rock.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 17th June 1886.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 43.)

AFRICA—NORTH-EAST COAST.

GULF OF ADEN—SOUTH COAST.

PORT BERBERAH.

Intended alteration in light delayed.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 31, of the 26th May 1886, on it being no longer intended to maintain the light-house at Berberah, but that a well-found ordinary light, elevated 20 feet above the level of the sea, would be exhibited in lieu of the present light :—

Information has been received from Commander Rainier, H. M. S. *Kingfisher*, that the intended alteration in the light will probably not be made for some months, and possibly not till after the South-West monsoon or about the month of October 1886.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 19th June 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 37).

INDIA—WEST COAST.

PORT OF KARWAR OR SADASHIVGAD.

(1) *Breaking adrift of the Kàrwàr Rock Buoy.*

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Kàrwàr, that the *red cask* buoy, temporarily marking the Kàrwàr rock (Gudsar Sunv), lying to the W. N. W. of Elephant Island, Kàrwàr or Sadashivgad Harbour, has broken adrift.

(2) *Breaking adrift of the Oyster Rock Buoy.*

Also, that the buoy marking the rocky patch to the eastward of the Oyster Rock Light-house has broken adrift.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 8th June 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 38.)

INDIA—EAST COAST.

BAY OF BENGAL—MADRAS COAST.

PORT OF COCANADA OR CORINGA (KORANGI.)

Hope Island—Permanent light exhibited.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 19 of the 26th March 1886, issued from this Department, on the intended change of the light on Coringa (Korangi), or Hope Island,

southside of Cocanada Harbour, the Port Officer, Madras, has given further notice that, in place of the kerosine-lamp, the new permanent light was exhibited on the 22nd May 1886.

The light shows a *fixed white* light through an arc of 180°, or between the bearings of N. 20° E. and S. 20° W.; it is elevated 83 feet above high-water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is *dioptric*, or by lenses of the *fourth* order.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 39.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

INDIA—EAST COAST.

COROMANDEL COAST.

Floating Wreck South-East of Negapatam Roadstead.

THE Port Officer, Madras, reports that the native brig *Guny Amut* was abandoned in latitude 10° 23' N., longitude 81° 06' E. on the 23rd May 1886.

NOTE.—This floating wreck is drifting fast to the N. W. and vessels coasting up or down the Bay should keep a careful look-out, as it is possible that there may be other derelicts.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 40.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

MALABAR COAST.

NARRAKEL ROADSTEAD.

Position of Sunken Wreck.

MR. G. MACKERNES, Commanding the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Kilwa*, whilst on his voyage from Calcutta to Bombay, *via* Coast ports, discovered the British barque *Sir Henry Havelock*, which had been burnt on the 1st June 1886, sunk, in a position dangerous to shipping, in the Narrakel roadstead.

The wreck lies in about 5 fathoms, portions of the spars showing just above water sufficient to mark the spot, and he gives the following bearings:—

Narrakel flag-staff	...	...	...	E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.
Cochin light-house	...	...	...	S. E $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
The Cruz Milagre gap	...	...	...	S. E. by E.

The bearings are magnetic.

A buoy painted green has been placed two cables to westward of the wreck.

The Master-Attendant, Narrakel, directs vessels approaching the anchorage at night to bring the light to bear about E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. in 6 to 7 fathoms, and run in on that bearing and anchor in $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms of water.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No 35.)
BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.
COAST OF TENASSERIM.
MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

(1) *Shoals in Fells' Passage.*

THE Officer in charge of the Marine Survey of India has reported that a *rock*, with a the of only 6 feet at low-water, spring tides, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of the South point of Cantor's Island.

The *rock* or *islet* marked on the latest corrected charts, two miles E. by N. of Bound island, does not exist.

The *Medina Patches* with a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, lie one mile E. by S. of Bound island, and join the $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 fathoms marked to the South Eastward.

Directions.—By keeping the whole of Passage Island open West of Fell's Island, a vessel will pass over the tail of the bank in 3 fathoms at low-water, smooth bottom. The least water in Fell's Passage is 9 feet at low-water between Payee Kyun and the Small islet. The rise of tide at neaps is 12 feet above this.

(2) *Reef South-Eastward of Tanoy Island.*

Also, that information has been received of the existence of a *rocky patch* lying to the South-East of Tavoy Island:—

This reef (*Bowers Reef*) is half a cable in extent, and dries at low-water; it lies $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Canister Bank (Eastward of Tavoy Island), and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. of Long Island.

The bearings are magnetic—Variation 3° Easterly in 1886.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 31st May 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 36.)
ARABIA—EAST COAST.
PERSIAN GULF.

(1) *Non-existence of Oribe Shoal.*

THE British Admiralty have given notice, with reference to the reported existence by the master of the British barque *Oribe* in 1878, of a sunken danger lying in latitude $27^{\circ} 27' N.$, longitude $50^{\circ} 39' E.$ —about midway between Rás-al-Mutaf and Renuic shoal—in the fairway of the Persian Gulf, that, consequent on the unsuccessful search made by H.M.S. *Arab* in 1879 and H.M.S. *Reindeer* in January 1886 the *Oribe* shoal has been expunged from the Admiralty Charts.

(2) *Non-existence of reported shoal North-West of Larak Island.*

Also, that, consequent on an unsuccessful search having been made by H.M.S. *Reindeer* in January 1886 for the shoal on which the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Oriental* was stated to have grounded in 1884, and reported as lying on the North-West side of Larak Island, at the distance of about one mile from the shore, this shoal has been expunged from the Admiralty Charts.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 4th June 1886.

DECLARATION.

The 12th June 1886.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Bankoora Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a burial and burning ground at Rajgram, in mouzah Damalya, within the Bankoora Municipality, in the district of Bankoora, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 14 ccttas and 1 chittack of standard measurement, is required. The land is bounded on the north by the river Darikesvar; on the south by the cultivated land of Madhab Chatterjee and Sridhar Nandi; on the east by the cultivated land of Nafar Nundi; and on the west by the waste land of Bharat Dana.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2118A.

The 16th June 1886.—Baboo Aghore Nath Banerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the general Bench at Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 19th June 1886.—Hafiz Moulvie Mohamed Moosa, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Denesh Chunder Roy, Additional Subordinate Judge, Gya, on leave, is transferred temporarily to Shahabad.

Baboo Kaliprasanna Mookerji, Subordinate Judge, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Baboo Nogendro Nath Roy, Second Munsif of Muradnugger, Tipperah, is appointed temporarily to be Rent-suit Munsif of that chowkey, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Jogendro Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Baboo Srish Chunder Bhattacharjee, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Muradnugger, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Nogendro Nath Roy as Rent-suit Munsif of that chowkey, or until further orders.

Moulvie Abdul Aziz, Additional Munsif of Arrah, Shahabad, is appointed temporarily to be a Rent-suit Munsif, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of his munsifi, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Mitter, or until further orders.

Moulvie Mazhar-ul-Anwar, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvie Abdul Aziz as Rent-suit Munsif of that chowkey, or until further orders.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 16th June 1886.*—Baboo Jadu Nath Das, Munsif of Monghyr, in the district of Bhagulpore, at present Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Gya, is allowed leave for seven days, under section 73, rule 3, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th current, or from the date on which he may be relieved of his officiating appointment as Additional Subordinate Judge of Gya.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd June 1886.—The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, with effect from the 1st July 1886, the transfer of the undermentioned villages from the jurisdiction of thana Banipatti, in the district of Durbhunga, to that of thana Khajauli, and declares that the following shall be the revised boundaries of those two thanas in modification of the boundaries defined by the notification dated the 1st March 1877, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem:—

Thana Banipatti.

On the North.—The boundary of the district which, from the village of Parsa (newly settled) of Basuki Behari on the west, runs eastward along the boundaries of the following villages, viz.:—Parsa (newly settled) of Basuki Behari, Basuki Behari Nizamat, Madhwapur, Rampur or Hariharpur, Rampur, and Basuki Behari Nizamat for the second time; thence along the northern limits of pergunnahs Notan and Bhala to the village of Kamiapalpatti.

On the East.—Commencing from the north and coming southward, the boundaries of the following villages, viz.:—Kamiapalpatti, Kourenan, Bisaul, Rampurpatti, Bisaul (detached), Merhiakhedun, Kalia, Bithohar, Sisauni, Sukhbasi, Harsuar, Jhikti, Kharhar,

Kisauli, Nagwas, Karahi, Parjwar Asli, and Abheypur and Baghakhal or Danga; thence the eastern boundary of pergunnah Jareyl southward to the village of Ijra, including village Kapsia of pergunnah Bachaur which lies east of it.

On the South, South-west and West.—The boundary remains unaltered.

Thana Khajauli.

On the North.—The boundary of the district, which, from the village of Khaunan on the west, runs eastward along the northern boundaries of pergunnahs Bhala, Bachaur, and Jabdi to the village of Piprahi on the Balan Nuddee.

On the East and South.—The boundary remains unaltered.

On the West.—Thana Banipatti.

NOTE.—In the above description the villages named as situated on the boundaries are included in the limits of the thanas to which reference is made.

The villages mentioned below are hereby transferred from thana Banipatti to thana Khajauli:—

No.	Name of village.	Thakbast No.	Name of pergunnah.
1	Khaunan ...	15	Bhala.
	Latwa ...	14	Ditto.
	Majhaura ..	13	Ditto.
	Menathpur ...	12	Ditto.
5	Chitauni ...	10	Ditto.
	Arazi Rukbeh Chitauni ...	11	Ditto.
	Joki Bishunpur ...	7	Ditto.
	Arazi Kulumzaed ...	96	Ditto.
	Semadhi Dakhili ...	8	Ditto.
10	Garha ...	6	Ditto.
	Usrahi and Deodha ...	2	Ditto.
	Bhadsaur ...	1	Ditto.
	Rajauli ...	5	Ditto.
	Meherbanpatti or Dhamiapatti ...	3	Ditto.
15	Parsa ...	4	Ditto.
	Radhakandh Indarwa... ..	56	Ditto.
	Baira Salkore ...	54	Ditto.
	Arazi Rukbeh Salkore ...	55	Ditto.
	Sirahi ...	9	Ditto.
20	Mahlanur Kateya Nizamat ...	50	Ditto.
	Mathaur Bandobasti ...	49	Ditto.
	Birpur ...	53	Ditto.
	Ghorbanki ...	66	Ditto.
	Pachrattan Dakhili ...	67	Ditto.
25	Hathapur ...	68	Ditto.
	Basupatti Bhabangaon ...	38	Ditto.
	Jasu Kishunpatti ...	51	Ditto.
	Kanaha ...	52	Ditto.
	Barahi ...	57	Ditto.
30	Arazi Rukbeh Barahi ...	58	Ditto.
	Sahilanath Dulaipatti... ..	59	Ditto.
	Radhakandh ...	60	Ditto.
	Chitahi ...	61	Ditto.
	Uzrukbeh Chitahi ...	62	Ditto.
35	Parsaulia ...	63	Ditto.
	Radha or Arghawa ...	64	Ditto.
	Narkatiapatti ...	69	Ditto.
	Marhia ...	65	Ditto.
	Manmohanja ...	70	Ditto.
40	Bhit, &c. ...	71	Ditto.
	Pataunanpatti ...	75	Ditto.
	Damon Asli ...	76	Ditto.
	Chandau Asli ...	77	Ditto.
	Kasira ...	22	Ditto.
45	Sariapur Asli ...	78	Ditto.
	Karanj Asli ...	74	Ditto.
	Belounan Asli ...	79	Ditto.
	Azrukbeh Belounan ...	73	Ditto.
..	Barantpur ...	72	Ditto.
50	Malmal Asli and Raji Dakhili ...	1	Jareyl.

NOTE.—In the above list the names given are those of the villages as demarcated and surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department, and as shown on their maps and records.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th June 1886.—Under section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses), the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the extension, from the 1st August 1886, of the provisions of the said Act to the Municipality of Sewan, in the district of Sarun.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1886.—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Moulvie Najmul Hoda, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Mahomedan Registrar within the police-station of Raojan, in the district of Chittagong, *vice* Munshi Mohomed Nazim, deceased.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th June 1886.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrars of the places mentioned against their names, with effect from the 1st proximo, from which date the Sub-divisional Officers will cease to be in charge of the sub-registry offices at those stations.—

Baboo Hari Churn Gangooly, Rural Sub-Registrar of Baduria ...	Diamond Harhour, in the 24-Pergunnahs.
Baboo Chundra Mohun Basu ...	Basirhat, in the 24-Pergunnahs.
Moulvi Assaruddin Khan Chowdhuri, Rural Sub-Registrar of Mohesh- pore ...	Bongong, in Jessore.

Munshi Musihuddin Ahmed is appointed, on probation for six months, to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Baduria, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Munshi Wasiluddin is appointed, on probation for six months, to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Moheshpore, in the district of Jessore.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 22nd June 1886.

No. 237.—Notification.—The following notifications of the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information:—

No. 156, dated 17th June 1886.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 7th May 1886:—

NAMES.	From	To
Mr. H. Stuart ...	Examiner, fourth class, second grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, fourth class, second grade, permanent.
Mr. E. J. Neuville ...	Deputy Examiner, second grade (Officiating).	Deputy Examiner, second grade, permanent.

No. 157, dated 18th June 1886.—Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., Superintending Engineer, second class, sub. *pro tempore*, is temporarily transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal, and appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary to that Government, during the absence of Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, Superintending Engineer, third class, *temporary rank*, is temporarily transferred from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *vice* Major Harrison, R.E.

No. 159, the 18th June 1886.—Mr. W. A. Leamond, Executive Engineer, third grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Assam-Bihar State Railway, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. B. Walker, or until further orders.

No. 238.—Notification.—The following notification of the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information:—

No. 407, dated 18th June 1886.—Sergeant James Battman to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 19th March 1886, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Adams, retired.

RAILWAY.

The 22nd June 1886.

No. 239.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a siding at Munshigunge station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the villages of Gurguree and Geehala, pergunnah Shahoogal, zillah Nuddea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 12 cottahs $1\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; west by the Munshigunge road; south by the village of Munshigunge; and east by land belonging to Sree Nath Biswas, is required within the aforesaid villages of Gurguree and Geehala.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 22nd June 1886.

No. 240.—Notification.—The declaration, dated the 25th September 1882, under section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, which was published at page 824 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem, for the acquisition of land required for the deviation line in the 31st mile of the Arracan road, in the district of Chittagong, is hereby cancelled.

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 22nd June 1886.

No. 235.—Leave.—Mr. A. Monies, Executive Engineer, third grade, Eastern Sone Division, is granted furlough for one year with the necessary subsidiary leave, under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st August 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 236.—Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, Executive Engineer, third grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of three months and fifteen days' furlough.

J. M. McNEILE, Col., R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Sheriff's Office, the 9th June 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1886 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 12th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

GEORGE YULE, Sheriff.

শরিক আফিস সন ১৮৮৬ সাল তারিখ ৯ই জুন।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে নূবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম ভবনের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তা জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৬ সালের ১২ই জুলাই সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেলিয়ামের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৬ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেলিয়াম হিসাবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন করেদির বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

জর্জ ইউল

শরিক।

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 4032.—*The 16th June 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Amulya Chandra Champati, attached to the Behar sub-division and dispensary, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he avails himself of it.

No. 4034.—*The 16th June 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Bepin Behari Ghosh, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have temporary medical charge at the Behar sub-division and dispensary, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Amulya Chandra Champati, or until further orders.

No. 4052.—*The 16th June 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Gooroo Doyal Das Goopta, attached to the charitable dispensary at Tangail, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for four months, under section 132, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted in Medical Department Notification No. 465, dated ^{20th January} 3rd February 1886.

No. 4181.—*The 21st June 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Aaghore Nath Basu of the Chupra dispensary held medical charge of the civil station, Sarun, from 15th to 26th October 1885 and from 16th to 25th November 1885, both days inclusive, during the absence of Dr. Russell on inspection duty.

A. J. COWIE,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes of Kooshtya, Chooadanga, and Meherpore will sit in the month of July 1886 as mentioned below, Sundays, holidays, and travelling excepted—

From 1st to 14th July 1886	...	...	Kooshtya.
„ 15th to 18th ditto	...	...	Chooadanga.
„ 19th to 24th ditto	...	...	Meherpore.
Again from 25th to 28th July 1886	...	...	Kooshtya.
„ „ 29th to 31st ditto	...	...	Chooadanga.

PORESHNATH BANERJEE, *Judge.*

CHOOADANGA SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 18th June 1886.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 5th January 1886.—Munshi Muhammad Jan, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Sarun (temporarily substantive in class VII), is appointed to be Sub-Inspector of Schools, Durbhunga, *vice* Baboo Bhairab Narayan, transferred.

The 7th June 1886.—Baboo Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjea, M.A., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in the Dacca College (temporarily substantive in class V), is appointed substantively to that class, with effect from the 1st April 1886, *vice* Baboo Siva Das Bhattacharjea, deceased.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Banerjea, B.A., Second Master of the Cuttack Collegiate School (class VI and officiating in class V), is appointed substantive *pro tempore* to class V, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Ram Chandra Chatterjea, promoted.

Baboo Chandi Charan Day, Fourth Master of the Hare School (class VI and officiating in class V), will continue to act in class V, with effect from the 31st March 1886, *vice* Baboo Debendra Nath Bose, M.A., promoted.

Baboo Ganga Charan Chatterjea, M.A., Second Master of the Chuprah Zillah School (class VI and officiating in class V), will continue to act in class V, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Piyari Mohan Sen, promoted.

Baboo Kanai Lal Sen, Fifth Master of the Hindu School (class VI), acted in class V, from the 15th March to the 6th May 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Mr. E. Cleghorn, on leave.

Baboo Adhar Chandra Mookerjee, Sixth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (class VI), acted in class V, from the 28th March to the 2nd April 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Nobin Chandra Ghosh, promoted.

Baboo Hem Chandra Banerjee, Head Master of the Ranchi Normal School (temporarily substantive in class VI), is appointed substantively to that class, with effect from the 1st April 1886, *vice* Baboo Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee, M.A.

Baboo Jadab Krishna Das, Eighth Master of the Hindu School (class VII and officiating in class VI), is appointed substantive *pro tempore* to class VI, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Rajandra Nath Banerjee B.A.

Baboo Durga Charan Banerjee, Second Master of the Dacca Normal School (class VII), is appointed to act in class VI, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Ganga Charan Chatterjee, M.A.

Baboo Latoo Lal Mullik, B.A., Seventh Master of the Hare School (class VII), acted in class VI, from the 22nd March to the 2nd May 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Dwarka Nath Banerjee, on leave.

Baboo Nilmoni Bhattacharjee, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Beerbhoom (class VII), acted in class VI from the 21st February to 20th May 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Hari Nath Sen, B.A., on deputation.

Baboo Baikanta Nath Goswami, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, in the Rajshahye College (class VII), is appointed to act in class VI, with effect from the 17th April 1886, *vice* Baboo Karali Charan Sarkar, on leave.

Baboo Kali Kumar Ganguli, Ninth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (temporarily substantive in class VII), acted in class VI, from the 28th March to the 2nd April 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Adhar Chandra Mookerjee.

Baboo Satkari Chandra Ghosh, B.A., Additional Master of the Hindu School (temporarily substantive in class VII), is appointed substantively to that class, with effect from the 1st April 1886, *vice* Baboo Hem Chandra Banerjee.

Munshi Jamman Ram, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Shahabad, is appointed substantive *pro tempore* to class VII, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Jadab Krishna Das.

Baboo Shankar Lal, Fourth Master of the Arrah Zillah School (officiating in class VII), will continue to act in that class, with effect from the 22nd March 1886, *vice* Baboo Durga Charan Banerjee.

Baboo Kali Kisor Ghosh, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Furreedpore, acted in class VII, from the 21st February to the 20th May 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Nilmoni Bhattacharjee.

Baboo Sri Nath Das, Third Master of the Furreedpore Zillah School, acted in class VII from the 22nd March to the 28th April 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Nilmoni Pal, on deputation.

Baboo Rama Nath Dass, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Tributary Mehals, Orissa, acted in class VII, from the 31st March to the 2nd May 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Latoo Lal Mullik, B.A.

Baboo Beni Madhub Sarkar, Second Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, acted in class VII from the 28th December 1885 to the 27th March 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Kali Kumar Ganguli, promoted.

The 8th June 1886—The orders of the 11th May 1886, appointing Baboo Syama Charan Simlai, B.A., Officiating Science Teacher in the Dacca Normal School, substantive *pro tempore* to class VII, and to act as Third Master of the Burrisal Zillah School, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Uma Charan Ghosh, is cancelled.

The 14th June 1886.—Baboo Mukunda Lal, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Patna (class VII), was on leave of absence for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th May last.

Baboo Chandra Kumar Maitra, Head Master of the Baraset Government School (class IV), is appointed to be Head Master of the Calcutta Normal School, with effect from the date on which the school will re-open after the summer vacation, *vice* Baboo Jadu Nath Mookerjee, retired.

Baboo Bhola Nath Mookerjee, Head Master of the Taki Government School (class VI) is appointed to be Head Master of the Barrackpore Government School, with effect, from the date on which the school will re-open after the summer vacation, *vice*, Baboo Tarak Nath Sarkar, B.A., transferred.

The 16th June 1886.—Baboo Adhar Chandra Mookerjee, Sixth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (class VI) acted in class V, from the 29th December 1884 to the 30th April 1885, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Jagat Bandhu Bhadra promoted.

Baboo Kali Kumar Ganguli, Ninth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (temporarily substantive in class VII) acted in class VI from the 29th December 1884 to the 30th April 1885, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Adhar Chandra Mookerjee.

Baboo Debendra Nath Mookerjee, M.A., Lecturer in the Krishnaghur College (class V), is allowed leave of absence for three years under section 134, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th June 1886.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

SENIOR SCHOLARS.

1886.

Name of scholar.	College from which he comes.	College where the scholarship is made tenable.	Course elected.
FIRST GRADE—(10).			
Upendralal Mozumdar	Presidency College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Munindranath Bhattacharyya	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Rakhalmohan Bandyopadhyay	Sanskrit College	Ditto	Literature Course.
Jogendrakumar Ghosh	Dacca College	Ditto	Ditto.
Rakhaldas Chattopadhyay	Krishnagar College	Krishnagar College	Science Course.
Narendra Kumar Mitra	Presidency College	Presidency College	Ditto.
Hirendranath Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
Ambicaprased Sen	Dacca College	Dacca College	Science Course.
Harachandra Bandyopadhyay, (No. 1).	Presidency College	Presidency College	Ditto.
Sureschandra Bal	Dacca College	Dacca College	Literature Course.
SECOND GRADE—(39).			
<i>Hooghly and Burdwan Districts.</i>			
Gopibhushan Sen	Hooghly College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Syamadas Mukhyapadhyay	Ditto	Hooghly College	Ditto.
Akshaykumar Pandit	Ditto	.....	Ditto.
Niberaachandra Bandyopadhyay	Ditto	Metropolitan Institution	Literature Course.
Nandalal Bhattacharyya	Ditto	Hooghly College	Science Course.
Sureniranath Bhattacharyya	Burdwan Raj College	Metropolitan Institution	Literature Course.
Surendranath Dutt	Ditto	Medical College	.....
<i>Midnapore District.</i>			
Narigopal Singha	Midnapore College	Free Church Institution	Literature Course.
<i>Town of Calcutta.</i>			
Pramathanath Datta	Presidency College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Dabendranath Mallik	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College	Ditto.
Haripada Bhattacharyya	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution	Literature Course.
Jogindranath Mukhopadhyay	Free Church Institution	Free Church Institution	Ditto.
Syamal Laha	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bankubhari Datta	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution	Ditto.
Mohitchandra Sen	Ditto	Presidency College	Science Course.
Phakirechandra Chattopadhyay	General Assembly's Institution.	General Assembly's Institution	Ditto.
Mahendranath Ray	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College	Ditto.
<i>Presidency Division outside Calcutta.</i>			
Panchanan Baksi	Krishnagar College	Presidency College	Literature Course.
Harischandra Pal	London Missionary Society's College, Bhownipore.	General Assembly's Institution	Science Course.
Indukumar Ray	Krishnagar College	Krishnagar College	Ditto.
<i>Moorshedabad District.</i>			
Brajendrakumar Basu	Berhampore College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Amritasekar Mukhopadhyay	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
<i>Rajshahye Division.</i>			
Kunjamohan Chakrabarti	Rajshahye College	Presidency College	Science Course.
Tarakeswar Chakrabarti	Ditto	Rajshahye College	Ditto.
Girishchandra Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
<i>Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.</i>			
Herambakisor Gangopadhyay	Dacca College	Dacca College	Science Course.
Chintaharan De	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Srischandra Chakrabarti	Ditto	Presidency College	Literature Course.
Saradacharan Chaudhuri	Chittagong College	General Assembly's Institution	Science Course.
Akshaykumar Sen	Dacca College	Dacca College	Ditto.
Rajnikanta Chakrabarti	Chittagong College	General Assembly's Institution	Literature Course.
<i>Patna and Bhagalpore Divisions.</i>			
Abinashchandra Das	Patna College	Patna College	Science Course.
Gopalji	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
Saratchandra Datta	Ditto	Ditto	Science Course.
Sivanath Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Literature Course.
Atulchandra Mukhopadhyay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shumsuzzoha	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
<i>Orissa Division.</i>			
Harischandra Datta	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Science Course.
Srigopal Bhattacharyya	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP FOR FEMALES.

FIRST GRADE.

Mrs Jane Babonau	Doveton College	Doveton College	Literature Course.
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DARJEELING,
The 5th June 1886.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

List of Candidates who have obtained Middle English, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary Scholarships in the Rajshahye Circle for the year 1886.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Dinagopore.</i>			<i>Rajshahye—concluded.</i>		
1	Upendrachandra Bandyopadhyay	... Mahadebpur.	2	Tarakbrahma Mukhopadhyay	... Sarda.
2	Indranarayan Sarkar	... Sujapur.			
<i>Pubna.</i>			<i>Rungpore.</i>		
1	Mahimchandra Kunda	... Bharenga.	1	Jaminikanta Mukhopadhyay	Nilphamari.
2	Purnachandra Mandal	... Pakuria.	2	Krishnakumar Joardar	... Mahiganja.
3	Kshiradchandra Niyogi	... Serajganj, Baniyapati.	3	Madhusudan Bhaumik	... Gopalpur.
4	Nagendranath Maitra	... Pukhuripar.	4	Dayalchandra Das	... Dinbata.
<i>Rajshahye.</i>			<i>Darjeeling.</i>		
1	Saradakanta Chattopadhyay	Bauleah, Loknath.	1	Abdul Hameid	... Darjeeling Zilla School.

MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Bogra.</i>			<i>Pubna—concluded.</i>		
1	Saratchandra Ray	... Bogra Model.	5	Chandrasekhar Saha	... Saydabad.
2	Bholanath Chaudhuri	... Champapur.	6	Biharilal Sarkar	... Sahazadpur.
3	Abdul Hakim Miya	... Dupchanchia.	7	Trailokyana Dutta	... Talat.
<i>Dinagopore.</i>			8	Kailaschandra Sarkar	... Ethal, Basantapur.
1	Mahtabuddin	... Dinagopore Model.	9	Gadadhar Das	... Santhia.
2	Dwarkanath Ghosh	... Ditto.	10	Banamali Saha	... Rajapur.
3	Avinaschandra Bandyopadhyay	... Churaman.			
4	Hamirulla Sarkar	... Josae.	<i>Rajshahye.</i>		
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>			1	Kisorimohan Maitra	... Bauleah Pares Narayan.
1	Ashutosh Maitra	... Jalpaiguri Zilla.	2	Harendranarayan Kundu	... Haghariya.
2	Hekmatulla	... Zemidarpara.	3	Nalinikanta Goswami	... Ditto.
<i>Pubna.</i>			4	Esraruddin Sarkar	... Sarda.
1	Nandadulal Saha	... Pubna M. V.	<i>Rungpore.</i>		
2	Mohinimohan Basu	... Sagarkandi.	1	Rajendrakumar Basu	... Gaibandha.
3	Maheschandra Kunda	... Dholadaha.	2	Jogendrachandra Baksi	... Ditto.
4	Jadunath Niyogi	... Saydabad.	3	Mazaruddin Muhammad	... Mogallhat.
			4	Kamakhyacharan Das	... Chandkhana.
			5	Jenetulla Muhammad	... Dinhatta.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Bogra.</i>			<i>Pubna—concluded.</i>		
1	Gosaidas Saha	... Dhunat.	3	Bijoygovinda Talapatra	... Parkhola.
2	Amanatulla Sarkar	... Nungola.	4	Abdul Rahman Sarkar	... Baradhul.
3	Ainuddin Fakir	... Shekerkhola.	5	Bhagavanachandra Chakravarti	... Ullapara.
<i>Darjeeling.</i>			<i>Rajshahye.</i>		
1	Saradaprasad Das	... Hasquar.	1	Jogendranarayan Biswas	... Madnagar.
<i>Dinagopore.</i>			2	Rahmuddin Sardar	... Saul.
1	Rukminikanta Chakravarti	... Kharibari.	3	Kailaschandra Halder	... Panchupur.
2	Dwarkanath Ghosh	... Bhelie.	4	Harischandra Sarkar	... Khujipur.
3	Anadinath Sinha	... Kanurua.	5	Sasibhushan Sarkar	... Ganaikhara.
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>			6	Ramchand Sarkar	... Hansuari.
1	Hosenulla Mahommed	... Jalpaiguri Model	<i>Rungpore.</i>		
2	Mazarulla Nasya	... Dhavalsati.	1	Anangamohan Das	... Lalehandpur.
3	Asivuddin Muhammad	... Guagram.	2	Tamijuddin Muhammad	... Madanmohan.
<i>Pubna.</i>			3	Kasiruddin	... Sovanganja.
1	Kedarnath Nandi	... Pundariya.	4	Rabilochan Saha	... Mustafapur.
2	Sripati Mihir Kumari Mazumdar	... Serajganj Girls.	5	Rahimuddin Sarkar	... Kanchipara.
			6	Saharuddin	... Baraibari.
			7	Karimuddin	... Pairabanda.

G. BELLETT,

Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle.

The 4th June 1886.

NOTICE.

ANNADA CHARAN GUPTA, of the Dacca College, has passed in the Honours Division the Matriculation Examination of the London University held in 1886.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

DARJEELING, the 3rd June 1886.

Educational Prospectus.

THE Calcutta Medical College Session, 1886-87, will commence on the 23rd June next. Students who may be desirous of commencing their studies are requested to apply to the Principal between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on or before that date.

2. Ten (10) free presentations will then be awarded. These are given to students according to their relative position in the University, B.A., B.L. and F.A. Examinations, preference being given to those who have passed the highest examination.

3. No person shall be enrolled as a matriculated student of the College who has not previously passed the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, or some one of the preliminary Arts Examination of the United Kingdom recognised by the British General Medical Council.

4. All matriculated students of the College are required to pay Rs. 15 on entrance, Rs. 30 for the summer session on the 23rd June, and Rs. 30 for the winter session on 1st November of each year.

5. Students who have failed to pass their final examination, and who, under the regulations of the University, are required to attend a further course of lectures and of hospital practice before being allowed to present themselves again for examination, will pay for such further course an annual fee of Rs. 45 in two instalments of Rs. 30 and Rs. 15, payable at the beginning of the summer and winter sessions respectively.

6. Any matriculated student of the College may, with the permission of the Principal and the Professors of the subject, attend courses of lectures or departments of hospital practice in addition to the full curriculum for the year, and shall be entitled to certificates of attendance at such extra lectures, if the Professor is satisfied that he or she has really studied the subject. The fees payable in advance for such additional courses are the following:—

	Rs.
For a single course of lectures on each subject	40
For six months' attendance in each department of hospital practice	60

7. Any matriculated student who leaves the College before completing his University course, with the object of continuing his studies at a Medical School in Europe, may receive certificates of attendance at lectures on payment of fees at the rate fixed in the foregoing rule. But in calculating the sum to be so paid, the amount of the fees already paid by him as a regular student, or in the case of a free student, the amount which would have been paid by him had he been a paying student shall be deducted.

8. Any person not being a matriculated student of the College, who may be desirous of attending any course of lectures, or any department of hospital practice, may do so with the permission of the Principal and Professor of the subject, on payment, in advance, of fees at the rates fixed in rule 6.

If such student has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, he may receive certificates of attendance at lectures, provided the Professors are satisfied that he has attended the full course of lectures, and has mastered the subjects taught.

A student who has not passed the Entrance Examination will be entitled to no certificates of any kind.

9. College scholarships, prizes, and certificates of honour are open for competition only to matriculated students of the College, Hospital Apprentice and Female Certificate class.

A gold medal and certificates of honour are awarded to the best students in each subject.

Goodeve and Macnamara silver medals are given to 1st-year student in Anatomy and Chemistry.

10. College scholars, who receive less than Rs. 20 per mensem, are not required to pay Rs. 30 per session.

The holders of the Doorga Charan Laha and all other scholarships will be required to pay fees as a matriculated student. These scholars may pay their fees in advance, or have their scholarship money deducted till the full amount is received.

11. Any student holding a Medical College scholarship will be permitted to draw the stipend of the said scholarship at any recognized Medical School in the United Kingdom provided he furnishes from the head of such school a certificate of good conduct and diligent prosecution of his studies.

12. The class assistants of Pathology, Physiology and Comparative Anatomy can be held only by matriculated students of the College.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR MATRICULATED STUDENTS

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Dissections.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Botany. Dissections. Pharmacy—three months.	Comp. Anatomy and Zoology. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry. Dissections. Physiology. Hospital practice—one year.
	1st M.B. or L.M.S. Examination.	

4th year.
 Medicine.
 Surgery.
 Midwifery.
 Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations.
 Hospital practice—twelve months.

5th year.
 Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
 Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
 Midwifery and six labour cases.
 Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations.
 Pathology with demonstrations.
 Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
 Hygiene.
 Dentistry.
 Post-mortem records.
 Hospital practice—six months.
 Out-door three "
 Eye infirmary three "

Final M.B. or L.M.S. Examination.

13. A lady student who has passed the University F.A. Examination shall be enrolled and pay fees as a matriculated student. She will get a special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem.

14. Lady students who have not passed the F.A., but have passed the University Entrance Examination, or a special preliminary examination in the following subjects, will get their tuition and residence free:—

English.—A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words which will not be counted) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned for defective handwriting.

A practical paper in grammar and composition.

History.—The leading facts of the histories of England and India.

Geography.—General Geography and the Geography of India in particular.

Arithmetic.—The first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions and proportion.

These students will commence their medical studies on 1st of March each year.

15. Eleven (11) scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 a month will be awarded to candidates—*first*, who are selected by Sir Walter deSouza; *second*, according to their position in the University Entrance and preliminary examinations, preference being given to those who have passed the Entrance Examination.

16. The following is the curriculum of study for this class:—

<i>1st year.</i>	<i>2nd year.</i>	<i>3rd year.</i>
Anatomy. Dissections. Materia Medica. Chemistry. Pharmacy—four months. Four months' medical, and Four months' surgical dispensary.	Practical Chemistry. Materia Medica. Physiology. Dissections with six <i>post-mortem</i> demonstrations. Medicine with three months' clinical and three months' dispensary instruction. Surgery ditto ditto. Dentistry with dental dispensary practice.	Medicine and three months' clinical medicine in hospital. Surgery and three months' clinical surgery in hospital. Midwifery and clinical instruction with attendance on thirty labour cases. Medical Jurisprudence with demonstrations as cases occur. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery with three months' in-door instruction. Hygiene. Out-door dispensary practice—three months.

17. These lady students on passing the final Test and Honour Examination of their classes will receive College certificates qualifying them for employment as Licentiate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

18. Female students who have not passed the Entrance or a special test examination, but who read and write Bengali, can be admitted into the Eden Hospital as pupil dhais.

19. Of these eight will receive Rs. 6 per mensem and the rest will be taught free.

20. After 12 months' tuition and bed-side practice, if found proficient, they will obtain a certificate qualifying them to practise midwifery.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OFFICE,

Calcutta, the 2nd April 1886.

J. M. COATES, M.D.,

Principal, Medical College.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 652B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 5th July 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	2,350
Ditto at the Ghazerpore Factory	...	2,150
Total	...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th July 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory

Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th July 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th July 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory, about chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th August 1886 ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd ,, ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	11,750	10,750	22,500

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 1st June 1886.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (Private Property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 15th June 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga	2,03,084	.....	5,07,384	7,10,468
Italian Kurkutch	6,14,790	.....	65,008	6,79,798
Bombay ditto	982	.....	39,345	40,327
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock	1,61,884	.....	.....	1,61,884
Hamburg salt ... ..	.....	.....	322	322
Total	9,80,740	.....	6,12,059	15,92,799

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 22nd June 1886.

NOTIFICATION BY THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL.

STOCK CERTIFICATES.

As it does not appear to be generally known that Government Promissory Notes can be readily converted into Stock Certificates and re-converted into Promissory Notes at the option of the holders, and that Stock Certificate-holders enjoy certain special advantages, the attention of holders of Government Securities is drawn to the following particulars:—

1. Government Promissory Notes can be converted into Stock Certificates and re-converted into Promissory Notes at any time at the option of the holder.

2. The holders of Stock Certificates are not required to present them in person or by agent when the interest becomes due. On application made, interest will be paid to Stock Certificate-holders by warrants on any Government Treasury, which warrants will be sent by post, on the day the interest falls due, to the Stock Certificate-holders direct, or through the Treasury Officer, as they may desire.

3. Stock Certificates are not negotiable by endorsement, and are consequently of no value in the hands of a wrongful holder, and the risks arising from the possession of, or repeated transmission of, negotiable Securities, are thereby avoided.

4. In the event of the loss of a Stock Certificate by theft, fire, &c., a fresh Certificate will issue on satisfactory evidence of loss.

NOTE.—Further particulars can be obtained on reference to the Public Debt Offices, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, are republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 14th June 1886.

No. 255.—The services of Surgeon G. Bomford, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th June 1886.

No. 802.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. C. M. W. Brett, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, *vice* Mr. C. A. Wilkins, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 21st April last.

POLICE.

The 18th June 1886.

No. 230.—The services of Mr. J. O. Stack, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 233.—The services of Mr. D. W. Ritchie, District Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 236.—The services of Mr. C. H. Parish, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th June 1886.—The following list, showing the number of members of Local Boards to be elected for each thanna, in the district of Howrah, is published for general information, under Rule 19 of the rules made under clause (a), section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885:—

DISTRICT.	Local Board.	Thanna.	Number of members to be elected for the thanna.
Howrah	Howrah	Doomjoor	3
		Juggutbullubpore	3
	Uluberiah	Uluberiah	2
		Ampta	2
		Bagnan	2
		Shampur	2

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under Rule 32 of the rules made under clause (a), section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to fix the following dates for holding election of members of Local Boards in the several thannas in the district of—

DISTRICT.	Local Board.	Thanna.	Date of election.
Khoolna	Khoolna	Khoolna	21st July 1886.
		Baitaghata	23rd "
		Doomuria	26th "
		Paikgacha	29th "
	Bagirhat	Mollahat	20th "
		Rampal	24th "
		Morrellgunge	27th "
		Bagirhat	30th "
	Satkhira	Kalaroa	21st "
		Magura	24th "
		Satkhira	27th "
		Kallygunge	29th "
		Asasuni	31st "

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Baboo Kirty Chuuder Roy, to be a Commissioner of the Santipore Municipality, in the district of Nuddea, *vice* Baboo Raj Krishna Pramanik, resigned.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th June 1886.—It is hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Colgong Municipality, having at a meeting attended by two-thirds of their number, requested the Local Government, under section 23 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, to appoint a Chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. A. A. Wace, the Magistrate of the district of Bhagulpore, to be their Chairman, *vice* Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, transferred.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Dr. D. Basu to be a Commissioner of the Jessore Municipality, *vice* Baboo Jogobundhoo Bhadra, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Baboo Gyanendra Kumar Rai Chowdry to be a Commissioner of the Taki Municipality, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, *vice* Baboo Raj Mohun Rai Chowdry, deceased.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th June 1886.—Whereas a notification, dated the 30th March 1886, was published at page 88, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem, declaring the Lieutenant-Governor's intention to sanction, under section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Daudnugger Municipality, the levy by the Commissioners of a tax under section 131 of the Act on carriages and on horses and other animals specified in the fifth schedule of the Act, and of a fee under section 143 on the registration of carts kept or habitually used within the Municipality, and whereas no good reasons have been shown to the contrary, it is notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor hereby sanctions the levy by the Commissioners of the Daudnugger Municipality of the said tax on carriages and on horses and other animals at rates not exceeding those specified in the said schedule and of the said fee on the registration of carts.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th June 1886.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for carrying out the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 as amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1879 in the town of Gurbetta, in the district of Midnapore:—

- Baboo Banku Behari Ghose, Civil Hospital Assistant, Gurbetta.
- „ Romesh Chundra De, Post Master, Gurbetta.
- „ Isswar Chundra Bauerjee, Head Pundit, Gurbetta School.
- „ Denodyal Agasti.
- „ Radha Nath Singha.
- „ Kali Nath Ray.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. J. Moorhead to be a Commissioner of the Hazaribagh Municipality, *vice* Dr. C. J. W. Meadows, transferred.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th June 1886.—Whereas a notification was published at page 76, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th March 1886, declaring the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of sections 232, 243, 261, 262, 266, 268, 269, 270, 271, and clauses (2) and (3) of section 273 of Part VI of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, to the Noakholly Municipality; and whereas no objections have been raised to the proposal within one month from the date of the publication of the notification within the said Municipality, it is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 221 of the Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the said Municipality, made at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the above sections of Part VI of the Act be extended to the said Municipality.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1886.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that an election will be held, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, on the 31st July 1886, in Ward No. II of the Burdwan Municipality for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by Baboo Indra Nath Banerjee having ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 27 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Meah Hossunooddeen Ahmed to be a Commissioner of the Serajgunge Municipality, in the district of Pubna, *vice* Mr. C. G. Ridge, who has ceased to be a Commissioner under section 20 of the Act.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1886.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 351, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Sahebgunge Municipality, made at a meeting, to confirm the bye-laws reproduced below, which have been framed by the said Commissioners under section 350 of the said Act, unless good reasons be shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality—

BYE-LAWS.

For regulating the conduct of business at Meetings.

1. The Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business at their office on the first Tuesday of every month.

For regulating the disposal of offensive matter and dead bodies of animals.

2. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within four hours after its death, or if death occurs at night, within two hours after daylight, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may have been set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass, or report its death to the conservancy overseer of the Municipality, and shall pay to the said overseer the expense for removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine, and in case where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No overseer when called upon shall neglect to remove a carcass.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs 10.

3. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited any carcass or any part of a carcass, except meat used for food, in any place other than such as may from time to time be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

4. No person shall place or deposit dirt, rubbish, or any kind of refuse on the sides of a cart road except between the hours of 6 and 7 A.M. The Commissioners may from time to time alter these hours.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

For the regulation and management of privies.

5. Every person shall construct his privy above ground, and shall provide it with a suitable moveable receptacle of metal or earthenware.

The penalty for infringement after notice shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

6. No owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any privy may be situated shall allow night-soil or filth of any kind to flow or be discharged from such privy into any street, drain, watercourse or excavation (or any place containing waste or stagnant water), or into any other receptacle but one of the nature described in bye-law No. 5.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

7. No person shall throw, deposit, or discharge night-soil, sewage or the contents of any drain, privy or cesspool into any river, khal, drain, tank or watercourse, or dispose of such offensive matter in any other way than into the places set apart, or receptacles provided by the Commissioners.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

8. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle of such description and pattern as shall be required from time to time by the Commissioners and between such hours as the Commissioners may from time to time direct.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

9. No person shall perform any office of nature in any place outside private premises other than such as may have been appointed for that purpose by the Commissioners.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

For regulating traffic in the streets.

10. Every carriage or cart plying within municipal limits between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise shall carry a light or lights except on moonlight nights.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

11. No person shall leave, or keep, or permit his servants to leave or keep any cattle or conveyance on any road without a driver or attendant during the night or at any other time when not engaged with any kind of work.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

12. No person shall keep or drive elephants anywhere within the limits of the town without the permission of the Commissioners.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

13. No person shall carry any procession accompanied by beat of drums or by a band of music on a public road without the previous sanction of the Commissioners.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

The penalty for continued infringement after notice shall be a fine not exceeding Re. 1 daily.

For regulating or prohibiting the use of fire-balloons, &c., in the vicinity of public roads.

14. No person shall let off any fire-balloons, fireworks, firearms or any missile in or near a public road without the consent of the Commissioners previously obtained.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

For regulating cremations and burials.

15. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place other than that specially provided for the purpose.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

16. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Commissioners.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

17. Anyone burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any burning ground or ghât shall cause the same to be completely reduced to ashes, and shall likewise cause the clothes and other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to be reduced to ashes.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

18. No person shall carry a corpse or part of a corpse through any highway, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from public view.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

Miscellaneous.

19. No person shall quarry kunker, cut timber or grass, or damage trees, or remove or damage any property or deface the blocks on which the names of any road or street are engraved, or remove any boundary marks or pillars being the property of the Commissioners and within municipal limits.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

20. No person shall put, or cause to be put, on any house or other building any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance or discharge of water in such a manner as to make the water discharged therefrom fall upon any public road, drain, or thoroughfare and

thereby cause damage to the said road, drain, or thoroughfare or annoyance to people using such road or thoroughfare.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

21. No person shall construct or place over or by the side of any public drain any bridge, platform, building or structure of any kind except by, and with the written permission of, the Commissioners.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

The penalty for continued infringement after notice shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 8 daily.

22. No person shall erect or place over a public road any kind of structure or obstruction without the permission of the Commissioners.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

23. No person shall steep in any tank or ditch within the limits of the Municipality any jute, hemp, bamboos or other vegetable matter likely to render the water of such tank or ditch offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

The penalty for continued infringement after notice shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 2 daily.

24. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any public nullah or watercourse within the Municipality. The Commissioners may order the removal of any such obstruction on the ground of public health.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

The penalty for continued infringement after notice shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 4 daily.

25. No person shall let loose, or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out animals, or use, or cause to be used, any such animal for the purpose of drawing any cart or other conveyance within municipal limits.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

26. No person shall moor, or permit his servants to moor, any kind of boat or boats within the place set apart for the Railway ferry steamer or bathing ghâts, or shall cause any damage to the said ghâts.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

27. No person shall picket animals, or collect carts, or form any encampment within municipal limits without the permission of the Commissioners.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

28. No person keeping pigs within municipal limits shall allow them to be at large or keep them otherwise than in closed styes.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

The penalty for continued infringement after notice shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 2 daily.

29. No person shall within municipal limits erect or renew with grass, leaves, mats or other inflammable materials any hut or other building within fifty feet of any public road.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

The penalty for continued infringement after notice shall be a fine not exceeding Re. 1 daily.

30. The owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any nullah or watercourse shall keep it free from filth, jungle and obstructions.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

The penalty for continued infringement after notice shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 2 daily.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—Baboo Gostobehari Kundu and Mr S. B. Wells are appointed to be members of the Giridi Branch Road Committee, *vice* Tikait Chooraman Singh and Baboo Adhor Kali Mookerjee.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th June 1886.—Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Darjeeling District Road Committee, *vice* Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who has left the district.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th June 1886.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Choodanga Branch Road Committee, in the district of Nuddea :—

Baboo Kedar Nath Mukerjee.
" Bama Churn Chundra.
" Monmohun Banerjee.

Baboo Satish Chundra Chowdhury.
" Kali Podo Bagchi.
" Satta Broto Ganguly.

Munshi Atar Ali Joardar.

The following gentlemen are re-appointed to be members of the above Committee :—

William Sheriff, Esq.
Baboo Naffar Chundra Pal
Chowdury.

Baboo Hari Nath Biswas.
Roy Umesh Chunder Sen.

Munshi Nafar Ali Biswas.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

NOTIFICATION No. 234.

The 21st June 1886.

THE following annual accounts and reports of the Road Committees of the districts of Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Darjeeling, and Julpigoree for the cess year 1884-85, together with the remarks thereon of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, are published for general information.

D. B. HORN,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

No. 127R.W., dated Dinagepore, the 18th December 1885.

From—H. S. BEADON, Esq., Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, Dinagepore,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the report of the District Road Fund for the cess year 1884-85.

2. The brief report was submitted on the 26th June last.

3. *Working of the Committee.*—The Committee held 14 meetings within the year.

* *. * Business laid before the several meetings was disposed of after full discussion.

4. *Working of the Cess Act.*—The collection of the cess was very successful during the year, being 94·8 per cent. as regards collections on the current demand, against 85·6 of the preceding year. This subject has been separately noted in the Collector's No. 49C. dated 3rd November 1885, to your address. It is now ten years since the road cess first came into force, and never within the period have such good collections been secured in this district. This shows, we may hope, that the Act is better understood by the people, who see that the roads and bridges about their villages, and the means of communication to the different markets and other centres of trade, are attended to.

5. The tax cannot be said to be popular, as the payment of any money for the purposes of a tax is always distasteful to the people; but, unlike other direct taxes, the payers of the cesses see direct advantages immediately resulting to themselves therefrom.

6. *Inspection of offices*—The office of the Committee and that of the District Engineer were inspected twice within the year—once by Mr. Dobbie, the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, and in the second instance by the local auditor. The reports on both occasions were satisfactory. Mr. Dobbie made certain suggestions which have been adopted.

7. *Original works.*—Under this head were constructed three timber bridges :—

One of 4 spans of	...	...	...	20 feet.
" 2 "	...	...	...	17 "
" 1 "	...	...	...	23 "

and 360 running feet of pipe culverts on the feeder road from Mohadebpore to the Sultanpore station of the Northern Bengal State Railway. In connection with this about 400,000 cubic feet of earthwork and 50,000 superficial feet of turfing were also executed. It is in contemplation to build another bridge and insert two pipe culverts during the current year, whereby the portion of this road lying within this district will be continuous from Mohadebpore to Hapina, where the road enters the Rajshahye district.

8. Surveys for two roads—one from Ruhia to Chakla in Julpigoree and the other from Thakurgaon to Joygunge—were undertaken, and the first road has been partially provided for in the present year's budget. Its construction, however, depends upon the co-operation of the people, who offered to surrender the land free of cost, but it is still a matter of doubt if the zemindars will agree to this. I hope to receive a definite answer to this question before long, as the District Engineer has been directed to place himself in communication with the parties concerned.

9. On the Gungarampore road a bridge 12 miles to the south of Dinagepore is to be renewed within this year.

10. *Repairs.*—As far as funds have permitted, attention has been directed to the maintenance of all the roads within the district, with the exception of three on which expenditure was considered to be useless. Besides ordinary surface repairs several old timber and bamboo bridges, viz. :—

2 on the Bogra road	1 on the Maldah road
2 on the Purneah road	1 on the Moorshedabad road.

have been entirely renewed. The work on them has been substantial, as old iron rails have been used in every case in the place of beams, while first class sāl and teak timber have been employed for the rest of the structure.

11. Another work of some importance has been the clearance on the Darjeeling road of the jungle at Prannuggar, so ill-famed for its tigers. The road is now being freely used without fear, and it will be the Committee's aim to keep down this jungle, as arrangements have been made for the cultivation of the land, from which all growth has been up-rooted on each side of the road.

12. Although much is being done to the roads, still the money spent on them is far from sufficient to keep them in anything like good order, except for bullock cart traffic, and riding traffic, whether local or through, is increasing every year, and with the opening of the railway now under construction the wear and tear on the western roads will be far greater than it has been, though of course the money available for expenditure on repairs will undergo no increase. The road cess is an inelastic tax, and unless substantial grants from Government can be obtained, the maintenance of the heavy mileage of district roads, such as we have in Dinagepore, will become of greater difficulty year by year.

13. *Village roads.*—A great deal of useful work was done in the construction of village roads, for which 16 applications were received and 11 attended to. It is worth noticing that in some instances the villagers supplemented our grants by local contributions. Thirty-five and a half miles were made during the year, and three bridges or culverts, at a total cost of Rs. 3,568, of which Rs. 360 were borne by the villagers themselves, either in cash or in materials. This plan has not been tried here before, but a small beginning has been made, and I hope, by steadily refusing grants except where the applicants are willing to do something for themselves, to eke out the Committee's funds and to teach them the necessity of self-help. In this way we shall check applications for roads for which there is not absolute need. The Committee will make a grant of three-fourths or two-thirds of the amount required, and the remainder (first deposited by the villagers) will be the guarantee of the necessity of the road.

14. The establishment of the District Engineer was employed in the construction of these works. Owing to the comparative cessation of original works in consequence of the financial pressure, the district staff was able to look after these petty works.

15. *Removal of obstructions to drainage.*—Several petitions were received from the different parts of the district for the opening out of roads where obstructed drainage proved injurious either to health or cultivation. The petitions were enquired into and pipe culverts put in at those places where the grievances complained of appeared reasonable.

Number of petitions received 5.
Ditto complied with 4.

16. *Arboriculture.*—Besides keeping up the old system of planting and maintaining trees by paid *malees*, I have introduced a plan of getting this work done by village agency on a system of contract, by which small advances are made in the first instance, and final payment deferred till the trees have grown sufficiently high to be out of the reach of cattle.

17. I shall not be able to write confidently in praise of this system till the work of one full year has been observed. The plan has succeeded elsewhere, and I have every hope that nothing will militate against its success here too. Nothing could be less effectual than the system of paid gardeners.

18. *Establishment.*—The several establishments under the Committee—engineering, upper and lower subordinates, offices of collection and accounts, and that of the District Engineer—have worked well during the year. The District Engineer has given the Committee complete satisfaction in his own legitimate duties. He has also been utilized by me for work as Magistrate; but I find from the orders of Government forwarded with your No. 287 Wct., dated 9th November 1885, that this is not approved of, and henceforth for such work I shall call upon the Executive Engineer (who unfortunately resides at Julpigoree), and shall relieve the District Engineer of the miscellaneous work which he has hitherto willingly undertaken for Government in addition to his own work. The District Engineer speaks well of his executive subordinates, and the Committee desires me to express its satisfaction with the manner in which Gopal Chundra Boral, the Accountant, and his subordinates, have executed their duties.

19. *Accounts.*—The annual accounts were audited by the Standing Sub-Committee on the 15th December 1885, and laid before the special meeting of the Committee held on the 18th instant.

No. 6.—Part I.

WINGAPORE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

[illegible]

Passed by the Committee at a Special Meeting held on the 18th December 1986 for Rs. 91,193-2-7 (ninety-one thousand one hundred and ninety-three annas two and pies seven only).

RAM RATAN PATHAK, }
GOPI BINODE DAS, } *Member.*
The 15th December 1885.

DURGA DAS CHODHURI,
Vice-Chairman.

HENRY BEADON,
Chairman.

No. 6.—Part II.

DINAGEPORE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885, to accompany the annual account for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates	79,575 (1)	Cess on lands	87,407 7 4	87,407 7 4
		<i>Rent from Serais and Bungalows.</i>		
Miscellaneous	...	Rent from the Pabartipore Inspection Bungalow	36 0 0	36 0 0
		<i>Fees, fines and forfeitures.</i>		
	527 (2)	Copying fees	251 12 8	
		Sealring fees	54 0 0	
		Process fees collected up to March 1885	239 7 6	
		Amount of deposits held in credit of the following persons, forfeited for not claiming within 3 years after the date of deposits:—		
		Rs. A. P.		
		Naku Mahomed Shaha	0 8 3	
		Kabir Tarafdar	16 12 0	
		Koramut Ulla Sarkar and others	21 0 0	
			38 4 0	603 8 0
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
	600 (3)	Sale proceeds of road metal on No. 1 Moorsheadabad road sold to the municipality	25 13 0	
		Ditto of useless bridge materials	39 4 6	
		Ditto of useless office furniture	5 7 3	
		Ditto of fruits	5 0 0	
		Contribution made by private parties for a village road from Kuthar to Narayanpore	25 0 0	
		Contribution made by private parties for a village road from Jawana to Sabajpore	15 0 0	
		Contribution made by private parties for Barograin village road	20 0 0	132 8 2
	390 (4)	Interest on arrear of road cess under section 45 of the Act	439 9 4	439 9 4
		<i>Government share of cost of Collecting Establishment.</i>		
Grant from Government	600	Contribution on account of Public Works cess establishment, as per Government No. 2, Financial Department, dated 31st January 1879	600 0 0	600 0 0
	81,712	Total Revenue		89,219 1 8
		<i>Suspense Accounts.</i>		
Advances	.....	Adjustment of timber accounts	696 12 11	
		Ditto of account of Divisional Superintendent's pay, allowances, &c.	3,105 2 6	
		Received from the Chairman of the Road Cess Committee, Pubna, on account of Divisional Superintendent's pay, allowances, &c.—vide Commissioner's No. 38 Cr. P. W., dated 16th June 1886	354 3 3	
		Value of agreement forms sold	46 0 0	
		Recovered in cash from the Sub-Inspector of the Hemtabad police station	10 0 0	
		Recovered in cash from Basar Sardar	30 0 0	
		Ditto from Baboo Rameswar Roy	14 0 0	
		Ditto from Moniah Sardar	4 0 0	
	(2)	Process fees recovered from 1st April to 30th September 1885	449 14 6	
		<i>Advances recovered by works done:—</i>		
		By Sibti Dafadar	5 0 0	
		Chini Dafadar	40 0 0	
		Ghata Kura Mundal	820 0 0	
		Bhatu Dafadar	15 0 0	
		Prow Dafadar	176 0 0	
		Police Sub-Inspector, Patiram thana	2 0 0	
		Ditto, Gangarampore thana	6 0 0	
		Shabrati Mistree	8 0 0	
		Jamir Sawyer	5 0 0	
		Krishna Das Dafadar	15 0 0	
		Etwa Dafadar	17 0 0	
		Champa Dafadar	181 0 0	
		Bunghi Dafadar	26 0 0	
		Mukhu Dafadar	346 0 0	
		Mandu Mahomed Dafadar	275 0 0	
		Rajey Mahomed	7 0 0	
		Mahabub Mahomed	125 0 0	
		Koramutulla Prodhan	125 0 0	
		Matal Singh	307 0 0	
		Babu Sita Nath Basak	1,750 0 0	
		Sonal Dafadar	100 0 0	
		Safi Uddin Mistree	54 0 0	
		Sentaki Dafadar	30 0 0	
		Kangali Dafadar	200 0 0	
		Khaun Mahomed	200 0 0	
		Jaharoti Tyndal	12 12 6	
		Rahim Mistree	100 0 0	
		Bechu Tyndal	20 0 0	
		Jau Mahomed	16 0 0	
		Total Receipts		9,741 13 2
				98,960 14

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
EXPENDITURE.				
Refunds	.....	Of other receipts— Copying fees paid in excess	8 10 0	8 11 0
<i>Establishment and contingencies of office of collection.</i>				
Provincial rates	3,305 *	1 Head clerk for 9 days of April at Rs. 60, 5 months, at Rs. 58, 4 months and 6 days of April and 12 days of July 1885 at Rs. 54, and 19 days of July at Rs. 25 per mensem	552 10 9	
		1 Second clerk for 4 months and 6 days of October, 29 days of December, and 24 days of April at Rs. 29, and 1 month 23 days of October and 3 days of April at Rs. 25 per mensem	292 15 8	
		1 Head mohurrir for 11 months at Rs. 20 per mensem	220 0 0	
		1 Second do. for ditto .. 20 ditto	220 0 0	
		1 Duitry for ditto .. 6 ditto	60 0 0	
		1 Peon for ditto .. 6 ditto	66 0 0	
		1 Thika mohurrir for 10 days of November, 5 days of December, 2 days of February, 5 days of March, 15 days of May, 8 days of July and 7 days of August at Rs. 15 per mensem	25 6 11	
		Remuneration to copyist	205 7 6	
			1,648 8 10	
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Salary of a punkha-cooly for 5 months, 8 days of October and 15 days of March at Rs. 4 per mensem	22 15 3	
		Railway freight for two boxes containing forms	3 15 0	
		Hire of a cart for carrying two boxes from railway station to the office	0 2 0	
		Charges for carrying a shelf from bazar to the office	0 4 0	
		Ditto for repairing office furniture	2 5 6	
		Travelling allowance of a clerk who accompanied the Collector in his tour	10 8 0	
		Price of 3 bottles of vinegar for ink	1 8 0	
		Ditto 10 padlocks	21 8 0	
		Ditto an almanac	0 4 0	
		Ditto a sealing ink pot	0 4 0	
		Charges for binding registers	7 14 0	
		Office rent for 9 months at Rs. 38-8, and 3 months at Rs. 33 per mensem	445 8 0	
		Charges for serving processses for which no costs are recoverable under proviso of section 97 of the Act	1 8 0	
		Charges for serving process for which fees are recoverable up to 31st March 1885, deducting Rs. 95, being the outstanding balance on the 31st March 1885, transferred to heading "Advances" under instructions contained in paragraph 2 of the inspection report, dated 5th February, of the Examiner of Local Accounts, forwarded with Accountant-General's No. 1327 L.A., dated 16th February 1885	164 8 0	
			682 15 9	2,331 8 7
<i>Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.</i>				
Administration	1,000	1 Assistant and head clerk at Rs. 74 per mensem for 11 months	814 0 0	
		1 Peon for ditto .. 6 ditto ditto	66 0 0	
			880 0 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Service stamps	10 0 0	
		Receipt	25 0 0	
			35 0 0	915 0 0
(6)	1,250	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control	1,276 0 1	1,276 0 1
<i>Stationery and Printing.</i>				
Stationery	600	Charges for printing report and accounts	74 3 1	
		Stationery	44 6 6	
		Forms for District Engineer's office	104 14 0	223 7 7
PUBLIC WORKS.				
<i>Outlay on District works.</i>				
Original works (7)	.....	13 Putiram towards Hilles road, 15 miles— Sanctioned by Government as per their No. 728 L.C., Public Works Department, dated 14th June 1881— Earthwork Turfing Bridges Materials at site	Total cost of work.	Total outlay to end of the year.
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
			40,581	9,083 1 3 1,642 14 0 34,259 5 0 371 9 0 —269 1 0 40,240 13 2 —269 1 0
		Carried over .. .. .	.....	—269 1 0
				4,754 10 3

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Total cost of work.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	-260 1 0	4,751 10 3
			EXPENDITURE— <i>contd.</i>				
			<i>Outlay on district works</i> —concluded.				
Original works — <i>contd.</i>	10,560	15	Muhadehpore to Hapina road (part of the Nutpore to Hapina road— Sanctioned by Government as per their No. 20731, C., Public Works Department, dated 27th July 1883— Earthwork Turfing Jungle clearing Bridges Cuttings Shelter hut Contingencies Materials at site	50,697	1,014 5 6 55 2 3 13,978 13 10 1,557 14 0 150 0 0 967 4 9 273 3 8	924 5 6 55 2 3 7,385 8 10 1,557 14 0 554 0 0 17 1 8	
(8)	150	...	Surveying and taking levels of the country between Thakur- gaon-Joyganj and Kulus- Chakla Boda ... ..	.....	17,096 12 0 149 15 6	10,408 1 0 149 15 6	
	10,500 + 150		Total original works ...				10,378 15 6
Repairs	3,300	1	Moorsheadabad road, 50 miles— Sanctioned by Commissioner as per his No. 135P.W., dated 9th December 1884— Rs. A. P. Maintenance to road and bridges Ditto Linskerhat inspection bunga- low Ditto Gangaria inspection bunga- low Ditto trees	3,001 3 8 63 0 0 65 11 0 145 4 0			
	3,950	2	Darjeeling road, 58 miles— Sanctioned by Commissioner as per his No. 135P.W., dated 9th December 1884— Maintenance to road and bridges Ditto to Birgunj inspection bun- galow Ditto of Rahin inspection bungalow Ditto of Thakurgaon ditto Ditto trees	3,484 11 0 58 7 0 33 11 0 220 15 8 48 0 6	3,251 2 8		
	1,400	3	Rungpore road, 24 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges Ditto Parbatpore inspection bun- galow Ditto trees	1,017 5 0 279 14 3 97 0 0	3,845 13 0		
	4,400	4	Bogra road, 36 miles— Sanctioned by Commissioner as per his No. 135P.W., dated 9th December 1884— Maintenance to road and bridges Ditto Samjhia inspection hut Ditto trees	4,318 8 0 36 3 0 43 12 3	1,404 3 3		
	2,700	5	Purneah road, 40 miles— Sanctioned by Commissioner as per his No. 135P.W., dated 9th December 1884— Maintenance to road and bridges Ditto Bindole inspection bungalow Ditto trees	2,378 0 9 220 8 6 98 8 0	4,399 7 3		
	1,650	6	Maldah road, 36 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges Ditto Dowltupore inspection bun- galow Ditto Sehol inspection bungalow Ditto trees	1,335 9 6 89 0 0 70 0 0 142 13 0	2,698 15 3		
	1,200	7	Gangarampore road, 20 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges Ditto trees	1,124 13 1 73 5 0	1,617 6 6		
	400	8	Birgunj towards Durwani road, 12 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges	398 4 6	1,198 2 1		
	200	9	Phulbari to Samjhia road, 12 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges	181 8 0	398 4 6 181 8 0		
(9)	50	10	Phulbari towards Sahabgunj road (in Rungpore), 10 miles ..				
	1,350	11	Birampore towards Pirgunj road (in Rungpore), 18 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges Ditto Nawabgunj inspection bun- galow Ditto trees	998 15 3 378 10 3 2 0 0			
	250	12	Gangarampore to Patiram road, 17 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges	248 15 9	1,349 9 6		
	400	13	Patiram towards Hili road, 15 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges	398 14 6	248 15 9		
	1,100	14	Ghoraghat towards Hili road, 18 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges	1,099 15 6	398 14 6		
			Carried over ...		1,099 15 6		
					22,109 5 9		15,133 9 9

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	22,100 5 9	15,133 9 9
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			Rs. A. P.		
Repairs—contd.	1,100	15	Nitpore to Hapina road, 32 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	1,098 9 0	1,098 9 0
	330	16	Pirgunj to Ramsonkoi road, 8 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ... Ditto trees ...	303 7 0 24 8 0	329 15 0
	1,000	17	Dinagpore to Hemtabad road, 23 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ... Ditto trees ...	906 3 6 38 0 0	938 3 6
	1,450	18	Kishengunj road, 38 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ... Ditto Pirgunj inspection bungalow ... Ditto trees ...	1,316 12 3 55 11 8 37 0 0	1,449 7 6
	1,500	19	Dinagpore to Patiram road, 23 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ... Ditto Patiram inspection bungalow ... Ditto trees ...	1,423 8 0 27 8 0 48 8 0	1,499 8 0
	1,200	20	Patiram to Mohadebhary road, 23 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	1,198 14 0	1,198 14 0
	300	21	Bogra road to Ghoraghat road, 24 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	299 3 9	299 3 9
	800	22	Birgunj to Pirgunj road, 19 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	798 15 9	798 15 9
	300	23	Thakurgaon to Pirgunj road, 16 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	298 13 0	298 13 0
	(8)700 × 1.067	24	Pirgunj to Raigunj road, 27 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	1,706 6 6	1,706 6 6
	650	25	Tatya to Ramsonkoi road, 30 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ... Ditto Ramsonkoi inspection bungalow ...	599 6 0 49 6 0	648 12 6
	600	26	Ramsonkoi to Raigunj road, 25 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ... Ditto Raigunj inspection bungalow ...	546 7 9 53 8 0	599 15 9
	500	27	Raigunj towards Gazole road, 21 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	469 6 6	469 6 6
	900	28	Akhanagore to Churaman road, 24 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ... Ditto Durgapore inspection bungalow ...	818 15 9 56 0 0	874 15 9
	450	29	Akhanagore to Maldah road, Jamair near Tambuli, 18 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	438 7 6	438 7 6
	150	30	Gangarampore to Tambuli road, 7 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	150 0 0	150 0 0
	500	31	Gangarampore to Bhatkara road, 20 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	480 4 6	480 4 6
	600	32	Bhatkara to Patnitola road, 14 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	599 12 0	599 12 0
	150	33	Ummahesore to Patnitola, 6 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	149 14 6	149 14 6
	150	34	Nawabgunj to Bhaduriya, 10 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	149 14 9	149 14 9
	1,600	35	Balurghat to Nischintapore, 16 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	1,598 10 3	1,598 10 3
	100	36	Balurghat to Luskerhat, 14 miles— Maintenance to road ...	100 0 0	100 0 0
	300	37	Balurghat to Palsia, 17 miles— Maintenance to road ...	299 9 0	299 9 0
	100	38	Patnitola towards Damdama road, 14 miles— Maintenance to road ...	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1,000	39	Balurghat towards Joypore, 14 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	999 11 9	999 11 9
	450	40	Balurghat towards Hili road, 16 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	450 0 0	450 0 0
	1,300	41	Patiram to Phulbari, 18 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	1,299 6 3	1,299 6 3
	30	42	Phulbari to road No. 11 or Kasdahoghat, 10 miles ...	.....	.....
	500	43	Atwarae towards Debidoba road, 6 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges ...	449 7 3	449 7 3
	50	44	Itahar via Patirghat to Mahipaldighi or Bunshihari, 23 miles— Maintenance to road ...	48 0 0 48 0 0	48 0 0
			Carried over ...	41,608 10 0	25,133 9 9

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	41,693 10 0	15,133 0 9
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			Rs. A. P.		
Repairs— concluded.	20	45	Bochagunj to Malun road, 20 miles— Maintenance to road	20 0 0	
	30	46	Sibgunj to Ruma on the Darjeeling road, 12 miles— Maintenance to road	27 14 3	
	100	47	Thakurgaon towards Delidoba, 12 miles— Maintenance to road	100 0 0	
	100	48	Bindole to Haripore, 6 miles— Maintenance to road	99 13 3	
	300	49	Ranisonkoil to Haripore, 12 miles— Maintenance to road	299 15 0	
	30	50	Hemtabad to Panchbhaya, 15 miles— Maintenance to road	30 0 0	
	30	51	Haripore to Panchbhaya, 14 miles— Maintenance to road	28 0 0	
	25	52	Raigunj to Kunur, 10 miles— Maintenance to road	25 0 0	
	30	53	Patiraj to Kusumbi, 7 miles— Maintenance to road	24 10 9	
	100	54	Patiraj to Hariampore, 18 miles— Maintenance to road	73 8 0	
	50	55	Nischintapore to Ntpore, 8 miles ... ..	...
	(9) 400	56	Karajho to Darole, 10 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges	305 2 9	
	400	57	Dinagapore to Bhushabunder, 11 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges	399 0 9	
	700	58	Dinagapore Drainage Canal, 5 miles and 30 chains— Clearing silt and repairing slopes	699 3 6	
	1,500	59	Patnitola towards Nawnbgunj, 12 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges	1,499 12 0	
	50	60	Rangamatia to Pharshipara, 6 miles— Maintenance to road	50 0 0	
	300	61	Hemtabad to Bindole, 7 miles— Maintenance to road and bridges	298 13 6	
				45,784 7 9	
			Removal of drainage obstructions.		
	500		In 46th to 47th miles of the Patiram to Mohadebpore road	224 10 6	
			In 1st mile of the Patnitola towards Dumaama road	96 0 0	
			Near goods shed on the Rungpore road	81 13 0	
				402 7 0	
			Village Roads.		
	(10) 4,000		Gangarampore village road	450 0 0	
			Jharbari ditto	218 0 9	
			Darjeeling road to Rajbari	512 5 3	
			Colindanagore to Dhulur Hat	280 0 0	
			Jawanu to Sabaspore	52 6 6	
			Nayabazar to Manudpore	783 8 6	
			Ghorachut to Kamdia	142 8 6	
	(11)		Ranchandrapore to Bhikshar	2-2 0 0	
			Sahabgunj village road	157 3 0	
			Baraniam ditto	70 2 0	
			Kotihar to Narayanpore	290 0 0	
				3,263 2 6	
	39,675 1,067		Total Repairs		49,435 1 2
Establishment.	(5) 1,173		Engineering.		
			1 Engineer for 11 months at Rs. 387-3-2 per mensem	4,259 2 10	
			Travelling allowance of Engineer	1,158 13 0	
				5,417 15 10	
			Upper Subordinates.		
	(7)		1 Overseer for 11 months at Rs. 100 per mensem	1,100 0 0	
			Ditto for ditto at Rs. 75 ditto	825 0 0	
			Horse allowance of overseers	589 10 3	
			Travelling allowance of ditto	435 13 3	
				2,960 7 6	
			Lower Subordinates.		
	(5)		2 Sub-overseers for 11 months at Rs. 50 each per mensem 1,100 0 0 Deduct fine imposed upon one of them	5 0 0	1,095 0 0
	(12)		1 Sub-Overseer and draftsman for 13 months at Rs. 50 per mensem 1 Officiating sub-overseer and draftsman for 1 month and 3 days of November 1884 at Rs. 13 per mensem	650 0 0 14 4 9	
			Travelling and horse allowances of sub-overseers	675 7 6	
				2,434 12 3	
			Carried over	10,803 3 7	64,608 11 0

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	10,503 3 7	64,568 11 0
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		<i>Petty.</i>		
Establishment—concluded.	(5)	1 Storekeeper for 11 months at Rs. 20 per mensem ...	320 0 0	
		1 Godown chowkidar for ditto Rs. 6 ditto ...	60 0 0	
		Rs. A. P.		
		5 Sub-divisional chaprasses for 11 months at Rs. 6 each per mensem ...	330 0 0	
		Deduct fine imposed upon one of them ...	0 4 0	
			329 12 0	
			615 12 0	
		<i>Office.</i>		
	(5)	1 Clerk for 8 months at Rs. 29, and for 3 months at Rs. 31 per mensem ...	325 0 0	
		1 Duffry for 11 months at Rs. 6 per mensem ...	66 0 0	
		3 Orderly peons for ditto ,, 6 each per mensem ...	198 0 0	
		1 Sweeper for ditto ,, 1 ditto ...	11 0 0	
			600 0 0	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		Postage stamps for District Engineer's office ...	52 0 0	
		Ditto for Sub-Divisional Officer's office ...	30 1 9	
		Receipt stamps ...	1 0 0	
		Money order commission ...	22 14 0	
		Wages for a punkha-cooly for 5 months, 23 days of September, 10 days of October, and 16 days of March at Rs. 4 per mensem ...	26 0 6	
		Wages of a punkha-cooly for 21 days of September, 16 days of March, 22 days of April, 29 days of May, 23 days of June, 25 days of July, and 28 days of August at Rs. 4 per mensem ...	21 2 6	
		Charges for inserting an advertisement ...	7 2 0	
		Ditto for registering two agreements ...	1 8 0	
		Ditto for telegrams ...	3 0 0	
		Ditto for binding books and registers ...	1 12 0	
		Ditto for bearing parcels, &c. ...	1 14 6	
		Municipal tax for the office from July to September ...	7 15 0	
		Ground rent of the store godown for 1291 B.S. ...	6 0 0	
		Railway freight for two cases containing forms and stationery ...	2 15 0	
		Cooly hire for ditto for carrying them from the railway station to the office ...	0 4 6	
		Price of an almanac ...	0 1 0	
		Do. of string for punkha ...	0 10 0	
		Do. of a pharun ...	0 4 0	
		Do. of a lock for an office almurah ...	0 12 0	
		Do. of 4 match boxes ...	0 1 0	
		Do. of 4 candles ...	0 3 0	
			187 14 9	
		Total Establishment ...	...
		<i>New Tools.</i>		12,206 14 4
Tools and Plant	1,000	23½ dozens of kodolies at Rs. 16-9-7 per dozen ...	390 1 0	
		<i>Repairs to Tools and Plant.</i>		
		1 Carpenter for 12 months at Rs. 10 per mensem ...	120 0 0	
		1 Ditto for ditto ,, 7 ditto ...	84 0 0	
		1 Blacksmith for ditto ,, 10 ditto ...	120 0 0	
		1 Ditto for ditto ,, 7 ditto ...	84 0 0	
		123 Baskets of charcoal at annas 7 per basket ...	53 6 0	
		Charges for repairing a bellows ...	2 0 0	
		Hire of carts for removing tools and plant from the Kauchoughat godown to the new godown ...	21 12 0	
			485 2 0	
		<i>Office Furniture.</i>		
		1 Clock for District Engineer's office ...	30 0 0	
		1 Almurah ditto ditto ...	45 0 0	
		1 Shelf for office of collection ...	15 0 0	
			90 0 0	
		Total Tools and Plant ...	...
Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works.	4,013	Portion of pay allowance, &c., of the Divisional Superintendent of District Road Works, Rajshahye Division, and his establishment for the cess year 1883-84 ...	3,105 2 6	965 3 0
		<i>Suspense Accounts.</i>		3,105 2 6
Advances	.....	Value of agreement form No. 94 ...	50 0 0	
		Paid to Mr. Beatty, Divisional Superintendent of District Road Works, on account of his salary and that of his chaprasses for October, March, and April, and travelling allowance for October 1885 ...	3,543 3 2	
		Sent to the Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, Rungpore, on account of charges of the Divisional Superintendent as per Commissioner's circular No. 215P.W., dated 17th February 1885 ...	628 9 9	
		Paid in advance to the Sub-Inspector of the Patiram thana for looking after trees ...	2 0 0	
		Ditto to the Sub-Inspector of the Gangarampore thana for looking after trees ...	5 0 0	
		Ditto to Mr. H. G. French for constructing 3 bridges on village roads ...	266 3 9	
		Ditto to Khuanu Mahamud on account of works on the Narayanpore to Katihar village road ...	230 0 0	
		Ditto to Rohim Mistree on account of works on the Nayabasar to Mamudpore village road ...	100 0 0	
		Ditto to Chini Dafadar on account of works on road Nos. 20 and 33 ...	40 0 0	
		Ditto to Ghatkura Mundul on account of works on road Nos. 15 and 31 ...	820 0 0	
		Ditto to Bhuta Dafadar on account of works on road No. 20 ...	15 0 0	
		Carried over ...	5,009 0 9	80,845 14 10

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount sanctioned as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	5,009 0 9	80,815 14 10
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		Suspense Accounts—concluded.		
Advances—concluded.	.....	Paid in advance to Praw Dafadar on account of works on road No. 49 ...	175 0 0	
		Ditto to Jainir Sawyer on account of works on road No. 7 ...	5 0 0	
		Ditto to Sabratu Mishra on account of works on road No. 7 ...	8 0 0	
		Ditto to Kristo Das on account of works on road No. 1 ...	15 0 0	
		Ditto to Etwa Dafadar on account of works on road No. 1 ...	17 0 0	
		Ditto to Champa Dafadar on account of works on roads Nos. 30, 39, and 56 ...	181 0 0	
		Ditto to Bunsar Dafadar on account of works on road No. 56 ...	26 0 0	
		Ditto to Maghu Dafadar on account of works on roads Nos. 2 and 22 ...	346 0 0	
		Ditto to Mandu Dafadar on account of works on roads Nos. 43 and 47 ...	275 0 0	
		Ditto to Mahshub Mahamud on account of works on road No. 41 ...	125 0 0	
		Ditto to Kerimatulla Prodhan on account of works on road No. 2 ...	125 0 0	
		Ditto to Matu Singh on account of works on the Gangarampore village road and road No. 20 ...	367 0 0	
		Ditto to Babu Sita Nath Basak on account of works on roads Nos. 2, 35 and 59 ...	1,750 0 0	
		Ditto to Sonai Dafadar on account of works on road No. 5 ...	100 0 0	
		Ditto to Saffuddin on account of works on road No. 4 ...	54 0 0	
		Ditto to Santski Dafadar on account of works on road No. 24 ...	30 0 0	
		Ditto to Kangali Dafadar on account of works on road No. 24 ...	200 0 0	
		Ditto to Jahardi Tyndel on account of works on road No. 5 ...	12 12 0	
		Ditto to Beehu Tyndel on account of works on road No. 15 ...	20 0 0	
		Ditto to Jan Mahamud on account of works on road No. 3 ...	16 0 0	
		Ditto to Balahuti Sarkar on account of tree plantation on road No. 17 ...	75 0 0	
		Ditto to Keku and Shadut on account of tree plantation on road No. 19 ...	62 8 0	
		Ditto to Chandu Mali on account of tree plantation on road No. 4 ...	50 0 0	
		Ditto to Falong Nasya on account of tree plantation on road No. 18 ...	37 0 0	
		Ditto to Rajey Mahamud on account of carrying tools and plant ...	7 0 0	
		Ditto to the Deputy Collector in charge of the Cess Department on account of charges for serving processes from 1st April to 30th September 1885, including Rs. 95, being the outstanding balance on the 31st March 1885, transferred to this heading from sub-head "Establishment and Contingencies of Office of Collection"—rule instructions contained in paragraph 2 of the inspection report, dated 5th February 1885, of the Examiner of Local Accounts, forwarded with Accountant-General's No. 1327 L.A., dated 16th February 1886 ...	560 11 0	10,308 15 2
Deposits ...	.....	Amount of deposits held in favour of the following persons forfeited and transferred under heading "Miscellaneous" (receipt side) for not claiming within three years from the dates of deposits:—		
		Naku Mahamud Saha ...	0 8 0	
		Kabar Tarafdar ...	16 12 0	
		Keramatulla Sarkar and others ...	21 0 0	38 4 0
		Total disbursement ...	.....	91,193 2 7

Memorandum showing in detail the Cash Balance on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Dinagepore District Road Fund in the treasury as per pass book ...	18,316 15 11	
Imprest in hands of the District Engineer ...	700 0 0	
Total ...	.....	19,018 15 11
Deduct cheques unpaid ...	.....	3,819 11 6
Balance as per cash-book ...	.....	15,127 4 5

D. D. CHOWDHURY,
Vice-Chairman.

Memorandum showing in detail the amount of Outstanding Advances on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at credit of Public Works Department ...	.....			.....
<i>Other Advances.</i>						
Value of timber in stock ...	1,157	6	5			
Ditto agreement form No. 9M ...	15	8	0			
Unadjusted pay, &c., of establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works ...	3,188	0	0			
Cess Deputy Collector on account of charges for serving processes ...	110	12	6			
Mr. H. G. French on account of constructing bridges on Chhatrabhog, Sahob Khan, and Mauudpore Kharas on the village roads ...	266	3	9			
Chand Mali on account of tree plantation on the Bogra road ...	50	0	0			
Falong Nasya on account of tree plantation on the Kishengunj road ...	37	0	0			
Keku and Sahadat on account of tree plantation on the Dinagepore to Patiram road ...	62	8	0			
Balahari Sarcar on account of tree plantation on the Dinagepore to Hemtabad road ...	75	0	0			
Total ...	.....			4,962	6	8

Memorandum showing in detail the Balance at credit of Deposits on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ram Ganga Devya on account of sale proceeds of revenue-free estate Jagadispore, sold for not paying cesses ...	14	3	0			
Total ...	.....			14	3	0

D. D. CHOWDHURY,
Vice-Chairman.

Explanatory Memorandum to accompany the Annual Account for the cess year 1884-85.

(1.) *Receipts.*—The last kist of the cess year 1883-84 was due in October 1884: the Doorga Poojah holidays having intervened, almost all the demand for that quarter was collected during October 1884; hence the collection was larger than the amount estimated for.

(2.) Under instructions contained in paragraph 2 of the report, dated 5th February 1885, of the Examiner of Local Accounts, forwarded with the Accountant-General's No. 1327LA, dated 16th February 1885, all payments made to the Cess Deputy Collector from 1st April 1885 for service of processes have been charged to "Advances" and credited to this head ("Advances") when any recoveries have been effected and paid into the treasury; hence the amount collected up to March 1885 was shown under the heading "Fees, Fines and Forfeitures" as before and after that period. Such receipts have been shown under the sub-head "Advances," subordinate to Suspense Accounts.

(3.) The Government contributions (Rs. 600) towards the cost of the joint establishment for the collection of Road and Public Works cesses have been transferred from this head to that of "Grant from Government,"—vide paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1469R.C., dated 24th April 1885, forwarded with Commissioner's circular No. 37P.Wct., dated 27th May 1885.

(4.) The cause of the amount realised as interest on the arrear cess being in excess of the amount budgetted for is due to the fact that a larger amount of arrears was outstanding at the close of each quarter than what had been calculated at the time of the submission of the budget estimate. The arrears were collected in full, and consequently a larger amount of interest was realised.

(5.) *Expenditure.*—During the cess year 1883-84 salary for the month of September 1884 was paid on 23rd September 1884 on account of the Doorga Poojah holidays; hence during this year 11 months' pay has been charged.

(6.) As the demand for the last quarter of cess year 1883-84 was realised in October 1884, Doorga Poojah holidays having intervened, the collection of this year was larger than the estimated amount; hence the percentage cost of establishment had to be paid in excess than the amount provided for in the budget.

(7.) Nothing was spent on this road during this year. It is shown in this statement only because the value of materials lying at the site of this road has been transferred to other works.

(8.) Surveying and taking levels of the country between Thakurgaon-Joygung and Ruhia-Chakla Boda, amounting to Rs. 150 and Rs. 1,067, entered in antique in the column "Amount as per budget estimate" against road No 24 (repairs), were not provided in the original budget estimate, but subsequently they have been sanctioned by the Commissioner—*vide* his No. 2P.W., dated 4th April 1885.

(9.) As the amounts provided for roads Nos. 10, 42 and 45 were not sufficient for their maintenance, nothing was expended on them.

(10.) This is a road within the village of Gangarampore: it has no connection with the district road No. 7, Gangarampore road.

(11.) Besides this, Rs. 300 worth of materials have been used on this road which have been supplied by the villagers.

(12.) The Sub-Overseer and Draftsman was on privilege leave: his leave allowance was drawn during this year; hence 13 months pay was drawn.

D. D. CHOWDHURY,
Vice-Chairman.

No 109, dated Beaulah, the 21st December 1885.

From—E. H. RUDDOCK, Esq., Magistrate and Chairman of the Road Cess Committee, Rajshahye,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

I HAVE the honour to forward the accounts of income and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the cess year 1884-85, and to make the following remarks on the administration of the fund.

These accounts were examined by the Sub-Committee of Audit, and certified by them as correct. They were then laid before the special meeting held on the 10th December 1885, and passed by them under section 179 of the Bengal Cess Act.

The road cess was levied at the full rate of half anna in the rupee.

The cess collection during the year fell short of the estimated amount, and the reason has been explained by the Collector in his annual report of the collection branch.

	Rs.
The year commenced with an opening balance of ...	17,432
The revenue collected during the year, including contribution from Government and private parties, was ...	78,307
The receipts under the suspense heads were ...	34,304
These made up a total of ...	1,30,043
The expenditure on works, including dāk bungalow and drains, was ...	54,958
That on several establishments and stationery	21,176
And under suspense ...	26,699
Leaving a balance of ...	27,210

available for the current year.

Meetings held.—There were five road cess meetings held in the year, and they were fairly attended.

District roads.—The feeder road from Nowgong to Hupaniah Hât, for which an estimate for Rs. 42,575 was sanctioned by Government, is gradually approaching completion. During the year under report two more large iron and timber bridges were constructed on the road.

A timber-topped bridge on timber piles and iron girders, 81 feet in length, was constructed over the Abhoya khal on the road to Maldah.

Two bridges on the Bogra road, of masonry piers and timber top, were thoroughly repaired.

No new metalling was laid this year. The proposal to extend the metalling of the Nattore road was given up in the expectation of connecting the sudder station with Nattore by a railway.

Great improvements were made on the Maldah, Dinagepore, Bogra, Madarigunge, Tannore, and Damkoora roads.

The other roads were repaired and maintained in as good condition as possible, considering the limited funds at the disposal of the Committee.

But the unusually high flood of the year, increased in some cases by the wilful mischief of the villagers who cut the roads, has breached the Pubna road in several places, and washed away two timber bridges on the Nattore road.

A few of these men were arrested and punished.

Village roads.—The village roads received the usual attention of the Committee, and the applications received for their improvements have invariably been considered.

Earthwork repairs were frequently undertaken by others than the official staff, and the Committee are particularly indebted to Messrs. Money, Lang, and Mr. Bamber, late District Superintendent of Police, for their labours in this respect.

The total expenditure on these roads was Rs. 3,681, including cost on certain works undertaken to relieve the distress felt, though only for a short time, at Bagmara thana and about Doorgapore outpost.

Drains.—The condition of the drains in connection with the Department Public Works sluice gates at Rampore Beaulah was improved, and some culverts on the Nattore and Bya roads had in connection with the municipal drainage scheme to be renewed with increased waterway for the purpose.

The cutting mentioned in last year's report near the Nandangarhee embankment was not found to bring in quite as much water as was required, and the Putiya zemindars again subscribed, and under the superintendence of the District Engineer a second cutting was made west of the first one. This, helped by the flood of the season, carried into the country an enormous stream of water, and is said to have done great good. The health about Durgapore and Bagmara is certainly improved.

Arboriculture.—Good care was taken of trees planted in previous years on the sides of the Nattore road. Some date trees were planted in the year under report on the Nattore and Bya roads.

Cost of establishment.—The cost of establishment during the year was :—

	Rs.
Collection establishment, including cost of serving processes ...	4,031
Administration... ..	1,167
Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control	1,159
Public Works establishment	11,027
Total cost	<u>17,384</u>

The revenue for the year being Rs. 78,307, the ratio of establishment to revenue is 22·2 : 100, and is therefore within the limit allowed in section 135 of the Act.

Working of the establishment.—The District Engineer, Mr. N. W. Mackenzie, continued to give satisfaction to the Committee, and the greater part of the establishment have worked well.

No. 6.—Part II.

RAJSHAHYE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates.	77,805	Cess on lands	60,848 8 0	60,848 8 0
Public works.	.....	Road tolls ... ..	.....	.....
		Ferry " ... ..	.....	.....
Irrigation ...	.....	Canal tolls ... ..	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.	120	Rent of serais and staging bungalows	306 0 0	
	250	Stores sold at the dak bungalow	34 14 0	
	1,500	Interest on arrears	383 8 4	
	205	Process fees	1,290 14 11	
	1,160	Copying fees, searching fees, and fines	828 15 3	
	175	Contribution from Government for cost of joint establishment, as per Bengal Government No. 2, dated 31st January 1879	1,100 0 0	
	3,524	Grant from Government for improvement of communications, as per Bengal Government No. 749, dated 16th June 1882	215 10 2	
		Contribution from Government for cost of revaluation, as per Government order No. 49, dated 17th March 1883	3,668 12 6	
		Contribution from private parties— Manager, Chowgong estate, for Chowgong canal	500 0 0	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
		Price of a badge realized by the Cess Deputy Collector	2 0 0	
		Rent of land and roadside tanks realized by the Chairman-Nattore Branch Committee	79 4 6	
		Sale proceeds of bamboo roots on sides of Nattore road	1 0 0	
		Ditto of a root of jack wood on sides of Godagari road	0 4 0	
		Ditto of unserviceable slabs and timber pieces	31 12 6	
		Ditto of unserviceable tools and plant	12 1 3	
		Ditto of empty tar barrel	0 8 0	
		Ditto of bamboos on sides of Godagari road	1 0 0	
		Ditto of mangoes on sides of Nattore road	1 12 4	
		Ditto of a gross of 1-inch screws	0 19 0	
		Ditto of grass on sides of Dadapore road	8 0 0	
		Total Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	6,457 15 5
		Total Revenue ... ..	.....	78,306 8 2
		<i>Suspense Account.</i>		
Advances ...	.....	Divisional Superintendent, Road Cess Works, Rajshahye Division	9,928 2 5	
		D. T. Gordon, Esq.	410 7 0	
		District Superintendent of Police	1,310 0 0	
		Raja of Bolihar	80 10 0	
		W. G. Morey, Esq.	2,498 1 0	
		Sub-Divisional Officer, Nowgong	487 1 6	
		F. Dixon, Esq.	40 11 3	
		Nattore Branch Committee	1,753 1 6	
		E. A. Lang, Esq.	660 0 0	
		A. Robertson, Esq.	450 0 0	
		Executive Engineer, Rajshahye Division	180 0 0	
		District Engineer, Rajshahye Division	4,243 8 9	
		Stock timber	3,190 14 3	
		Cess Deputy Collector	1,413 15 0	
		J. H. Livermore, Esq.	119 14 0	
		Baboo Durga Prasad	20 0 0	
		Thacker, Spink and Company	1 8 0	
		Stock purchases and issues	4,108 10 9	
		Collector of Rajshahye	500 0 0	
		Total Advances ... ..	.....	31,704 5 0
Deposits ...	.....	Bhaveswar Roy, through Cess Deputy Collector	2,600 0 0	
		Total ... ..	.....	2,600 0 0
		Total Receipts ... ..	.....	1,12,611 0 2
		<i>DISBURSEMENTS.</i>		
Refunds ...	175	Of cesses ... ..	.....
		Of other receipts— Copying fees	514 6 0	
		Total ... ..	.....	514 6 0
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Office of Collection.</i>		
Provincial rates.	840	Head clerk for 12 months at Rs. 70	840 0 0	
	800	Second clerk for 11 months and 28 days at Rs. 30	855 2 0	
	800	Third clerk for 11 months and 18 days at Rs. 25	290 0 0	
	300	Head mohurir for 12 months at Rs. 25	300 0 0	
	264	Second mohurir for 12 months at Rs. 22	264 0 0	
	153	Bakshi for 12 months at Rs. 11	153 0 0	
	84	Dutty for 12 months at Rs. 7	84 0 0	
	144	Poons, two, for 12 months at Rs. 6	144 0 0	
	1,500—100	Court-fee stamps used in serving processes under the Public Demand Recovery Act	1,005 0 0	
		Boat-hire of poons in serving processes	143 10 6	
		Cost of beating drum	28 5 9	
	75	Cost of serving notices under section 40 of the Cess Act	79 8 8	
		Carried over	3,655 6 0	514 6 0

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	3,655 6 0	514 6 0
		DISBURSEMENTS—continued.		
		Office Contingencies.		
Provincial rates—concluded.	88 + 100	Thread and rope ...	1 6 0	
		Vinewar ...	4 2 0	
		Punkha-puller ...	28 0 0	
		Sweeper ...	24 0 0	
		Binding office books ...	32 2 0	
		Ditto town office books ...	7 5 0	
		Matches and candles ...	0 7 0	
		Five dusters ...	0 15 0	
		Coolies bringing chains from jail ...	0 5 0	
		Postage on bearing covers ...	1 3 6	
		Sheets for ferash and washing sheet and fringes ...	1 0 6	
		Municipal tax ...	54 0 0	
		Needles ...	0 1 0	
		An office seal ...	2 14 0	
		Sealing ink ...	0 8 0	
		An almanac ...	0 4 0	
		A new punkha fringe ...	2 5 0	
	4,087	Total Collection Office ...	3,816 4 0	
	215	Cost of revaluation—		
		Leave allowance of Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of revaluation ...	214 8 3	
	4,302	Total ...	.....	4,030 12 3
		Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office.		
Administration	960	Accountant for 12 months at Rs. 80 ...	960 0 0	
	84	Dutty for 12 months at Rs. 7 ...	84 0 0	
	28	Punkha-puller for 7 months at Rs. 4 ...	28 0 0	
	72	Ordinary postage labels ...	81 14 0	
	x 2-8	Adhesive receipt stamps ...	18 6 0	
	1,168	Total ...	.....	1,167 4 0
	1,231	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control—		
		For half-year ending September 1884 ...	615 13 8	
		Ditto ending March 1885 ...	542 13 7	
		Total ...	.....	1,158 11 3
		Stationery and Printing.		
Stationery ...	175	Charges of—		
	600	Collection office ...	50 10 0	
		Committee's and District Engineer's offices ...	343 8 0	
		Charge for printing accounts in the Calcutta Gazette ...	45 8 8	
	775	Total ...	.....	439 10 8
		PUBLIC WORKS.		
Original Works	4,500—2,000	3 Constructing Godagari diversion road—(a)		
		Earthwork ...	4,386 11 6	
		Turfing ...	180 8 0	
		Jungle clearing ...	401 2 0	
		Sal timber ...	946 2 0	
		Coal-tarring ...	27 8 6	
		Coach screws and bolts ...	63 15 3	
		Iron nails ...	56 15 0	
		Gas piping ...	27 2 0	
		Cast iron knobs ...	6 0 0	
		Terra-cotta piping ...	358 8 0	
		Masonry work ...	144 15 0	
		Contingencies ...	200 0 0	
		Compensation for land, &c. ...	1,119 3 4	
		Total ...	7,878 11 7	264 3 0
	2,800—1,300	1 Khos metalling, Nattore road—(b)		
		Soling ...	1,041 8 0	27 8 0
		Khos metalling ...	1,561 8 3	50 0 0
		Rubbish ...	65 2 0	15 10 0
		Consolidating ...	312 8 0	63 8 0
		Earthwork ...	152 12 2	24 3 3
		Contingencies ...	27 2 2	15 1 3
		Material at site ...	1,396 9 6	1,232 12 0
		Arrears due to contractor paid during the year ...	.....	19 0 0
		Total ...	4,456 13 9	1,456 10 6
		Carried over ...	.....	1,730 13 6
				7,510 12 2

(a) Bengal Government No. 4691.C., dated 29th May 1881.
 (b) Bengal Government No. 504C., dated 19th June 1879.

Sub head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number as per printed list.	PARTICULARS.	Estimated cost.	Outlay to the end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...			1,720 13 6	7,310 12 2
			DISBURSEMENTS—continued.				
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
Original Works—concluded.	4,000 + 500		Constructing road from Nowgong to Hapanahat towards Mohadeopore—(c)				
			Timber work ...	42,675	9,401 13 3	1,505 0 0	
			Coal-tarring ...		148 4 0	31 3 3	
			Ironwork ...		3,120 9 9	2,086 2 9	
			Gas piping ...		97 14 0	184 7 0	
			Stoneware piping ...		1,080 14 6	651 0 0	
			Earthwork ...		5,039 7 0	38 14 0	
			Turfing ...		803 12 6		
			Mile posts and bridge No. 1 ...		40 12 0		
			Store sheds ...		170 15 0	15 12 6	
			Survey expenses ...		68 8 0		
			Contingencies ...		914 4 9	103 7 0	
			Due from contractors, realized ...			-26 14 0	
			Total ...		21,077 3 6	4,490 1 0	
	3,500	11	Renewal of Abhaya bridge on the Muddah road—(d)				
			Timber work ...		2,287 6 9	2,287 6 0	
			Ironwork ...		624 16 9	624 10 2	
			Rolled iron joists ...		550 1 9	650 1 9	
			Gas pipes ...		71 2 3	71 2 3	
			Coal-tarring ...		62 5 9	62 5 9	
			Tal tree tender piles ...	3,911	19 2 0	19 2 0	
			Earthwork ...		1 3 3	1 3 3	
			Disinfectant ...		21 8 0	21 8 0	
			Dredging ...		162 8 0	162 8 0	
			Contingencies ...		70 4 0	70 4 0	
			Material at site ...		48 0 0	-958 12 9	
			Total ...		3,917 4 6	2,910 7 9	
	x 150	1	Diversion of the Nattore road between 2nd and 3rd mile-posts—				
			Compensation of land, &c. ...			40 0 0	
			Total Original Works				2,170 0
Repairs	8,000 + 800	1	Nattore road, Beaulah to town of Nattore			8,739 1 9	
	1,500	2	Beaulah to Nowhattee via Bha			1,500 6 3	
	3,500	3	Googari road, Beaulah to Godagari on Ganges...			3,137 12 9	
	3,000 + 500	4	Dinagapuri road, Godagari to Parbatipur			2,175 8 9	
	2,700	5	Pubna road, Beaulah to Aronkhola			2,500 0 0	
	10	6	Ganpur road, Ganpur to Lalpur			6 0 0	
	3,500 + 500	7	Bagsar road, Nattore to Bagsar Nadi			3,503 2 5	
	100 + 50	8	Bagsar to Singra			119 8 3	
	50 + 30	9	Puttee road from 19th mile, Nattore road to Puttee			58 0 0	
	250	10	Govindpur road from 7th mile, Bagsar road to Govindpur			202 8 8	
	2,000 + 100	11	Muddah road from Godagari thana via Abhaya towards Muddah			2,075 6 9	
	200 + 200	12	Sarda to Nandanagatchi via Jhinkra			700 1 0	
	50 + 20	13	Manchu Railway station to Ganpur			5 13 9	
	3,000	14	Ganpur to Charchat on Ganges			2,715 3 5	
	100	15	N. weong towards Sultanpur Railway station			93 3 9	
	800 + 300	16	Nowgong to Hapanahat towards Mohadeopur			1,008 12 0	
	200 + 300	17	Bolhar to thana Munda			194 9 3	
	3,000 + 500	18	Murgunge to Lalpur via Bagha			3,487 4 9	
	1,500 + 290	19	Beaulah to Madergunge			1,777 14 0	
	1,000	20	Puttee to Tannore			988 15 3	
	500	21	Gopalpur Railway station to Lalpur thana			500 9 0	
	130	22	Mothar 5th mile post Nattore road to Achintola 8th mile post Pubna road			120 12 3	
	30	23	Manchu Railway station to Walla				
	300	24	Nattore via Anantpurhat to Baragram thana			312 14 6	
	50	25	Bagha to Rajapur			50 0 0	
	50	26	Prentolhat 14th mile post Godagari road to Kheloor			50 0 0	
	10 + 10	27	Nattore to Jungly			15 1 0	
	50	28	Sawhatta to Munda			6 0 0	
	500	29	Sarda to Baneyar			300 0 0	
	100	30	Tahirpur to Puttee			85 3 0	
	20 + 300	31	Beaulah to Damerghat			303 4 0	
	20 + 350	32	Damerghat to Hat Govindpur			264 0 0	
	10	33	Hat Govindpur to Dinagapuri road				
	10	34	Munda to Parbatipur				
	30	35	Belwa to Prentolhat				
	30 + 160	36	Tegatchi road from 5th mile post Bagsar road to Tegatchi			269 5 0	
	100	37	Dachaputtee to Piprole viz., Tegatchi				
	100 + 50	38	Nattore to Tahirpur			144 8 9	
	50 + 250	39	Gopalpur Railway Station to Walla			300 0 0	
	10	40	Bolhar to Chandaunagore				
	300	...	Repairs to Road Cess Collection office building			140 15 6	
			Village Roads.				
	7670 - 790		Ambati village road			53 1 9	
			Durgapuri village road			81 7 0	
			Bosuri village road			54 7 3	
			Parla to Hat Govindpur			18 12 0	
			Kharachmaria village road			27 3 0	
			Katalbaria road			5 0 0	
			Mandmulla bridge			8 11 0	
			Relief work on road from Durgapuri to Tahirpur			13 5 6	
			Relief works near Bagmara thana			170 0 0	
			Road from Madergunge to Bagmara thana			40 0 0	
			Lalpur village road			54 0 0	
			Village roads in Nattore sub-division			1,163 4 3	
			Village roads in Nowgong sub-division			1,170 8 0	
			Value of last year's materials used			-104 1 0	
			Carried over			42,750 11 6	16,481 2 5

(c) Bengal Government No. 3768 L.C., dated 23rd December 1882.
 (d) Bengal Government No. 761 L.C., dated 25th March 1884.

Sub-heads of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward	42,750 11 6	16,480 2 5
		DISBURSEMENTS—continued.		
		PUBLIC WORKS—concluded.		
		Drainage.		
Repairs—concluded.	2,000	Clearing bundals and improving drains	50 4 0	
		A drain from Sarad river to Jungly	10 0 0	
		Deepening drain in connection with Public Works Department sluice gate Nos. 9 and 8	54 1 9	
		Deepening bed of bridge No. 5, Godagari road	3 4 6	
		A drain from bridge No. 2, Godagari road to Hurgan village	41 6 0	
		A drain to divert water from No. 2 Public Works gate to Bijakhal	64 0 0	
		Putting raised bund on west side of west drain of Beaulah post-office road	10 13 9	
		Building four new culverts across road cross roads to improve drainage	1,210 0 0	
		Making wells in the vicinity of Durgapore outpost as a relief work	80 0 0	
	2,601—1,224	Reserve		
	48,631 + 2,664	Total Repairs		44,280 15 6
Establishment	6,000	District Engineer for 12 months at Rs. 500	6,000 0 0	
	900	1 Overseer at Rs. 75 for 12 months	900 0 0	
	600	1 Overseer for 12 months at Rs. 50	600 0 0	
		Less fines on three occasions	48 12 6	
	600	1 Draftsman for 12 months at Rs. 50	551 3 6	
			600 0 0	
	300	1 Road Sirkar for 12 months at Rs. 25	300 0 0	
		Less fines on two occasions	11 10 3	
	600	1 Clerk for 12 months at Rs. 50	288 5 0	
	144	2 Peons for 12 months at Rs. 6	600 0 0	
	1,740	Travelling allowances of District Engineer	144 0 0	
		1 Overseer	1,180 12 6	
		Another overseer	180 0 0	
		Draftsman	176 12 0	
	450	Leave allowance given to Road Sirkar	165 0 0	
	35	Punkha-puller for 6 months and 26 days at Rs. 5	25 0 0	
	84	House-rent of 13 months, inclusive of uricars at Rs. 7	34 2 9	
	12	Municipal tax	51 0 0	
	12	Sweeper for 12 months at Rs. 1	13 8 0	
			12 0 0	
		Office Contingencies.		
	120	Money-order commission and insurance charges	21 6 0	
		Telegraph charges	10 6 0	
		Postage on parcels and bearing covers	7 9 0	
		Blankets for peons	6 4 0	
		3 Dusters	0 11 3	
		Pins	0 12 0	
		Candles and matches	0 10 0	
		Charges on urgent letters	3 6 0	
		Taking chairs and table for Committee and back	0 2 0	
		Train hire of peons	0 11 6	
		Binding books	0 8 0	
		Sealing ink	0 4 0	
		Clearing office compound	0 13 3	
		An almanac	0 5 6	
		Chattas to peons	2 3 0	
		Books and Maps.		
		The Engineer, 4 volumes	49 13 0	
		Roorki treatise, 2 "	22 8 0	
		Workshop receipts	3 2 0	
		Elementary principles of carpentry	11 4 0	
		Plumbing house drainage	2 3 0	
		Engineering drawing	2 3 0	
		Practical brickwork	0 15 0	
		Material construction	1 14 0	
		Public Works Department form book	4 13 0	
		Map of the district, 4 miles scale	1 0 0	
		Petty Establishment.		
		Pay of godown keeper for 12 months, at Rs. 6	72 0 0	
	11,597	Total Establishment		11,190 3 0
Tools and Plant				
		1 Pile driving engine	143 4 9	
		1 Engineer's stock and dies	25 4 0	
		1 Box wrench	2 0 0	
		25 Iron brick moulds	97 8 0	
		5 Augers 2" diameter	16 8 0	
		36 Do. small size	36 0 0	
		2 Cold chisels	2 8 0	
		1 Ratchet brace	14 9 0	
		1 Binocular	45 0 0	
		6 Measuring tapes, 50 feet	27 0 0	
		Sets of stencil plates	39 4 0	
		2 Stencil brushes	1 0 0	
		2 Ditto inkpots	2 0 0	
		2 Ferrules	2 8 0	
		Camp cots	22 5 3	
		5 Stools	5 0 0	
		1 Book rack	3 0 0	
		1 Shelf for godown	4 8 0	
		1 Table for ditto	2 0 0	
		4 Chairs for collection office	29 0 0	
		1 Office box	5 8 0	
		Repairs to tools and plant	86 10 0	
		Carriage of tools and plant to works and back	122 13 0	
		Total Tools and Plant		725 2 6
		Carried over		72,095 7 5

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	...	72,695 7 5
		DISBURSEMENTS—concluded.		
Contribution for Divisional Superintendent.	3,500	Proportional salary of Divisional Superintendent of Works and his establishment ...	2,837 6 3	
		Total ...		2,837 6 3
		Staging Bungalow Establishment and Contingencies.		
Miscellaneous.	700	1 Khansaina, 8x12 ...	96 0 0	
		1 Mehter, 1x12 ...	12 0 0	
		Furniture and contingencies ...	62 8 9	
		Rent of house for 8 months at Rs 40 ...	320 0 0	
		Repairs to the house chargeable to rent ...	19 0 0	
		Stores purchased for sale to travellers ...	91 0 6	
		Total ...		600 9 5
		Total Expenditure ...		76,133 6 11
		Advances.		
Suspense Accounts.	.....	Divisional Superintendent, Road Cess Works ...	6,584 12 9	
		District Superintendent of Police ...	440 0 0	
		W. G. Morey, Esq. ...	1,480 9 0	
		Sub-Divisional Officer, Nowgong ...	2,000 0 0	
		Nattore Branch Committee ...	2,455 13 0	
		E. A. Lang, Esq. ...	700 0 0	
		Executive Engineer, Rajshahye Division ...	30 0 0	
		District Engineer, Rajshahye ...	606 4 3	
		Cess Deputy Collector ...	1,228 15 6	
		J. H. Livermore, Esq. ...	150 0 0	
		Baboo Duran Prasad ...	20 0 0	
		Thacker, Spink and Co. ...	1 0 0	
		Stock purchases and issues ...	9,953 5 9	
		Collector of Rajshahye ...	600 0 0	
		Baboo Krishna Chaitanya Bhoomik ...	50 0 0	
		Total Advances ...		26,695 2 5
		Deposits.		
		Deposits ...		
		Total Disbursements ...		1,02,832 9 2

Memorandum showing in detail the actual Cash Balance on the 30th September 1886.

PARTICULARS	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of Rajshahye District Road Fund as per treasury pass-book ...	29,233 2 1	
Deduct amount of uncashed cheques ...	2,722 15 0	
		26,510 3 1
Imprest in hands of District Engineer ...	.....	700 0 0
Total ...	.....	27,210 3 1

Memorandum showing in detail the amount outstanding at debit of Advances on the 30th September 1885.

NAMES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Divisional Superintendent, Road Cess Works ...	1,269	15	0
District Superintendent of Police ...	4	10	0
W. G. Morey, Esq. ...	285	7	0
Sub-Divisional Officer, Nowgong ...	1,678	7	0
Nattore Branch Committee ...	1,122	11	6
E. A. Lang, Esq. ...	300	0	0
District Engineer, Rajshahye ...	394	6	3
Cess Deputy Collector ...	32	13	3
J. H. Livermore, Esq. ...	30	2	0
Stock purchases and issues ...	5,544	11	0
Collector of Rajshahye ...	50	0	0
Baboo Krishna Chaitanya Bhoomik ...	50	0	0
Total ...	10,763	3	0
REMARKS.			
Balance of advances outstanding at end of last year ...	15,768	8	9
Advanced during the year ...	26,699	2	3
Total ...	42,467	11	0
Recoveries during the year ...	31,704	8	0
Balance at end of the year ...	10,763	3	0

Memorandum showing in detail the amount outstanding at credit of Deposit Account on the 30th September 1885.

NAMES.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Nazir of the collectorate	6	11	9
Cess Deputy Collector	0	12	0
Bissessvar Roy	2,600	0	0
Total	2,607	7	9
REMARKS.			
Outstanding at end of last year	7	7	9
Deposited during the year... ..	2,600	0	0
Total	2,607	7	9
Withdrawn during the year ... ..	.....	
Outstanding at end of the year	2,607	7	9

K. K. SEN,
Vice-Chairman.

Dated Beaulah, the 8th December 1885.

From—BARBOO KARI KINKER SEN and others,
To—The Chairman of the Road Cess Committee, Rajshahye.

WE, the undersigned, members of the Road Cess Sub-Committee appointed under sections 174 and 179 of the Act to audit the accounts of the Road Fund for the cess year 1884-85, have the honor to report that a meeting for the purpose was held on the 8th December 1885, and that the accounts were examined and passed by us as they were found correct.

Report of the works done and in progress during the cess year 1884-85, drawn up by the Vice-Chairman of the Road Cess Committee, Rungpore, under Section 178 of the Bengal Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith in duplicate a detailed account of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the past cess year ending on the 30th September 1885, prepared under section 178 of the Bengal Cess Act, together with the following brief report on the works of local improvement that were undertaken during that year, and those proposed to be carried out during the current year 1885-86.

2. *Audit of accounts.*—The annual accounts were examined by the Sub-Committee of audit and certified by them as correct. They were then laid before the special meeting of the Committee held on the 30th November 1885, and passed by them under section 179 of the Bengal Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880.

3. *Assessments and collections.*—The current demand on account of the cess on lands for the year was Rs. 1,26,940, and the arrear demand from last year Rs. 13,575, making a gross demand of Rs. 1,40,515 for realization. A sum of Rs. 1,30,438 was realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,077 uncollected at end of the year.

4. *Working of the Cess Act.*—The Road Cess Act has been in force in this district since October 1876, and this is the ninth report of its working. The people in general appreciate the working of the road cess system on account of improvements that have been made in the district and village communications during the last few years. Unlike other taxes, the cess is paid without any hostile feeling towards it. As reported last year, the provisions of section 99 of the Cess Act had to be enforced in many cases for the recovery of arrears from habitual defaulters, as the Certificate Act is in practice dilatory, and does not facilitate the recovery of arrears. On the whole, the Cess Act worked efficiently during the year, as the gross collections have been 102·7 per cent. on the demand for the year. The district is under revaluation, which work has been taken in hand two years since. It is expected that the work of revaluation will be finished in the current year, and there is every probability of the cess being on the increase to a certain extent.

5. *Working of the District and Branch Committees.*—The number of meetings held by the District Committee was seven, and the members attended in sufficient number to form a quorum and evinced great interest in all matters brought before them for discussion. There are three Branch Committees, i.e., one at Gaibanda, one at Kurigram, and the other at Nilphamari. The Committee at Gaibanda met seven times, that at Kurigram four times, and that at Nilphamari nine times during the year. The non-official members at Kurigram took no interest whatever in their work. Steps will be taken to make this Committee more efficient.

6. *Working of the Audit Committee.*—The Audit Committee appointed under section 174 of the Cess Act to audit the monthly and the annual accounts did not work well during

the year, as the monthly accounts had to be examined in many cases by the Vice-Chairman and only one member, and in one case by the Vice-Chairman alone. The reason is that it was invariably found difficult in procuring the attendance of two other members to examine them. Every endeavour will, however, be made to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law in matter of auditing accounts in future. The difficulty is that the accounts are all in English, and only two of the non-official members are acquainted with that language.

7. *Inspection of accounts.*—The accounts of the Committee's office were examined by Baboo Jogendra Nath Banerjee, Local Auditor, in March last, and the result was satisfactory.

8. *How the different establishments worked during the year.*—The different establishments on the collection of cess, on the administration of the funds, and on the execution of works have on the whole worked satisfactorily during the year. I would particularly mention Baboo Kartic Chundra Chatterjee, Accountant, who from his intimate knowledge of the Public Works system of accounts and businesslike habits, gave me satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

Baboo Asutosh Lahiree, B.C.E., continues to serve as District Engineer, and has given me as usual satisfaction in the performance of his duties. He has a good knowledge of his work, and works hard to get good work done and to see that those under him work properly.

9. *Original works.*—No original works could be taken in hand, as the estimates were not sanctioned by Government in time to commence them. A sum of Rs. 57,000 was originally budgetted for original works in the construction of bridges on 11 important lines of communication, the estimates for which were only sanctioned by Government in the middle of August last, when the working season had far advanced. Four projects, however, were sanctioned by the Commissioner in the middle of May last, but owing to heavy rains the bridge works could not be taken in hand, the bridge sites being under water; consequently the budget estimates had to be revised in July last, in which a sum of Rs. 5,490 was allotted for "original works," against which only Rs. 1,125-11-3 have been spent. The revised budget estimates were sanctioned by the Commissioner in his letter No. 64P.W., dated 28th September last. All the materials for the original works that were originally budgetted for have, however, been collected, and the works will be taken in hand as soon as the water subsides. Nearly 21 lakhs of bricks have departmentally been manufactured at an expense of a little over Rs. 20,000, or at an average rate of Rs. 10 per thousand bricks, against Rs. 15 per thousand selling at the local markets. The outturn of the brick manufacturing operations is therefore satisfactory—a result due to the zeal and supervision of the District Engineer. Some 4,500 maunds of lime have also been purchased. Out of the quantity 3,855 maunds were brought from the Government manufactory at Chuttuck through the Superintendent of Works, Assam Division. Arrangements are now being made to get the required quantity of lime for the current year's works from the same manufactory.

10. *Repairs.*—A sum of Rs. 41,417 was spent on repairs, against Rs. 68,956 of the previous year. With this sum all the roads and tracks in the district were repaired and kept in order as far as funds at the disposal of the Committee permitted. Out of the amount spent on repairs a sum upwards of Rs. 10,000 was spent in putting down stoneware pipes of 21 inch diameter, aggregating 2,000 r. ft. on all minor openings for village drainage and for irrigation purposes. The roads received great attention and are improving every year.

11. *Village roads.*—A sum of Rs. 5,886 was spent on the village roads, against Rs. 6,000 budgetted for. Part of this sum was entrusted to private gentlemen for the repairs of village roads within their jurisdiction, and the balance distributed amongst the sub-divisional officers of Gaibanda, Kurigram, and Nelphamari for proper management. The money appears to have advantageously been spent, and the working agencies, both officials and non-officials, have shown great interest in the matter of village communications. The thanks of the Committee are due to Rai Romoni Mohan Rai Chowdhury Bahadoor, zemindar of Tooshphander, and Baboo Trailucco Nath Lahiree, Manager of Burdhoukote, wards estates, for undertaking repairs of certain roads and satisfactorily carrying them out.

12. *Arboriculture.*—A sum of Rs. 693 was spent on tree-planting. The trees that were hitherto planted on the sides of some of the important district roads have been kept in fair order. The nursery started for young plants during the years 1883-84 was maintained in fair order. A large number of mahogany and sissoo trees will be fit for transplanting during the next rains.

* * * * *

SYAMAKUMUD MUKERJI,

Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Rungpore.

Chairman's Report on Roads.

THE best praise that I can give the roads is that in each cold weather tour I can drive a spring conveyance over more and more of the principal and even some of the village roads. We are pushing on now with bridges, and hope by the end of the present year to have abolished all those unsatisfactory bamboo bridges which cost so much, and even never safe, and to have in their places substantial masonry or timber bridges constructed to last for many years.

H. J. NEWBERRY,

Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Rungpore.

No. 6. - Part I.

RUNGPORE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance	... Balance on 30th September 1884	.....	34,777 11 10	Refunds	{ Of cess " other receipts	1,045 1 6 4,205 15 4	5,251 0 10
RECEIPTS OF THE YEAR.				Provincial rates	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	5,922 14 1	5,922 14 1
Provincial rates	{ Cess on lands " on mines and railways " on houses One per cent. road cess	1,30,438 2 2		Administration	{ Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control	4,126 15 0 2,055 6 9	4,126 15 0 2,055 6 9
Public works	{ Road tolls " Ferry	.....	.....	Stationery	Stationery and printing	962 6 4	962 6 4
Irrigation	Canal tolls	.....	.....	Public works	{ Original works Repairs Establishment Tools and plant Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works	1,125 11 3 41,416 9 10 12,984 2 9 2,277 3 3 5,924 9 0	1,125 11 3 41,416 9 10 12,984 2 9 2,277 3 3 5,924 9 0
Miscellaneous	{ Rents of serais and staging bungalows Interest Fees, fines and forfeitures Miscellaneous	49 0 0 1,470 9 1 5,444 4 2 554 10 9	7,524 3 0	Miscellaneous	{ Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies Ditto petty construction and repairs Miscellaneous	293 0 0 28 13 0	293 0 0 28 13 0
Grant from Government		900 0 0	900 0 0	Contribution to Provincial Government	Contribution towards Provincial Government	.....	.....
Total Revenue		24,730 7 7	1,88,560 10 2	Total expenditure		81,450 12 1	81,450 12 1
Suspense accounts	{ Advances " Deposits	.....	1,63,801 1 9	Suspense accounts	{ Advances " Deposits	50,149 13 8 9,22 2 3	51,061 15 11
Total Receipts		.....	.....	Total outlay to be parsed		.....	1,82,562 12 0
GRAND TOTAL		.....	1,88,308 13 7	Balance on 30th September 1885		.....	65,866 1 7
				GRAND TOTAL		.....	1,88,308 13 7

Passed for rupees one lakh thirty-two thousand five hundred and two, and annas twelve only.

JANAKI BULLUSH SEN, } Members.
ANNADA PRASAD SEN, }

GURGO PROSUNNO LAFAIRE, } Members.
PIARY MOHUN BOSE, }

SIYAMA KUMUD MUKERJI,
Vice-Chairman.

No. 6.—Part II.

RUNGPORE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Detail of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85 from 1st October 1884, to 30th September 1885, to accompany the annual account for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates	1,23,440 0 0	Cess on lands	1,27,056 2 2	
	3,500 0 0	Arrear collection of cess on rent-free lands	3,382 0 0	
		Cess on mines and railways		
		„ on houses		
				1,30,438 2 2
		<i>Rent of Serais and Staging Bungalows.</i>		
Miscellaneous...	50 0 0	Fees realized from the travellers halting at the dak bungalow at Rungpore	49 0 0	49 0 0
		<i>Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.</i>		
	5,000 0 0	Searching fees	43 4 0	
		Copying fees	319 5 0	
		Separate account fees under section 44	8 0 0	
		Process fees under section 45	835 11 6	
		Costs under section 99	4,239 15 8	5,444 4 2
		<i>Interest.</i>		
	4,000 0 0	Interest realized on arrears from the defaulting estates under section 45 of the Cess Act	1,470 9 1	1,470 9 1
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
	340 0 0	Rent of road cess building	240 0 0	
		Sale of unserviceable wood	44 0 0	
		Do. ditto tools	23 8 0	
		Do. of a temporary shed	4 0 0	
		Do. of bricks	81 0 0	
		Realization of "jalkar"	1 0 0	
		Sale of fruits	7 0 0	
		Do. of trees	1 0 0	
		Fees of inspection bungalows	5 0 0	
		Sale of teak wood	41 15 9	
		Do. of sanitary pipes	60 5 0	
		Rent of road cess land	50 0 0	558 10 3
Grant from Government.	900 0 0	Contribution from the provincial revenues on account of the joint establishments for the collection of the Road and Public Works cesses	900 0 0	900 0 0
		<i>Advances recovered.</i>		
Suspense accounts.	3,359 3 5	Stock materials by debit to works	14,928 15 8	
		Sale of contract agreement forms	7 0 0	
		Divisional Superintendent, District Road Works	6,267 15 0	
		Sub-divisional officer, Nilphamari	1,113 13 0	
		Ditto, Gaibandha	62 4 0	
		Ditto, Kurigram	525 11 3	
		Baboo Kallipodo Sen	33 13 0	
		„ Dano Nath Mookerjee	4 8 3	
		„ Syamakumad Mookerjee	50 10 3	
		„ Monmotho Nath Mookerjee	2 0 0	
		„ Gopal Chandra Chuckerbutty	1 0 0	
		„ Rajmohun Bhattacharjee	180 0 0	
		„ Kartic Chandra Chatterjee	80 0 0	
		„ Govind Chandra Roy	1 0 0	
		„ Mohendra Chandra Gupta	19 0 0	
		„ Chandra Mohun Ghose	62 12 6	
		„ Sriharan Chuckerbutty	40 0 0	
		„ Khagendra Narayan Dass	100 0 0	
		„ Unachurn Dutt	40 0 0	
		„ Tarapada Mookerjee	1 0 0	
		„ Trailuckhya Nath Lahiree	500 0 0	
		„ Asutosh Lahiree	18 6 3	
		„ Kinoo Singh Roy	40 0 0	
		Rai Romoni Mohun Roy Chowdhary Bahadoor	373 1 0	
		Munshi Abul Futteh	1 0 0	
		„ Munshi Fazl Ruhman	200 0 0	
		Magistrate of Rungpore for circuit-house	41 4 7	
		District Superintendent of Police	14 10 0	
		T. Beatty, Esq., M.E.	1 4 0	
		Rungpore Municipality	1 12 0	
		Post-Master of Rungpore	2 2 3	
		Magistrate of Rungpore for record-room	9 1 0	
		H. J. Newbery, Esq., C.S.	6 4 0	
		J. Whitmore, Esq., C.S.	2 7 0	
		Collector of Rungpore	1 1 3	
		Treasury officer, Rungpore	1 3 6	
		Mr. Kilby	0 7 6	
		Moulavi Abdul Khaleque	3 4 0	34,730 7 7
		<i>Deposits.</i>		
		Amount deposited by the Collector of Rungpore for the construction of a residence at Rungpore for the Burdhanakote Ward		
	1,30,989 3 5	Total Income		1,63,561 1 9

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		<i>Of cess.</i>		
Refunds	1,050 0 0	Refunded to the Deputy Collector in charge of road cess for amount due to the Bogra district on account of cess on estate No. 637, situated within the local jurisdiction of that district, but borne on the revenue roll of the Bunkpore district	1,045 1 6	1,045 1 6
		<i>Of other receipts.</i>		
	4,500 0 0	Copying fees refunded to the parties out of "copying fees" realized, and credited to "Fees, fines, and forfeitures"	12 0 0	
		Remuneration to licensed copyists employed in the collection office paid out of "copying fees" realized and credited to "Fees, fines, and forfeitures"	251 12 6	
		Salaries of 11 cess collectors on pay varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month, and 32 peons on Rs. 7 per month for realization of arrears under section 39 of the Cess Act, paid out of "costs" realized and credited to "Fees, fines, and forfeitures"	3,942 4 10	4,205 15 4
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of the Office of Collection.</i>		
Provincial rates	4,846 0 0	1 Head clerk for 10 months at Rs. 60 1 ditto for 1 month at Rs. 62	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0 62 0 0	
		1 Second clerk for 11 months at Rs. 30 1 Third clerk for 10 months and 12 days of November 1885 at Rs. 25 1 Head mohurr for 11 months at Rs. 25 2 Mohurirs for 11 months at Rs. 20 1 Duffry for 11 months at Rs. 7	662 0 0 330 0 0 260 0 0 275 0 0 440 0 0 77 0 0	
		Court-fee stamps Punkha-puller's pay Sweeper's pay Vinegar for ink Twine for bundles Bazar thread Cloth for binding "bastas" Paste Postage on bearing covers, parcels, &c. Country stationery One wooden box with lock and key Sealing ink Punkha fringe and ropes, &c. Repairs to office furniture Candle for office use Almanac for office use Brush for cleaning table Petty items	489 4 0 22 2 1 11 0 0 3 0 0 0 10 0 3 1 0 11 15 9 0 9 0 1 10 0 15 5 0 7 0 0 0 4 0 0 15 0 2 15 0 0 8 0 0 5 0 0 8 0 1 13 0	
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies for the Revaluation of the Cesses.</i>	2,032 12 10	
	8,000 0 0	2 Clerks for 11 months at Rs. 25 1 Clerk for 3 months at Rs. 20 1 Mohurr for 11 months at Rs. 20 2 ditto for 5 months at Rs. 20 1 Mohurr for 11 months at Rs. 15	550 0 0 60 0 0 80 0 0 200 0 0 165 0 0	
		1 ditto for 26 days of February 1885 at Rs. 20 1 ditto for 5 days of July 1885 at Rs. 20	Rs. A. P. 18 9 0 3 3 0	
		6 Peons for 11 months at Rs. 6 each 2 ditto for 8 months at Rs. 6 each 1 Peon for 19 days at Rs. 6 Remuneration of two apprentices at Rs. 6 Serving notices	21 12 6 306 0 0 96 0 0 3 10 0 12 0 0 905 10 0	
		Total	3,990 1 3	5,922 14 1
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office.</i>		
Administration	4,576 0 0	1 Accountant for 8 months at Rs. 80 1 ditto for 3 months at Rs. 85	Rs. A. P. 640 0 0 255 0 0	
		1 Assistant Accountant for 11 months at Rs. 65 1 Head clerk for 11 months at Rs. 50 1 Second clerk for 11 months at Rs. 30 1 Draftsman for 11 months at Rs. 40 1 Extra draftsman for 2 months at Rs. 50 1 Store jemadar for 10 months at Rs. 10 1 Duffry for 1 month at Rs. 7 4 Peons for 11 months at Rs. 6 Cash guard for 10 months at Rs. 6 Postage stamps Municipal tax on road cess buildings Wages of office punkha-pullers Do. of office and latrine sweepers Value of French curves Carrying money in the interior Kerosine oil and wicks for treasury light Postage on bearing covers, parcels, &c. Peons "bhatts" while on tour Binding books and registers Ink for working papyrograph Darning brushes for ditto Subscription to Calcutta Gazette for 1885 Purchase of engineering books Cost of telegrams Receipt stamps Professional papers on engineering Three punkha fringes Two new punkhas Cloth for wrapping forms Leather for litho press Thacker's Indian Directory for 1885 Quarterly Civil List for July 1885 Law suit charges Petty items	895 0 0 715 0 0 550 0 0 340 0 0 440 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 7 0 0 264 0 0 60 0 0 184 13 0 72 0 0 67 13 9 33 8 0 7 6 0 21 8 6 16 14 0 8 15 0 22 2 9 21 6 0 1 4 0 2 0 0 20 4 0 38 2 0 13 4 0 25 0 0 11 4 0 21 4 0 23 2 0 2 8 0 6 12 0 15 0 0 3 2 0 10 0 0 14 9 0	4,126 15 0
		Carried over	.....	15,300 13 11

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimate.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	008 15 9	18,318 11 0
			EXPENDITURE—cont'd.				
Original Works—continued.	.....	50	Constructing a 60-foot timber bridge on 1st mile, Damer to Bagdokra road, sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 1276 L.C., dated 24th July 1884—				
			Sal woodwork	3,943	979 9 0	16 3 0	
			Teak ditto		1,029 6 0	.....
			Rail beams		804 12 11	.....
			Gas tubing		100 11 0	.....
			Ironwork		188 8 6	13 4 0	
			Coal-tarring		82 3 0	37 12 0	
			Earthwork		156 5 3	81 15 0	
			Turfing		23 0 3	23 0 3	
			Wooden knobs		4 0 0	.....
			Pile driving		126 9 0	3 2 0	
			Contingencies		117 11 0	17 0 0	
			Materials at site ... ..		.....	-1,383 6 0	
					3,613 2 5	-1,191 4 9	
	15 0 0	50	Constructing a 60-foot timber bridge over the drain cut on the 1st mile, Kookrool road, sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 1545 L.C., dated 13th September 1884—				
			Sal woodwork	2,558	528 14 6	.....
			Teak ditto		723 6 6	.....
			Wooden knobs		1 0 0	.....
			Coal-tarring		48 0 3	.....
			Earthwork		6 11 9	6 11 9	
			Rail beams		504 4 3	.....
			Gas tubing		72 10 0	.....
			Ironwork		80 4 2	.....
			Pile driving		83 4 0	.....
			Turfing		5 2 3	5 2 3	
			Contingencies		108 1 9	.....
					2,174 5 0	11 14 0	
	225 0 0	24	Constructing a new bridge on Budramunge-Govindgunge road, sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 450 L.C., dated 10th September 1884—				
			Dismantling bridge	4,007	28 2 0	.....
			Sal woodwork		1,031 12 6	11 8 0	
			Teak ditto		1,029 6 0	.....
			Rail beams		721 0 0	.....
			Ironwork		179 1 0	0 13 0	
			Gas tubing		101 15 0	.....
			Coal-tarring		44 7 6	.....
			Earthwork		368 8 9	183 2 0	
			Turfing		14 10 0	.....
			Wooden knobs		4 0 0	.....
			Pile driving		126 1 0	.....
			Contingencies		181 15 0	10 9 3	
					3,830 14 9	213 1 0	
	165 0 0	4	Constructing new bridges on Julpigoree road, sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 1382 L.C., dated 10th August 1885—				
			Materials at site	5,305	165 0 0	165 0 0	
					165 0 0	165 0 0	
	175 0 0	6	Constructing new bridges on Cooch Behar road, sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 18 P.W., dated 11th May 1885—				
			Earthwork	2,103	7 0 0	7 0 0	
			Materials at site		157 1 9	157 1 9	
			Contingencies		6 0 0	6 0 0	
					170 1 9	170 1 9	
	225 0 0	7	Constructing new bridges on Bugwah road, sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 10 P.W., dated 11th May 1885—				
			Dismantling old bridge	6,528	6 5 0	6 5 0	
			Materials at site		209 1 3	209 1 3	
			Contingencies		22 12 0	22 12 0	
					238 2 3	238 2 3	
	50 0 0	9	Constructing new bridges on Bokra road, sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 1447 L.C., dated 19th August 1885—				
			Contingencies	16,142	48 0 0	48 0 0	
					48 0 0	48 0 0	
			Carried over ... ..	.....	.....	-1,040 1 0	18,318 11 0

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimate.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	—1,040 1 0	18,318 11 0
			EXPENDITURE—contd.				
Original Works—concluded.	1,175 0 0	8	Realigning a portion of the Bhowanipore road at Katgara, sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 10P.W., dated 11th May 1885—				
			Earthwork		157 9 3	157 9 3	
			Jungle clearing		102 1 9	102 1 9	
			Cost of a 20-feet masonry bridge		37 1 6	37 1 6	
			Cost of a 5-feet masonry culvert ... ..		.....	.....
			Compensation of lands, trees, &c.		14 14 0	14 14 0	
			Materials at site		73 6 6	73 6 6	
			Contingencies		49 3 3	49 3 3	
				0,172	434 4 3	434 4 3	
		14	New bridges on Kamarpara-Pul-kumar road, sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 1481L.C., dated 19th August 1885	3,167	.....	.....
		17	New bridges on Kumargunge-Chowra road, sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 1440L.C., dated 19th August 1885	5,480	.....	.....
	2,000 0 0	12	Constructing new bridges on Nuldauga-Sadullapore road, sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 10P.W., dated 11th May 1885—				
			Dismantling		14 10 0	14 10 0	
			Earthenware pipes		804 5 0	804 5 0	
			Masonry facings to ditto		94 15 0	94 15 0	
			Contingencies		6 6 0	6 6 0	
			Due to contractor		163 9 9	163 9 9	
				2,436	1,083 13 9	1,083 13 9	
	335 0 0	11	New bridges on Chalakhal-Dur-wan road, No. 11, sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 1445L.C., dated 19th August 1885—				
			Materials at site		386 13 0	386 13 0	
			Contingencies		28 7 6	28 7 6	
				0,627	415 4 6	415 4 6	
	150 0 0	15	Constructing new bridges on Bhowanigunge-Kristopore road, sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 1387L.C., dated 10th August 1885—				
			Materials at site		147 6 3	147 6 3	
			Contingencies		4 10 0	4 10 0	
				7,330	152 0 3	152 0 3	
	100 0 0	36	Constructing new bridges on Kurigram-Ulipore road, sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 1513L.C., dated 3rd September 1885—				
			Materials at site		63 12 0	63 12 0	
			Contingencies		16 10 0	16 10 0	
				9,551	80 6 0	80 6 0	
Repairs ...	5,490 0 0	2	Renewing metal on Tajhat road, sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 161P.W., dated 7th November 1884—				1,125 11 3
			Collection of metal		7,934 3 6	.....
			Carriage of do.		924 4 4	.....
			Breaking do.		60 10 9	.....
			Spreading and consolidating		1,349 14 9	486 13 9	
			Contingencies		282 0 3	.....
			Earthwork		179 0 6	.....
			Cutting jungle		45 5 3	.....
			Planting trees		5 0 0	.....
			Materials at site ... ..		.....	—806 5 9	
			Patch repairs		64 1 0	.....
				11,195	10,875 8 4	—318 9 0	
	600 0 0		Repairs to main station road—				
			Earthwork		89 13 6	.....
			Jungle cutting		74 13 6	.....
			Renewal of metals		357 14 3	.....
			Railings on sides of tanks		81 3 6	.....
			Tree-planting		73 1 0	.....
	500 0 0		Repairs to Tajhat road—			616 13 9	
			Earthwork		148 1 6	.....
			Jungle cutting		59 3 3	.....
			Railings on sides of tanks		64 6 3	.....
			Tree-planting		38 6 0	.....
			Drain pipe bridge		63 5 3	.....
					363 7 0	.....
			Carried over ...	.....	.....	661 11 9	10,444 6 8

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...		681 11 9
			EXPENDITURE <i>continued.</i>		10,444 6 3
Repairs— <i>continued.</i>	410 0 0	3	Repairs to Damagore road— Earthwork Surface repairs Jungle cutting Bridge repairs Bungalow do. Planting trees	277 4 3 37 0 0 30 10 9 8 1 0 7 0 0 5 6 6	365 6 6
	2,700 0 0	4	Repairs to Julpigoree road— Earthwork Surface repairs Jungle cutting Repairs to bridges Do. to bungalows Bungalow chowkidars Drain pipes Repairs to metalling Planting trees	641 3 9 482 6 3 95 13 9 231 11 9 340 7 3 234 0 0 515 9 6 260 4 9 38 15 0	2,560 8 0
	15 0 0		Repairs to cutchery road, portion of Julpigoree road— Jungle cutting	5 0 0	5 0 0
	600 0 0	5	Repairs to Chilakhal road— Earthwork Surface repairs Jungle cutting Bungalow repairs Ditto chowkidars Repairs to bridges Planting trees	324 7 6 74 4 0 18 7 3 27 0 0 0 8 0 100 0 0	544 10 9
	530 0 0	6	Repairs to Cooch Behar road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do. Bungalow repairs Ditto chowkidars Jungle cutting Drain pipes Planting trees	27 12 0 144 0 0 8 0 0 7 9 0 6 0 0 2 4 0 175 5 0 65 0 0	425 14 0
	1,350 0 0	7	Repairs to Bugwa road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do. Bungalow repairs Ditto chowkidars Jungle cutting Drain pipes	223 11 6 204 13 6 37 1 3 0 4 0 53 0 0 50 7 6 618 12 0	1,168 1 9
	1,550 0 0	8	Repairs to Bhowanigunge road— Earthwork Surface repairs Jungle cutting Bridge repairs Bungalow repairs Bungalow chowkidars Drain pipes Due from contractor	523 3 9 371 6 3 18 9 3 14 7 6 6 2 6 142 0 0 304 1 8 48 0 0	1,426 16 3
	1,050 0 0	9	Repairs to Bogra road— Earthwork Surface repairs Jungle cutting Bridge repairs Bungalow chowkidars Drain pipes Spreading straw	297 14 6 246 18 3 131 12 6 160 11 9 78 9 0 529 5 0 135 0 0	1,575 9 0
	370 0 0	10	Repairs to Dhubri road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do. Bungalow repairs Ditto chowkidars	83 11 6 171 8 6 28 2 9 5 10 0 47 0 0	334 0 9
	1,300 0 0	11	Repairs to Chilakhal-Durwani road— Earthwork Furling Surface repairs Bridge do. Jungle cutting Drain pipes Tree-planting	350 13 9 18 0 0 100 0 0 459 2 9 5 4 0 233 11 0 19 12 0	1,186 12 3
	80 0 0	12	Repairs to Nuldanga-Sadullapore road— Surface repairs Bridge do. Drain pipes	63 0 0 14 10 0	77 10 0
	720 0 0	13	Repairs to Katgara-Soondergunge road— Surface repairs Bridge do. Drain pipes Planting trees	60 0 0 23 8 0 463 0 6 16 12 0	571 4 6
	1,635 0 0	14	Repairs to Kamarpara-Fulkuciar road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do. Drain pipes	280 2 0 120 0 0 28 4 0 516 8 0	860 14 0
			Carried over		11,864 6 6
					10,444 6 3

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	11,554 6 5	19 444
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
Repairs—continued.	1,070 0 0	15	Repairs to Kaligunge-Kristopore road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do. Drain pipes Planting trees	322 2 0 38 6 0 96 15 0 407 10 0 25 0 0	
	80 0 0	16	Repairs to Bussirhat-Kulaghat road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do.	2 11 0 75 2 0 0 13 6	800 1 9
	225 0 0	17	Repairs to Kumargunge-Chowra road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do. Jungle cutting	80 14 9 114 0 9 3 12 0 10 2 0	78 10 6
	50 0 0	18	Repairs to Barabaree-Kownia road— Earthwork Surface repairs	3 4 0 41 0 0	214 12 9
	165 0 0	19	Repairs to Khotamarha-Nagossury road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do.	29 12 0 112 14 0 0 9 2	44 4 0
	300 0 0	20	Repairs to Gyebanda-Luckhpore road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do. Bungalow do. Ditto chowkidars	29 15 0 80 7 3 46 7 3 91 3 6 50 0 0	143 3 9
	100 0 0	21	Repairs to Rahmutpore-Naldanga road— Bridge repairs	100 0 0	304 1 6
	80 0 0	21a	Repairs to Dum-Dama-Jamirbaree road		100 0 0
	695 0 0	22	Repairs to Saptibari-Baura road— Earthwork Turbing Surface repairs Bridge do. Jungle cutting Drain pipes	90 8 0 8 13 3 115 11 6 231 5 9 2 0 0 108 8 0	
	90 0 0	23	Repairs to Peergunge-Chowdhrandigi road— Earthwork Surface repairs	2 8 0 84 0 0	558 14 6
	2,850 0 0	24	Repairs to Buddergunge-Govindgunge road— Earthwork Turbing Surface repairs Jungle cutting Bridge repairs Bungalow do. Drain pipes Due to contractor	2,465 7 6 49 5 3 101 3 0 894 0 9 359 11 6 8 4 0 715 11 0 10 14 6	86 8 0
	20 0 0	25	Repairs to Jalalgunge-Balunhat road		3,151 6 6
	250 0 0	26	Repairs to Saptibaree-Kurigram road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do. Jungle cutting Due from contractor	21 10 0 152 5 0 2 10 0 3 0 0 30 0 0	
	175 0 0	27	Repairs to Rungpore station roads— Earthwork Surface repairs Tree planting	53 2 9 37 0 0 64 1 9	209 9 0
	1,390 0 0	28	Repairs to Ghoramara-Babrihar road— Earthwork Bridge repairs Drain pipes	152 11 0 6 4 0 1,040 14 0	154 7 6
	35 0 0	29	Repairs to Borasarihat-Debigunge road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bungalow do. Bridge do.	28 14 0 10 8 0 2 0 0	1,125 13 0
	165 0 0	30	Repairs to Gaibanda-Ghoraghat road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do.	331 10 0 46 15 0 22 11 3	41 0 6
	490 0 0	31	Repairs to Gaibanda-Gobindgunge road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do. Jungle cutting	16 8 0 106 9 6 141 1 0 0 4 0	401 1 3
	20 0 0	32	Repairs to Sadullapore-Kamarjani road		228 6 6
	50 0 0	33	Repairs to Bagchopara-Sakhatta road— Surface repairs	23 0 0	
	20 0 0	34	Repairs to Kaligunge outpost-Jagir road— Surface repairs	20 0 0	30 0 0
			Carried over ...	19,785 3 11	19,144 0 0

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	10,785 8 11	19,444 6 3
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
Repairs—continued.	270 0 0	35	Repairs to Buddergunge-Saidpore road— Earthwork Jungle cutting Drain pipes	100 2 6 1 0 0 148 2 0	240 4 6
	1,300 0 0	36	Repairs to Ulipore-Kurigram road— Earthwork Turfing Surface repairs Bridge do. Bungalow chowkidars Jungle cutting Tree-planting	1,101 12 9 30 7 0 116 3 0 25 8 0 17 0 0 8 13 0 0 8 0	1,300 4 0
	1,400 0 0	37	Repairs to Chowdhrandigi-Belka road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bungalow do. Ditto chowkidars Drain pipes	145 11 0 65 0 0 15 10 6 39 0 0 915 15 8	1,181 5 2
	350 0 0	38	Repairs to Tangunmari-Jamurbari road— Earthwork Surface repairs Drain pipes	33 4 3 119 0 0 148 2 0	300 6 3
	500 0 0	39	Repairs to Nesbetgunge-Kutoobpore road— Earthwork Turfing Surface repairs Jungle cutting Bridge repairs	242 8 9 15 14 0 9 0 0 4 4 0 209 5 3	521 0 0
	45 0 0	40	Repairs to Gopalpore-Lalbeg road— Surface repairs Bridge do.	25 0 0 31 8 0	56 8 0
	60 0 0	41	Repairs to Govindgunge-Kamdia road— Surface repairs	60 0 0	60 0 0
	970 0 0	42	Repairs to Kishoregunge-Buxigunge road— Earthwork Surface repairs Jungle cutting Bridge repairs Drain pipes	239 7 0 67 12 0 25 10 0 18 2 0 522 6 0	873 5 0
	90 0 0	43	Repairs to Panga-Churhorabari road— Surface repairs Jungle cutting Drain pipes	16 0 0 30 7 9 74 1 0	120 8 0
	20 0 0	44	Repairs to Gumnati-Debidoba road— Surface repairs	20 0 0	20 0 0
	450 0 0	45	Repairs to Demla-Baura road— Earthwork Surface repairs Jungle cutting Bridge repairs Drain pipes	117 14 3 39 7 0 4 8 0 10 4 0 318 4 0	490 5 3
	540 0 0	46	Repairs to Gurgopore-Dewangunge road— Earthwork Turfing Surface repairs Bridge do. Drain pipes	117 6 3 15 12 0 108 3 0 18 13 0 318 6 0	576 8 3
	410 0 0	47	Repairs to Jaldhaka-Kishoregunge road— Earthwork Surface repairs Bridge do. Drain pipes	81 5 0 24 12 0 11 4 0 226 5 0	347 11 3
	800 0 0	48	Repairs to Kurigram-Rangunge road— Earthwork Surface repairs Drain pipes	25 0 0 71 0 0 508 12 0	604 12 0
	195 0 0	49	Repairs to Ulipore-Chilmari road— Earthwork Surface repairs	149 2 6 85 15 0	235 2 3
	20 0 0	50	Repairs to Damer-Bagdagra road— Surface repairs Bridge do.	20 4 0 11 1 0	31 5 0
	20 0 0	51	Surface repairs to Kownia-Gazirhat road ...	20 0 0	20 0 0
	1,075 0 0	52	Repairs to Cheelai-Choramara road— Compensation of land Earthwork Spur work Surface repairs Jungle cutting Bridge repairs Bungalow do. Drain pipes Bungalow chowkidars Planting trees	—684 11 2 562 3 3 90 15 0 41 0 0 4 10 0 178 6 0 41 5 0 25 14 0 139 8 0 54 4 0	453 6 7
	20 0 0	53	Surface repairs to Luckhpore-Ulipore road ..	39 11 0	39 11 0
	76 0 0	56	Ditto to Nantolla-Kamdia road ...	76 0 0	76 0 0
			Carried over ...	27,432 11 11	19,444 6 3

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	27,412 11 11
			EXPENDITURE--continued.		19,444 6 3
Repairs--continued.	10 0 0	59	Surface repairs to Kookrool road ...	4 8 0	
	20 0 0	72	Ditto to Kamarjami-Kaligunge road	4 0 0	4 8 0
	30 0 0	74	Bridge repairs to Gaibanda-Badiakhali road	5 8 0	4 0 0
	5 0 0	91	Surface repairs to Peergunge-Ranigunge road	1 2 6	5 8 0
	10 0 0	113	Ditto to Baachundi-Gopalpore road	10 0 0	1 2 6
	40 0 0	114	Repairs to Belka Nowabgunge-Chilmari road	...	10 0 0
	5 0 0	115	Surface repairs to Jatrapore road ...	3 6 0	...
	25 0 0	116	Ditto to Mankachar-Bohoomari road	20 7 0	3 6 0
	140 0 0	117	Repairs to Meerungunge-Nowabgunge road—		20 7 0
			Earthwork ...	111 3 6	
			Surface repairs ...	3 8 0	
			Drain pipes ...	15 12 9	
			Jungle cutting ...	18 3 6	
			Planting trees ...	26 0 3	
	30 0 0	118	Surface repairs to Molung to Kootubpore road	17 8 0	175 2 0
	900 0 0	119	Repairs to Mahirunge-Kakina road—		17 8 0
			Earthwork ...	107 0 3	
			Surface repairs ...	3 8 0	
			Drain pipes ...	517 14 6	
	680 0 0	120	Repairs to Gazirhat-Panialghat road—		628 6 3
			Earthwork ...	32 10 0	
			Surface repairs ...	11 0 0	
			Drain pipes ...	518 7 0	
	10 0 0	21	Repairs to Koolaghat-Naodanra road—	...	562 1 0
	175 0 0	122	Repairs to Nelphamari station road—		...
			Earthwork ...	66 12 3	
			Surface repairs ...	2 12 0	
			Bridge do. ...	8 6 0	
			Benagalow do. ...	21 4 6	
			Ditto chowkidars ...	72 0 0	
			Planting trees ...	19 0 0	
	2,200 0 0	124	Renewal of metal, Moonshipara road—		130 2 3
			Earthwork ...	50 1 0	
			Surface repairs ...	27 0 0	
			Jungle cutting ...	7 1 0	
			Collection of metal ...	1,151 11 9	
			Spreading and consolidating ...	227 9 3	
			Soling ...	57 9 6	
			Drain pipes ...	209 10 0	
	1,300 0 0	123	Renewing metal, Mistrupara road—		1,740 10 6
			Earthwork ...	35 5 6	
			Jungle cutting ...	3 0 0	
			Collection of metal ...	852 10 0	
			Spreading and consolidating ...	155 8 9	
			Soling ...	6 6 0	
	1,500 0 0	...	Repairs to road cess buildings—		1,002 15 0
			Repairs to main buildings ...	914 0 0	
			Ditto to the out offices ...	140 2 1	
			Cleaning jungles ...	40 7 3	
	240 0 0	...	Maintenance of a nursery garden at headquarters ...	216 12 9	1,100 10 1
	1,050 0 0	9	Renewal of metal on the 1st mile, Bogra road—		216 12 0
			Earthwork ...	53 3 0	
			Collection of metal ...	699 11 9	
			Spreading and consolidating ...	289 13 6	
			Watering ...	35 1 4	
			Planting ...	19 6 0	
			Contingencies ...	19 8 0	
			Due from contractor ...	5 8 0	
	75 0 0	...	Repairs to Chilahati-Saldazga road ...	...	1,125 8 0
	100 0 0	...	Ditto to Nelphamari-Joygunge road ...	89 6 0	...
	200 0 0	58	Repairs to the following relief roads—		89 6 0
	30 0 0	61	Repairs to Nonpooker-Paglapur road ...	201 5 0	
	50 0 0	62	Ditto to Rampooker-Paglapur ...	30 0 0	
	10 0 0	63	Ditto to Kishorekunge Bazar ...	25 2 0	
	20 0 0	66	Ditto to Meerungunge-Dutterpool via Tyabul ...	...
	10 0 0	67	Ditto to Jageer-Chowdhuridzei road ...	20 0 0	
	5 0 0	68	Ditto to Talmungunge-Rampooker ...	...
	20 0 0	69	Ditto to Fuchowki-Kassimpore ...	3 0 0	
	70	70	Ditto to Balas Sahibari ...	...
	255 0 0	71	Ditto to Gaibanda-Belka ...	249 6 0	
	60 0 0	72	Ditto to Sadulpore-Kamarerara ...	60 0 0	
	60 0 0	75	Ditto to Sheedanga-Bharatkhalde ...	60 0 0	
	10 0 0	76	Ditto to Pantola-Kamda ...	60 0 0	
	100 0 0	79	Ditto to Kamda-Sachatia ...	10 0 0	
	75 0 0	81	Ditto to Kaldisho-Soomungunge ...	...
	50 0 0	82	Ditto to Monimpore-Kashabari ...	70 15 0	
	40 0 0	83	Ditto to Barati-Shangungunge ...	1 8 0	
	30 0 0	84	Ditto to Kurnargunge-Buddergunge ...	35 5 3	
	35 0 0	85	Ditto to Boredurua-Shanorbat ...	30 0 0	
	20 0 0	86	Ditto to Shanchhat-Madurgunge ...	33 8 0	
	20 0 0	87	Ditto to Peergunge-Dandpore ...	20 0 0	
	20 0 0	88	Ditto to Gunjipore-Chintamon ...	20 0 0	
			Carried over ...	873 2 0	34,890 10 0
					19,444 6 3

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	873 2 0	34,390 10 0
			EXPENDITURE--continued.		
Repairs--con-	20 0 0	89	Repairs to the following relief roads-- <i>concl'd.</i>		
tinued.	285 0 0	92	Repairs to Rangunge-Dhapulhat road	282 7 0	
	10 0 0	93	Ditto to Shamunge-Saidpore	9 13 6	
	85 0 0	94	Ditto to Naldange-Lalchamarehat	81 0 0	
		96	Ditto to New Jageer-Bhoorarghat	...	
	10 0 0	101	Ditto to Mamuderpura-Buripooker	...	
	5 0 0	104	Ditto to Katoh-Barrati	...	
	10 0 0	10	Ditto to Mollarhat-Dhoniram tank	...	
			Ditto to Mudargunge-Shukypore	...	
				1,220 6 0	
			REPAIRS TO VILLAGE ROADS.		
			<i>Sudder sub-division.</i>		
			Saidpore-Babupara road ...	6 14 3	
			Bannagar village road ...	10 4 0	
			Satdarga-Mamasnudi ghat road ...	200 0 0	
			Brahman-Kunda village road ...	180 0 0	
			Danabari village road ...	100 0 0	
			Palchori-Rampooker road ...	498 8 0	
			Baura-Nehalgat road ...	177 2 9	
			Kakim-Buxighat road ...	64 1 3	
			Dewan's mut to Rankundighat road...	271 4 0	
				1,508 9 3	
			<i>Gyebanda sub-division Village Roads.</i>		
			Gyebanda village roads ...	224 4 0	
			Ditto Karmajam road ...	175 0 0	
			Balan-Tulsighat road ...	50 0 0	
			Dhalebhanga-Amlagachi road ...	125 0 0	
			Sadullapore-Tulsighat road ...	75 0 0	
			Govindkunge-Badiakhali road ...	100 0 0	
			Putting drain pipes ...	296 1 0	
			Gyebanda-Luckhipore road ...	50 0 0	
			Ditto station roads ...	261 0 0	
			Office contingencies...	2 0 0	
				1,358 8 0	
			<i>Nelphamari sub-division Village Roads.</i>		
			Repairs to Bhologunge-Sharabdigunge road...	103 10 0	
			Do. Karmari-Satpan road ...	137 8 0	
			Do. Damer-Koigilo road ...	70 0 0	
			Do. Nelphamari-Kukapara road ...	41 0 0	
			Do. Mirgunge-Chiluhati road ...	142 8 0	
			Do. Shorabari Biditor road ...	129 8 0	
			Do. Mirgunge-Jaldhaka road ...	115 0 0	
			Do. Hazaree-Taragunge road ...	127 8 0	
			Do. Nelphamaree-Pochapooker road ...	113 13 0	
			Do. ditto Dispensary road ...	10 0 0	
			Do. ditto Damer road ...	30 0 0	
			Do. Babupara-Kamarpura road...	50 0 0	
			Planting trees ...	29 8 1	
			Putting drain pipes ...	310 0 0	
			Wages of supervising staff ...	9 0 0	
			Petty office contingencies...	10 0 0	
				1,461 15 1	
			<i>Kurigram sub-division Village Roads.</i>		
			Repairs to Kurigram-Panchgachi road ...	204 5 0	
			Do. Burihat-Manabari road ...	96 0 0	
			Do. Poyradanga-Kochpara road ...	66 12 0	
			Do. Kurigram town roads ...	30 8 0	
			Do. Planting trees on roads ...	61 0 0	
			Do. Ulipore-Matnal road ...	100 0 0	
			Do. Durgachara-Manabari road ...	209 0 0	
			Do. Chihuri-Pudmaghat road ...	50 0 0	
			Do. Kachkole-Najihat road ...	25 0 0	
			Do. Ulipore-Shibpore road ...	25 0 0	
			Do. Chomari-Paglia road ...	25 0 0	
			Do. Hrishra-Sunkasabari road ...	150 0 0	
			Do. Gaeonda-Mustofee road ...	100 0 0	
			Petty office contingencies ...	29 0 0	
			Clearing jungles at Kurigram ...	0 0 0	
			Ghoraldanga-Chandamari road...	120 0 0	
			Kurigram-Kusarpura road ...	40 0 0	
			Kulaghat-Khutamaroo road ...	80 0 0	
				1,467 9 0	
			<i>Superintending Establishment.</i>		
Establishment	5,000 0 0		Share of charges of the Divisional Superintendent for the year 1883-84	5,024 9 0	31,416 9 10
					5,024 9 0
			<i>Executive Establishment.</i>		
	13,687 8 0		Engineer--		
			Salary of one District Engineer for 11 months at Rs. 350	3,850 0 0	
			<i>Upper Subordinates.</i>		
			Salary of one overseer for 5 months and 8 days at Rs. 100	525 12 9	
			Ditto ditto for 11 months at Rs. 80	809 0 0	
			Ditto two overseers for ditto at Rs. 60	1,320 0 0	
			<i>Lower Subordinates.</i>		
			Salary of one sub-overseer for 11 months at Rs. 50	550 0 0	
			Ditto two sub-overseers for 10 months and 25 days at Rs. 40	868 0 0	
			Ditto three ditto for 11 months at Rs. 25	825 0 0	
			Ditto two ditto for 1 month at Rs. 15	30 0 0	
			Ditto one surveyor for 1 month and 26 days at Rs. 50	93 8 9	
			Carried over	8,042 5 6	65,886 9 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	8,942 5 6	85,995 9 1
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		<i>Petty.</i>		
Establishment—concluded.		Salary of two peons under the District Engineer, and four peons under the four upper subordinates, for 11 months, at Rs 6, less refunds Rs. 8	390 0 0	
		<i>Travelling Allowance.</i>		
		Of one District Engineer	1,784 7 0	
		Of one overseer for 3 months at Rs. 22-8, and of 3 months at Rs. 11-4 per month	101 4 0	
		Of one overseer for 12 months at Rs. 22-8	270 0 0	
		Ditto for 12 months at Rs. 22-8	270 0 0	
		Ditto for 11 months at Rs. 22-8	247 8 0	
		Of one sub-overseer for 363 days at 8 annas a day	178 8 0	
		Ditto for 365 days at 8 annas a day	182 8 0	
		Ditto for 344 days at 8 annas a day, and mileage allowance Rs. 15-12-3	197 12 3	
		Of two sub-overseers for 395 days at 8 annas a day	273 14 0	
		Of one sub-overseer for 337 days at 6 annas a day	126 8 0	
		Ditto for 91 days at 4 annas a day	22 12 0	
		Of one surveyor for 42 days at 8 annas a day	21 0 0	12,396 2 9
Tools and Plant	2,200 0 0	400 Kodolies	454 3 0	
		1 Iron safe	40 10 0	
		12 Augers	10 0 0	
		7 50-foot metallic tapes	24 0 0	
		1 Dumpy level with stand	27 6 0	
		1 100-foot chain	7 0 0	
		41 Tin buckets	40 7 0	
		2 Paper cases	43 0 0	
		42 Pieces sheet iron	141 5 4	
		8 Tile moulds	5 0 0	
		119 Brick moulds	710 13 0	
		64 Country axes	36 7 6	
		10 Wooden chowkies	9 0 0	
		9 Dahis	3 0 0	
		1 Road perambulator	80 4 0	
		1 Padlock	0 14 0	
		1 Office almirah	33 14 6	
		1 Oak bungalow bedstead	9 14 0	
		6 Patent rubber stamps	54 0 0	
		12 Brass badges for peons	27 0 0	
		36 Mason's trowels	31 8 0	
		6 Spirit levels	24 0 0	
		36 Steel-ed brick-cutters	11 4 0	
		12 Brass plumbobs	42 0 0	
		12 Chairs	92 0 0	
		5 100-foot metallic tapes	45 0 0	
		Levelling staves	67 8 0	
		8 Scaffolding screens	80 0 0	
		1 Wooden office box	2 13 6	
		Drawing instruments	84 5 0	
		Petty items	2 15 0	
		Repairs to tools	130 9 6	
		Carriage of tools	78 13 0	
		Purchase of Chubb's paper boxes with duplicate keys—		
		1 For District Engineer	49 12 0	
		2 For Vice-Chairman	86 0 0	
		4 Mackintosh covers for Vice-Chairman	18 12 0	2,277 3 3
		<i>Staging Bungalows, Establishment and Contingencies.</i>		
		<i>Rungpore Dak Bungalow.</i>		
Miscellaneous	263 0 0	1 Khansama for 12 months at Rs. 8		
		1 Beurer ditto	36 0 0	
		1 Sweeper ditto	72 0 0	
		1 Washerman ditto at an as 8	72 0 0	
		Purchase of towels and bed sheets	6 0 0	
			17 0 0	263 0 0
		<i>Petty Construction and Repairs.</i>		
	134 0 0	Petty repairs to the Rungpore dak bungalow	23 13 0	28 13 0
		<i>Advances.</i>		
Advances	30,000 6 0	Stock materials	41,924 5 11	
		Baboo Din Nath Samaddar	0 4 0	
		Post-Master, Rungpore	3 4 3	
		Baboo Syama Kumal Mookerjee	49 8 0	
		Rai Bomoni Mohun Roy Chowdhary Bahadoor	350 0 0	
		Baboo Trailuoco Nath Lahiri	500 0 0	
		Khagendra Narayan Dass	100 0 0	
		Divisional Superintendent	5,016 0 0	
		Mr. H. J. Newbery, Magistrate, Rungpore	17 2 6	
		Moulavin Abdul Khaleque	2 15 0	
		Baboo Anutosh Lahiri	20 0 6	
		Munshi Fuzl Kulluan	250 0 0	
		Baboo Srichuran Chakerbutty	60 0 0	
		Chundra Mohun Ghose	63 0 3	
		Sub-divisional officer, Nilphamari	35 0 0	
		Mr. T. Heatty	2 12 0	
		Baboo Woona Churn Dutt	63 0 0	
		Tarapada Mookerjee	1 0 0	
		Mr. J. Whitmore	164 3 6	
		Baboo Monmotho Nath Chatterjee	1 8 0	
		Chairman, Nilphamari Branch Committee	800 11 0	
		Baboo Kinu Singh Roy	40 0 0	
		Carried over	49,515 0 11	81,450 12 1

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	40,515 0 11	81,450 12 1
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
Advances—concluded.	.....	Dr. R. L. Dutt	184 3 3	
		Mr. Kilby	0 7 6	
		Treasury officer, Rungpore	1 3 6	
		Baboo Kartic Chundra Chatterjea	8 4 9	
		Tepra Nasya	127 4 0	
		Baboo Dino Nath Mookerjea	1 10 3	
		H. J. Newbery, Esq., C.S.	4 6 3	
		Collector of Rungpore	1 1 3	
		Munshi Abdul Futrah	5 9 3	
		Baboo Chundra Kunta Roy	0 10 9	
		„ Jagat Chundra Sircar	300 0 0	
				50,140 13 8
Deposits ...	.....	Collector of Rungpore by excess expenditure incurred in the construction of a building for the residence of the Burdhunkote ward at Rungpore to be recovered from him	902 2 3	902 2 3
		Total Expenditure ...	.....	1,32,502 12 0

Memorandum showing in detail the Outstanding Balance under the heads Advances and Deposits on 30th September 1885.

Advances.		Amount.	Total.
Particulars.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Stock materials		30,356 9 10	
District Engineer for agreement forms		38 0 0	
Divisional Superintendent of Works		5,016 0 0	
Baboo Nittogopal Dey		4 7 6	
„ Kalidas Moitra		12 8 0	
„ Syamakumad Mookerjea		45 4 0	
Munshi Fuzl Ruhman		250 0 0	
Mr. C. S. Murray		145 7 0	
T. Beatty, Esq., M.E.		2 12 0	
Post-Master, Rungpore		1 2 0	
Baboo Chundra Mohun Ghose		10 3 9	
Moulvie Abdul Khaleque		0 11 0	
Baboo Asutosh Lahere		2 0 3	
„ Wooma Churn Dutt		20 0 0	
J. Whitmore, Esq.		163 12 6	
Baboo Kartic Chundra Chatterjea		8 4 9	
Tepra Nasya		127 4 0	
Mr. H. J. Newbery		6 3 9	
Surgeon-Major R. L. Dutt		184 3 3	
Munshi Abul Futteh		5 9 3	
Baboo Chandra Kunta Roy		0 10 9	
„ Jagat Chundra Sircar		300 0 0	
„ Dino Nath Samadar		0 4 0	
			36,701 5 7 8

Deposits.		
Collector of Rungpore for expenditure on Burdhunkoti Wards' building	Cr. 902 2 3	902 2 3

Memorandum showing in detail the actual Cash Balance on the 30th September 1885.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at the Rungpore Treasury to the credit of the District Road Fund as per treasury pass book	64,870 5 1	
Deduct—Amount of cheques charged in accounts, but not cashed	604 3 6	
		64,266 1 7
Add—Imprest in the hands of the District Engineer and others ... ..	.....	1,600 0 0
Net balance as per road cess cash book ... ..	.....	65,866 1 7

S. K. MUKERJI,
Vice-Chairman.

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1884-85.

Repairs.

THE repairs of certain roads have exceeded the budget allotments on account of repairs done to the damages caused to the roads and bridges by heavy rains. The excess expenditures have, however, been met from the total savings on the allotment under the head "Repairs."

Tools and Plant.

THE expenditure under this head has exceeded the budget allotment by Rs. 77-3-3. The excess is owing to the purchase of office boxes for the use of Vice-Chairman and District Engineer. The one hitherto used by the latter officer was taken by the Divisional Superintendent of District Road Works, Rajshahye Division, during his last inspection. The excess expenditure has, however, been met from the general savings on the budget.

S. K. MUKERJI,

Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Rungpore.

No. , dated Bogra, the
From—The Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Bogra,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the annual account and report of the District Road Fund operations for the cess year ending 30th September 1885.

2. The Cess Act has worked smoothly. The total cess collections amounted to 101·8 per cent. on the amount entered in last year's budget as the year's demand.

* * * *

4. The District Road Fund and the District Engineer's offices were inspected by the Assistant Examiner of Accounts during the year, and the suggestions made by him were generally carried out.

5. The different establishments under the committee worked on the whole fairly well. This is subject to the explanations contained in paragraph 10.

6. As stated in my reports of previous years, the principal roads in the district are above high flood level and bridged. None of the roads are metalled, but most of them were easily drivable throughout the year, and many of them in a really good condition. All other minor roads were maintained during the year, and some were considerably improved.

The Doobchachia Burigunge and Khetlal Shirhutti roads, which existed only in parts, are now complete.

The two feeder roads—Joypore to Joypore Hât, and Sonamookhee to Nowabgunge—constructed by the Public Works Department, were taken over to be maintained on the District Road Cess Fund. The former has been included in the list as No. 37. The latter road, viz, Sonamookhee to Nowabgunge, is not separately entered in the list, as it is already included in the Doobchachia Nowabgunge road, which is borne on the list as No. 13. The part from Sonamookhee to Nowabgunge of this road having been realigned, embanked, and bridged by the Public Works Department.

7. Rupees 1,802-15 were spent from the village road allotment on the following works:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bhanderpore to Nowabgunge ...	70	0	0
2. Gybanda ...	50	0	0
3. Madla ...	60	0	0
4. Narhatta ...	150	0	0
5. Doobchachia Dhup ...	89	5	5
6. Hilli Ghoraghat ...	339	0	11
7. Dhunot road ...	50	0	0
8. Khas mehal ...	930	0	0
9. Hilli Town road ...	14	3	11
10. Baniadighi hât ...	50	4	9
Total ...	1,802	15	0

8. *Arboriculture*.—During the last year young jack and mangoe trees were planted on the sides of the Doobchachia Burigunge and parts of the Serajgunge, Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Sultanpore roads. The following is a statement of trees planted up to date on roads of the district :—

NAME OF ROAD.	Length of road planted.	Number planted last year.	Number of trees planted.	Total.
Doobchachia Burigunge	... Whole way ...	880	880	
Matidally cross	... Ditto ...	.....	136	
Rungpore	... Up to 6 mile ...	400	941	
Dinagepore	... " 11½ " ...	100	1,434	
Sharyakandy	... " 8 " ...	.....	744	
Serajgunge	... " 13½ " ...	1,000	2,392	
Nattore	... " 4 " ...	.....	700	
Sultanpore	... " 26 " ...	.....	3,146	
		2,380		10,373

The whole of this large number of trees are growing vigorously and excellently, with few or no failures. It is confidently expected that in a few years these trees will form a source of a very considerable income to the Road Cess Fund.

9. In the current year's budget provisions have been made for repairing, maintaining, and improving all the existing roads of the district as far as the funds allow, as also for the completion of the remaining work of the Gohaile to Durgapore relief road.

10. The District Engineer has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, and the good state of the Bogra roads generally is a tangible proof of his being a good, efficient officer. The cases of the late accountant and head clerk and of the estimator were specially reported to you, and have all been disposed of otherwise, and since the road cess establishment has worked fairly well.

No. 1.—Part I.

BOGRA DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from the 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
Balance on 1st October 1884 ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 16,398 14 5	Retains { Of cesses " other receipts	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates { Cess on lands " on mines and railways " on houses One per cent. road cess	42,562 12 10	42,562 12 10	Provincial rates Establishment and contingencies of collection office	1,489 14 10	1,489 14 10
Public works { Road tolls Ferry "	..... .....	.....	Administration { Establishment and contingencies of the Comptroller's office Percentage cost of establishment for the offices of account and control	898 7 10 774 15 11	1,673 7 9
Irrigation Canal tolls	.....	.....	Stationery Stationery and printing	145 8 0	145 8 0
Miscellaneous { Rents of aeris and bungalows Fees, fines, and forfeitures Miscellaneous Interest	160 0 0 43 0 0 129 1 3 276 2 6 915 1 3	.....	Public works { Original works Repairs Establishment Tools and plant Establishment of the Divisional Superintendent of Works Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies	1,374 13 1 20,798 9 1 6,414 5 3 28 13 6 2,062 0 0	30,748 11 11
Grant from Government	.....	1,503 5 0	Irrigation Canal toll establishment and contingencies	.....	.....
Suspense accounts { Advances Deposits	..... .....	.....	Miscellaneous { Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies Futto ditto petty construction and repairs Miscellaneous Contribution towards Provincial Government	....................	.....
Total Receipts	5,215 15 3	5,215 15 3	Total Expenditure	5,136 13 4	5,136 13 4
Balance on 30th September 1885	.....	65,620 15 0	Suspense accounts { Advances Deposits	..........	.....
GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	Total Disbursement	.....	29,204 7 10
			Balance on 30th September 1885	.....	26,416 7 5
			GRAND TOTAL	.....	65,620 15 0

Passed for an expenditure of Rs. 32,204-7-10 (thirty-nine thousand two hundred and four annas seven and pies ten only).

Dr. W. WILSON,
KHIOZA AZIZ UDDIN AHMED, } *Members.*

MAHES CHANDRA SEN,
Vice-Chairman.

J. J. LIVENAY,
Chairman.

No. 1.—Part II.

BOGRA DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885, to accompany the annual accounts for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS	Amount.	Total.
	R	INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates	41,771	Cess on lands	42,562 12 10	
		" on mines and railways .. .. .	.....
		" on houses .. .. .	.....
		One per cent. road cess .. .. .	.....	42,562 12 10
Public work	.....	Road tolls .. .. .	.....
		Ferry .. .. .	.....
Irrigation	.....	Canal tolls .. .. .	.....
Miscellaneous	240	Rent of road cess bungalow at Bogra	160 0 0	
	100	Fines realized from pleas	19 8 0	160 0 0
		Ditto from sales	11 8 0	
		Ditto for non-suit on of road cess returns	12 0 0	43 0 0
	50	Sale proceeds of 84 old bamboos	1 11 9	
		Contribution received from Syed Abdus Shoban Chowdhry for the construction of Baneapara hat road	50 4 9	
		Sale proceeds of unserviceable tools and plant	18 8 0	
		Ditto of jack fruits	0 10 0	
		Ditto of sal timber	57 0 2	
		Ditto of red paint	0 13 4	129 1 3
	306	Interest on arrear collections	256 2 6	256 2 0
Grant from Government	600	Contribution to communication out of ten per cent. collection from Government estates, as per Bengal Government No. 749, dated 21st March 1882	315 1 3	
		Contribution from Government for the proportionate cost to be borne by the Provincial revenue on account of joint establishment of road and public work cess, as per Bengal Government No. 2, dated 31st January 1879	600 0 0	915 1 3
		Total Revenue .. .. .	.....	44,060 1 10
		EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.		
Advances	.....	Recovered from the Manager, Joypore Khua Mehal	930 0 0	
		Ditto from the Sub-Inspector, Sherpore, for the repairs of the Sherpore Dunot road	50 0 0	
		Ditto salary of the Divisional Superintendent and his establishment	2,803 4 0	
		Price of fencing wire issued to work	53 4 0	
		Do. of scooped	2 8 0	
		Do. of tal trees	79 12 0	
		Do. straining bolts and nuts	11 13 0	
		Do. piece-work agreement forms	14 0 0	
		Do. of coal tar	107 2 6	
		Do. of stone lime	17 1 9	
		Do. of teak timber	143 2 3	
		Price of tiles	9 8 0	
		Recovered from Ram Coomar Roy, Naib, for the repairs of the Quabatee village road	150 0 0	
		Ditto Moharack Ali Chowdhry for the repairs of Gyabanda road	50 0 0	
		Ditto Ram Kamul Chowdhry for the repairs of Gyabanda road	70 0 0	
		Ditto Krishendranath Nath Sircar for the repairs of Madhu village road	50 0 0	
		Process fee recovered	569 7 9	5,215 15 3
		Total Receipts .. .. .	.....	49,282 1 1
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds	.....	Refund of cesses .. .. .	.....
		Ditto of other receipts .. .. .	.....
		Establishment and Contingencies of the Office of Collection.		
Provincial rates	2,800	1 Head clerk at Rs. 50 for 8 months	400 0 0	
		1 Ditto .. 50 for 1 month, less fine	49 0 0	
		1 Ditto .. 50 from 1st to 7th December 1884	11 4 7	
		1 Ditto .. 70 from 8th to 31st December 1884	54 7 1	
		1 Ditto .. 70 from 1st to 13th January 1885	29 5 8	
		1 Ditto .. 50 from 14th to 31st January 1885	29 0 6	
		1 Ditto .. 50 from 1st to 7th May 1885	11 4 7	
		1 Ditto .. 50 from 8th to 31st May 1885	38 11 4	
		1 2nd clerk .. 20 for 5 months	100 0 0	
		1 Ditto .. 20 from 1st to 13th January 1885	8 6 2	
		1 Ditto .. 20 from 2nd to 28th February 1885	19 4 6	
		1 Ditto .. 20 for March 1885, less fine	10 0 0	
		1 Ditto .. 20 from 1st to 8th April 1885	5 5 4	
		1 Ditto .. 20 from 14th to 30th April 1885	11 5 4	
		1 Ditto .. 20 from 1st to 7th May 1885	4 8 3	
		1 Ditto .. 20 from 8th to 31st May 1885	15 7 8	
		1 Ditto .. 20 from 1st to 3rd July 1885	1 14 11	
		1 Ditto .. 30 from 4th to 31st July 1885	27 1 6	
		1 Ditto .. 30 for August 1885	30 0 0	
		1 Mohurir .. 20 for 12 months	240 0 0	
		1 Towjee mohurir at Rs. 20 for 11 months and 28 days of May 1885	238 1 0	
		1 Ticea mohurir at Rs. 20 for September 1884	20 0 0	
		Carried over	1,363 4 5	.....

[illegible]

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	17,922 3 0	601 11 8
			EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
			Public Works—concluded.		
Repairs—concluded.	496	31	Repairs to Sunkurgunge-Gopinathpore road ...		
	68	31	Ditto to Hilli-Patnam road ...	388 0 0	
	2,475	32	Village road repairs ...	20 7 10	
	214		Repairs to Dupchachia inspection bungalow ...	1,802 15 0	
	500		Ditto to road cess bungalow at Hoga ...	208 9 2	
	78		Ditto to road cess office building ...	25 4 0	
	12		Ditto to mat bungalow at Dupchachia ...	34 6 3	
	200		Ditto to Burmunge bungalow ...	10 0 0	
	110+62		Ditto to Mokuntollah bungalow ...	198 8 1	
				155 3 9	
					20,708 9 1
Establishment	6,858		1 District Engineer at Rs. 275 for 7 months ...	1,925 0 0	
			1 Ditto at Rs. 300 for 5 months ...	1,500 0 0	
			Travelling allowance of District Engineer ...	399 0 0	
			1 Overseer at Rs. 75 for September 1884 ...	75 0 0	
			1 Ditto at Rs. 100 for 9 months ...	900 0 0	
			1 Ditto at Rs. 100 from 1st to 8th February 1885 ...	25 9 0	
			Suspension allowance of the Overseer at Rs. 25 from 9th to 28th February 1885 ...	17 13 6	
			Suspension allowance of the Overseer at Rs. 25 from 1st to 8th March 1885 ...	6 7 2	
			1 Overseer at Rs. 100 from 9th to 31st March 1885 ...	74 3 1	
			Travelling allowance of the overseer ...	183 0 0	
			1 Sub-overseer at Rs. 40 for 12 months ...	480 0 0	
			Travelling allowance of the sub-overseer ...	140 15 0	
			1 Estimator at Rs. 35 for 7 months ...	245 0 0	
			1 Ditto at Rs. 30 for September 1884 ...	30 0 0	
			1 Ditto at Rs. 35 from 1st to 15th December 1884 ...	10 14 9	
			1 Ditto at Rs. 35 from 16th to 31st December 1884 ...	14 10 9	
			1 Ditto at Rs. 35 for January 1885, less subsistence allowance to the suspended estimator ...	20 4 0	
			1 Estimator, at Rs. 35, for February 1885, less subsistence allowance to the suspended estimator ...	29 7 0	
			1 Estimator for March 1885 ...	35 0 0	
			Suspension allowance of the estimator on suspension for January 1885 ...	8 12 0	
			Suspension allowance of the estimator on suspension from 16th to 31st December 1884, and 1st to 6th February 1885 ...	0 6 3	
			4 Peons, at Rs. 6 each for 11 months ...	261 0 0	
			3 Ditto " 6 " for 1 month ...	18 0 0	
			1 Peon " 6 from 1st to 27th August 1885 ...	5 3 6	
			Punkha-puller ...	21 2 0	
			Washing punkha fringe ...	0 4 0	
			Inkstand ...	0 2 3	
			Binding books ...	3 3 0	
			Stacking bricks ...	8 12 9	
			Punkha ...	0 4 6	
			Postage stamps ...	12 4 6	
			Oil for the lamp ...	0 10 0	
			Money bags ...	2 3 3	
			Coolies for carrying stock materials ...	17 5 6	
			File ...	0 2 0	
			Candles ...	1 2 0	
			Bearing cover ...	0 1 0	
			Repairing chairs ...	0 9 0	
			Black ink ...	0 6 0	
			Scales and weights ...	0 13 6	
			Jute ...	0 1 6	
			Clearing road cess compound ...	4 13 9	
			Match ...	0 0 3	
			Khool for manure ...	0 5 6	
			Keys ...	0 3 9	
					6,414 8 3
Tools and Plant	500		56 Tin canisters ...	5 1 3	
			Carting 100 feet chain and kodolies ...	4 4 0	
			Restacking bricks ...	2 13 0	
			40 Ginny bags ...	5 0 0	
			2 Wooden boxes with padlock ...	7 1 0	
			Brass screws ...	0 2 3	
			100 padlock ...	2 0 0	
			Coolies for carting and selling unserviceable materials ...	2 8 0	
					28 13 6
Divisional Supdt. of Works	2,162		Establishment of the Divisional Superintendent of District Road Works ...	2,162 0 0	
Toll and Ferry			Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies ...		2,162 0 0
Irrigation			Canal toll establishment and contingencies ...		
Miscellaneous.			Staging bungalow establishment and contingencies ...		
			Ditto petty construction and repairs ...		
			Miscellaneous ...		
			Contribution towards Provincial Government ...		
			Total Expenditure ...		34,065 10 6
			Suspense Accounts.		
Advances			Paid for the purchase of court-fee stamps ...	564 2 0	
			Ditto of coal tar ...	0 12 0	
			Ditto teak wood ...	0 6 0	
			Ditto sal wood ...	57 0 2	
			Ditto red paint ...	0 13 4	
			Ditto tal trees ...	50 0 0	
			Ditto 29½ mannds 37½ aners of stone lime ...	324 6 10	
			Ditto 500 cubic feet of scorkee ...	60 0 0	
			Ditto 83 mile posts at Re. 1, and 96 half-mile posts at As. 8 ...	151 0 0	
			Ditto 800 bricks and cart-hire ...	10 5 6	
			Carried over ...	1,188 14 10	34,065 10 6

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	1,188 14 10	34,005 10 6
Advances ...	.....	<i>Suspense Accounts—concluded.</i>		
		Paid for 148 ferrals of soorkes ...	34 12 6	
		Ditto piece-work agreement forms ...	25 0 0	
		Paid to Sub-inspector of Sherepore for village roads ...	50 0 0	
		Ditto Motaruf Ali Khan, pleader ...	75 0 0	
		Ditto Motaruf Ali Chowdury for village roads ...	50 0 0	
		Ditto Krishnendra Nath Sircar for village roads ...	60 0 0	
		Ditto Ram Kumul Chowdury for village roads ...	70 0 0	
		Ditto Ram Kumar Roy, Naib, for village roads ...	150 0 0	
		Ditto Sub-Inspector of Dhunnot outpost for village roads ...	235 0 0	
		Ditto Munager, Government estates of Jeypore, for the repair of the village roads ...	616 0 0	
		Ditto salary of Divisional Superintendent Works and his establishment ...	2,561 14 3	
		Paid for timber from Panchbibi to Bogra ...	3 12 0	
		Ditto " Sheraikandi road ...	4 6 0	
		Paid for pounding soorkes ...	3 7 2	
		" repairing a stone shed at Bogra ...	10 0 0	
		" carting 13 pieces of tal planks ...	0 10 0	
				5,138 13 4
Deposits ...	.....	Deposits ...	.....	.....
		Total disbursement of the year ...	... ..	39,204 7 10

Memorandum showing in detail the actual Cash Balance on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance of cash as per treasury pass-book ...	28,824 10 2	
Less amount of cheques drawn, but not cashed ...	2,771 10 2	
		26,053 0 0
Imprest with the District Engineer ...	363 7 8	
		363 7 8
Balance as per cash-book ...	.....	26,416 7 8

Memorandum showing in detail the amount of Outstanding Advances on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Teak wood ...	436 6 4	
Bricks ...	2,192 4 6	
Coal ...	752 5 3	
Salary paid to Divisional Superintendent ...	1,727 2 9	
Bolts and nuts ...	24 11 6	
Paid for purchase of court-fee stamps ...	286 1 3	
Lead paint ...	4 4 3	
Linseed oil ...	11 2 2	
Prussian blue ...	18 1 6	
Fencing weir ...	17 7 0	
Portland cement ...	1 15 0	
Iron nails, 6 inches ...	37 11 3	
Ditto, 4 " ...	23 0 0	
Ditto, 3 " ...	11 6 6	
Coal tar ...	17 12 10	
Tal trees ...	185 14 0	
Verdigris ...	6 14 6	
White lead paint, dry ...	1 10 8	
Straining bolts and nuts ...	8 2 9	
Tiles ...	20 8 0	
Mutaruf Ally, pleader ...	75 0 0	
Piecework agreement ...	11 0 0	
Carting old bridge timbers to Bogra ...	8 2 0	
Lime stone ...	307 5 1	
Soorkes ...	47 8 0	
Sub-Inspector, Dhunnot, for village road ...	235 0 0	
Pounding soorkes ...	15 7 9	
Manager, Government estates, Jeypore, for repair of village roads ...	616 0 0	
Repair of stone lime shed ...	10 0 0	
Carting tal planks ...	0 10 0	
Paid for 83 mileposts at Rs. 1 and 96 half posts at annas 8 ...	131 0 0	
Ditto 96 ferrals soorkes ...	22 12 6	
Supplying 800 bricks ...	10 5 6	
		7,275 0 1

Memorandum showing in detail the Balance at credit of Deposits on 30th September 1885.—

Nil.

FORM OF AUDIT CERTIFICATE.

I HEREBY certify that books and accounts specified below prescribed for the Road Cess office and for the office of the District Engineer are duly kept up, and that they have been posted for the month of _____ and have been duly scrutinized by the Sub-Committee.

Also that the treasury officer's abstract of the accounts of the Committee for the year have been duly received, checked with the cash and pass books and found to agree therewith (except in respect of uncashed cheques, which are above enumerated, and have been duly noted in cash book).

That the vouchers for the payments of the months have been cancelled.

That all necessary steps have been taken for the recovery or adjustment of outstanding advances.

That none but duly sanctioned expenditure has been incurred, and that in case of original works the register of monthly expenditure shows clearly the amount of sanctioned estimate, the grant for the year, and the expenditure of each work to end of the month, and generally that the work of the office has been performed with carefulness and regularity and with due observance of the rules prescribed by Government.

MOHES CHANDRA SEN,
Vice-Chairman.

Explanatory Note to accompany the Annual Accounts.

RECEIPTS.

Cess on Lands.—The arrear outstanding at the close of the preceding year was collected during this year; hence the collection was larger than the amount budgeted for.

Rent of Road Cess Bungalow.—The decrease under the above head is caused owing to the road cess bungalow having been burnt down by the fire taking place on the 21st April last, and it has not been reconstructed; hence the amount realized under this head during the year was less than that estimated for.

EXPENDITURE.

Percentage Cost of Establishment for the Offices of Account and Control.—The excess expenditure under this heading is owing to the payment of a part of demand for the previous year having been made during the year under report.

Original Works.—Compensation for land acquired for the Joypore-Khetlal, Hilli-Pattiram, and Gohail-Durgapore roads have not yet been paid, and hence the savings under this head.

Kancha Godown in the Road Cess Office Compound.—This work was completed during 1883-84, but owing to the contractor's absence the part of his demand was paid during the year under review.

Repairs.—The excess expenditure on road No. 3 was incurred for keeping the road drivable during the rains. A larger quantity of sand being thrown on this road for the purpose than was estimated for.

Nothing was spent on road No. 20 by the Committee. This road was transferred to the Department Public Works for reconstruction.

The increase of Rs. 249, Rs. 748, Rs. 43, Rs. 438, Rs. 826.6, and Rs. 110 for repairs to the roads Nos. 1, 4, 10, 14, 23, and Mokamtollah bungalow, respectively, as shown in the column "Amount as per budget estimate," over the amount shown under those heads in the Road Fund budget estimate is due to subsequent appropriations sanctioned by the Committee from the savings of other roads.

MAHES CHANDRA SEN,
Vice-Chairman.

No. 45D.R., dated Pubna, the 19th December 1885.

From—C. VOWELL, Esq., Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Pubna,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

UNDER section 179 of the Cess Act, I have the honour to submit the Road Fund annual account and report for the cess year 1884-85.

2. *The working of the Cess Act.*—The Cess Act worked smoothly as in previous years. People now complain, not of having to pay the cess, but of having so little in return for it in the shape of new and embanked roads.

3. *Working of the District Committee.*—Such of the committee as attended evinced a lively and intelligent interest in their work, but as usual mofussil members were seldom present at meetings.

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4. *The working of the Branch Committee.*—The Chairman of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Serajgunge reports that it was rather difficult to induce the members to take any very lively interest in their work, having but little to do on account of the limited funds at their disposal. The allotment for tracks and village roads for the Serajgunge sub-division was at the disposal of the Branch Committee, and they have performed the work satisfactorily.

5. *Original Works.*—Under the head of "Original Works" very little was done, and nothing that deserves specific mention. Some of the works provided for were not undertaken, the estimates having been prepared and sanctioned late in the year, and owing also to the paucity of the supervising staff.

6. *Repairs.*—All the roads and tracks in the district were repaired and maintained in fair order. It should be stated here that towards the close of the year the unusually high flood did very heavy damages to the roads, especially to those of the Pubna sub-division. This liability to damage by flood is a great drawback to roads in this district, as almost every year the work of the previous years is to a great extent undone during the rains.

7. *State of the Roads as a whole, whether improved or deteriorated.*—I have not myself seen many of the roads yet, but despite the damage done by the floods, those that I have seen are somewhat improved in appearance.

8. *Village Roads.*—The expenditure on village roads was Rs. 678-1-9 in the Pubna sub-division, and Rs. 737-12 in Serajgunge, out of an allotment of Rs. 2,000. In some cases the work was done by departmental agency, and in others the grant was made over to the villagers to be spent by them as best suited their convenience. The people of the villages of Taras and Gudhibari in Serajgunge, and Saruria and Koladi in Pubna, contributed Rs. 150, Rs. 50, Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 to supplement the grant sanctioned for their respective villages.

9. *Planting of Trees.*—Almost nothing was done during the year on planting of new trees on roadsides. The trees planted in previous years were well tended.

10. *Audit and Inspection of Accounts.*—The accounts of the Road Cess Committee's and the District Engineer's offices were regularly audited by a standing sub-committee. In a few cases the audit, instead of being monthly, was taken up a month after being due, in consequence of the inability of the members to meet at the proper time. The result of the audit was satisfactory. The accounts were inspected in January last by the Inspector of Local Accounts, and his report does not point to any material defects in the accounts.

WORKING OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS.

11. *Establishment for collection of Cess.*—The collections are good, despite heavy work thrown on the staff by the revaluation of lakhiraj properties.

Establishment on Works.—I have not yet seen enough of the work to be able to pass a decided opinion, but there seems to have been some delay in starting preliminary repairs necessary to make roads at once passable.

PROTAP CHANDRA ROY,
Vice-Chairman,
for Chairman.

No. 6.—Part II.

PUBNA DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Detail of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885, to accompany the annual accounts for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates	49,482	Cess on lands	48,001 13 5	48,001 13 5
		One per cent. road cess	0 12 0	0 12 0
		<i>Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.</i>		
Wages & bonds	40	Searching fees	43 8 0	
		Copying "	174 10 9	
	500	Fines under the Act	214 2 0	
	350	Interest under section 45 of the Act	525 13 3	744 0 0
			243 1 5	243 1 5
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
		Sale proceeds of an old punkha	8 0 0	
		Ditto of three stationery cases	1 3 0	
		Ditto of roadside trees	0 2 0	
		Ditto of old zabions	1 0 0	
		Ditto of unserviceable tools	3 15 6	
		Ditto of empty barrels	2 0 0	
		Contribution towards the cost of village roads by the people of Taras	150 0 0	
		Contribution towards the cost of village roads by the people of Gudhbari	50 0 0	
		Contribution towards the cost of village roads by the people of Shivaram	20 0 0	
		Contribution towards the cost of village roads by the people of Koladi	10 0 0	
		Lapsed copying fees	3 11 9	
		Pay of Serajunge sub-overseer recovered from a party in a civil suit who had summoned him as a witness	2 0 0	252 0 3
Grant from Government.	1,200	Contribution by Government towards the cost of the joint establish- ment for the collection of road and public works cesses	1,200 0 0	
		Contribution by Government towards the cost of establishment for revision of assessments for the purpose of the above cesses	348 3 3	
		Contribution for communication	195 2 6	1,743 5 9
Adv. nces	.....	Advance recovered from—		
		Divisional Super-intendent of Works	1,300 11 9	
		Legal Remembrancer	455 11 4	
		Uma Churan De	6 0 0	
		Accountant, Road Cess Committee's office	160 0 0	
		Sale of piece-work agreement forms	7 0 0	
		Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Serajunge	3,481 10 0	
		Momrudin Shaik	300 0 0	
		Amunda Sardar	270 0 0	
		Sub-overseer, Serajunge sub-division	117 0 0	
		Brojo Nath Saha	233 0 0	
		Baroda Kant Mulhek	150 0 0	
		Jomar Jalla	217 9 6	
		Ebadulla Sardar	10 0 0	
		Luchmon Sardar	15 0 0	
		Bhili Sardar	20 0 0	
		Draftsman	20 0 0	
		Sopani Sardar	20 0 0	
		Bitoori Sardar	10 0 0	
		Uzir Khan	20 0 0	
		Tolla Muddin Khan	180 0 0	
		Kalam Mistree	290 0 0	
		Dena Mistree	82 0 0	
		Krimonto Patni	10 0 0	
		Kajenuddin Hussawa	1,260 0 0	
		Bhoirub Korati	10 8 0	
		Madub Mistree	14 0 0	
		Chokoo Shaik	50 0 0	
		Sub-overseer, Pubna sub-division	362 10 6	
		Khagendra Nath Chukravarty	100 0 0	
		Somir Malla and Elam Sardar	80 0 0	
		Nodie Malla	10 0 0	
		Ram Sundra Pramanio	18 0 0	
		Cess Deputy Collector	89 15 0	
		Malya Mistree	5 0 0	
		Somir Mistree	39 0 0	
		Kalicharan Ghose	20 0 0	
		Recovery of process expenses	563 12 6	10,217 8 7
		Total Receipts ... ..	.....	61,202 9 8
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds	.....	Refund of one per cent. road cess	0 12 0	
		Ditto of road cess	79 12 1	80 8 1
		Ditto of copying fees	164 11 6	164 11 6
		Carried over ... ..	.....	245 8 7

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.....	245 3 7
		EXPENDITURE—continued.		
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Office of Collection.</i>		
Provincial rates	4,305	Head clerk at Rs. 70 for 11 months ...	770 0 0	
		Second clerk at Rs. 30 ditto ...	330 0 0	
		3 Certificate mohurirs at Rs. 20 each for 11 months ...	660 0 0	
		2 Towjee mohurirs at Rs. 20 each ditto ...	440 0 0	
		Dutty at Rs. 6 for 11 months ...	66 0 0	
		Peon at Rs. 6 ditto ...	66 5 0	
		Pay of a punka-puller at Rs. 4 ...	27 11 9	
		Binding of books and registers ...	16 11 0	
		Municipal tax for the collection office ...	8 0 0	
		Wages of four-ton wallas for serving at sale proclamations ...	1 0 0	
		Do. of coolies for washing the doors and windows of the office room ...	0 8 0	
		Purchase of candles ...	0 8 0	
		Ditto of cloth for tying up bundles of muthis ...	0 12 6	
		Ditto of six arm chairs ...	89 15 0	
		Ditto of three screens for doors ...	9 4 0	
		Ditto of a glass tumbler ...	0 2 6	
		Ditto of thread ...	0 14 0	
		Repair of office punkah ...	6 15 6	
		Purchase of a Benkali almanac ...	0 4 0	
		Postage ...	0 2 0	
		Sundries ...	0 0 0	
		Total establishment and contingencies of office of collection ...	.....	2,435 7 3
		<i>Establishment and Contingencies of Committee's Office.</i>		
Administration.	1,228	Accountant at Rs. 80 for 14 months ...	1,120 0 0	
		Peon at Rs. 6 for 11 months ...	66 0 0	
		Part pay of a dutty at Rs. 1 for 11 months ...	11 0 0	
		Acting allowance of the first and second clerks of the District Engineer's office for performing the Accountant's works during his absence on leave ...	3 11 3	
		Pay of a punka-puller at Rs. 4 ...	27 15 9	
		Binding books and accounts ...	12 0 0	
		Postage ...	34 7 0	
		Municipal tax for Committee's office ...	8 0 0	
		Commission for post office remittance ...	2 4 0	
		Purchase of candlestick ...	0 8 0	
		Ditto of maps of the Pubna district ...	13 12 0	
		Wages of a coolie for washing doors and windows of the office room ...	0 4 0	
		Cost of seal ink ...	0 12 6	
		Subscription to the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> ...	20 0 0	
		Commission for insurance of money remitted by post ...	0 2 0	
		Purchase of a mat ...	0 6 0	
		Mounting a map of the Pubna district ...	0 5 0	
		Repair of a time-piece ...	3 0 0	
		Receipt stamps for cheques ...	12 0 0	
		Advertisement charges ...	13 8 0	
		Purchase of a duster ...	0 5 0	
		Telegram charges ...	0 10 0	
		Sundries ...	1 15 0	
		Total establishment and contingencies of Committee's office ...	.....	1,352 14 0
	794	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control ...	755 15 11	755 15 11
		<i>Stationery and Printing.</i>		
Stationery ...	540	Stationery for office of collection ...	86 12 6	
		Conveyance of stationery for office of collection ...	7 6 0	
		Forms ditto ditto ...	23 9 0	
		Conveyance of forms for ditto ...	4 0 0	
		Printing notice for the collection office ...	6 13 0	
		Stationery for Committee's office ...	18 0 0	
		Forms for ditto ...	14 2 0	
		Stationery for District Engineer's office ...	70 14 3	
		Conveyance of stationery for District Engineer's office ...	9 10 0	
		Forms for ditto ditto ...	87 11 9	
		Conveyance of forms for ditto ditto ...	1 7 0	
		Drawing materials for ditto ditto ...	26 4 0	
		Charges for printing the road fund annual accounts and report ...	41 15 8	
		Total Stationery and Printing ...	.....	593 1 8
		PUBLIC WORKS.		
			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Original Works	3,200	Construction of Sara road, sections I and II. Estimate sanctioned in Government, Public Works Department, letters No. 1400C. of 22nd April 1882 and No. 716L.C. of 6th March 1883 to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division ...	1,28,881	1,25,137 2 11
	1,600	Metalling half mile of the Rajit-pore road ...	1,600	.....
		Carried over ...	.....	105 6 1
				5,182 10 5

Sub head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	105 6 1	5,182 10 5
			EXPENDITURE—continued.				
			Public Works—continued.				
Original Works—concluded.	2,800	9	Reconstruction of bridges on Chatmohur road. Purchase of timber	*	292 6 6	292 6 6	
	200	9	Planting trees on Chatmohur road	200	.....	.....
	200	5	Planting trees on Serajgunge road, section I	200	56 0 0	56 0 0	
	28	20	Furnishing mile-post to track from Tantibond to Chinakhara	28	20 0 6	20 0 6	
	20	24	Furnishing mile-post to track from Chatmohur to Handial	20	14 5 6	14 5 6	
	1,487	24	Improving track from Chatmohur to Handial	1,487	.....	.....
	17	27	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Pubna to Kanchadial	17	3 6 9	3 6 9	
	28	28	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Bera to Mothura	28	14 0 0	14 0 0	
	20	40	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Attakula to Bera	20	0 6 0	0 6 0	
	11	49	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Dogachi to Nuldah	11	.....	.....
	7	42	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Singa to Bhawanipore	7	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	33	45	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Kassinathpore to Mothura	33	14 0 0	14 0 0	
	33	46	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Singacha to Kupper	33	30 0 0	30 0 0	
	27	47	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Khalishpur to Sujanagar	27	10 3 0	10 3 0	
	22	72	Furnishing mile-post to track from Doolai to Santhia	22	4 5 3	4 5 3	
	3	14	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Satoarna to Sujanagar	3	.....	.....
	.....	10	Furnishing mile-post to track from Chatmohur to Furreedpore ... ..	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	
	.....	17	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Chinakhara to Doolai ... ..	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	
	50	18	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Dhoolary to Shazadpore	50	.....	.....
	1,681	18	Improving track from Dhoolary to Shazadpore	1,681	260 1 3	260 1 3	
	3,366	53	Raising track from Tangrail to Ullapara (survey)	3,366	50 4 0	50 4 0	
	.....	10	Construction of bridges on Chandaikona road ... ..	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0	
	300	10	Planting trees on Chandaikona road	300	.....	.....
	100	38	Planting trees on Syalkole road	100	.....	.....
	4,961	45	Raising track from Handial to Taras—				
			Earthwork		1,562 9 9	1,562 9 9	
			Turfing		538 1 3	538 1 3	
			Temporary bridging	4,961	40 7 0	40 7 0	
			Road sarkar		34 13 3	34 13 3	
	1,777	75	Clearing Ranis "bund"	1,777	.....	.....
	1,223	73	Opening out a track from Ranirhat to Taras	1,118	.....	.....
	282	74	Opening out a track from Chandaikona to Bhowanipur	282	118 14 3	118 14 3	
	2,223	20	Raising track from Raigunge to Taras	2,420	278 8 3	278 8 3	
	16	41	Furnishing mile-posts to track from Doolai to Kassinathpore	16	3 0 0	3 0 0	
	296	41	Furnishing wing walls to bridge at Churkainpur on the track from Doolai to Kassinathpore	296	437 11 6	437 11 6	
	60	3	Furnishing hand rails to bridge at Mowbaria on the Rajshahye road	60	35 15 5	35 15 5	
	423	...	Construction of a godown with corrugated zinc roofing	423	.....	.....
			Total Original Works ...	.....	.....	.....	3,976 9 6
Repairs ...	876	1	Repairs of Dogachi road			490 13 3	
	250	2	Ditto of cross road			221 11 0	
	700	3	Ditto of Rajshahye road—				
			Surface dressing		Rs. A. P.		
			Earthwork		121 3 6		
			Turfing		207 4 8		
			Jungle clearing		20 14 6		
			Ferry charges		15 0 0		
			Bridge repairs		37 13 6		
			Marking water-levels		229 8 3		
			Temporary communications		1 15 3		
			Road sarkar		3 6 0		
					29 11 9		
					006 12 0		
	590	4	Repairs of Bajitpore road—				
			Earthwork		255 4 6		
			Turfing		18 0 9		
			Bridge repairs		31 0 0		
			Repairs to metalled portion		193 6 3		
			Mile-posts		1 0 0		
			Repairing flood damages		16 2 3		
			Road sarkar		24 0 0		
			Surveying		13 9 6		
			Marking water-level		0 11 0		
					557 2 9		
			Carried over ...			1,936 7 0	9,219 3 11

* Estimate not prepared.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	1,036 7 0	9,159 3 11
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			Public Works—continued.		
Repairs—continued.	963	5	Repairs of Serajgunge road, section I—	Rs. A. P.	
			Earthwork ...	299 6 9	
			Surface repair ...	109 5 6	
			Turfing ...	14 0 3	
			Jungle clearing ...	19 8 0	
			Bamboo bridging ...	27 0 0	
			Grass for trees ...	100 11 6	
			Wages of mules ...	61 0 3	
			Road sarkar ...	34 0 0	
	800	7	Repairs of Tantibond road—		069 0 3
			Earthwork ...	206 11 6	
			Turfing ...	10 0 0	
			Jungle clearing ...	3 0 0	
			Grass for trees ...	73 0 0	
			Wages of mules ...	182 2 9	
			Work establishment ...	33 0 0	
	175	8	Repairs of Malunchi road ...	603 14 9	
	800	9	Ditto of Chatmohur road—	111 14 6	
			Earthwork ...	Rs. A. P.	
			Repairs of bridges ...	48 0 0	
			Care of trees ...	563 7 1	
			Bamboo bridging ...	56 2 0	
			Work establishment ...	98 0 0	
			Jungle clearing ...	13 0 0	
	1,684	13	Repairs of Sara road, section I—	782 9 7	
			Earthwork ...	Rs. A. P.	
			Turfing ...	715 5 6	
			Metalling bridge approaches ...	24 0 3	
			Care of trees ...	53 6 6	
			Repairing flood damages ...	98 8 3	
			Repair of bridges (masonry) ...	189 8 0	
			Ditto of ditto (timber) ...	137 2 6	
			Ferry ...	163 0 9	
			Temporary bridging ...	43 3 3	
			Jungle clearing ...	9 0 0	
			Rent of ground ...	10 0 0	
			Marking flood level ...	2 0 0	
			Road sarkar ...	5 7 3	
				88 0 0	
				1,542 10 3	
	315	12	Repairs of Sara road, section II ...	214 13 0	
	100	17	Ditto Chinkhara ...	103 8 9	
	200	32	Ditto Notoonbazar road ...	86 8 9	
	390	14	Ditto Sujannagar road ...	77 2 3	
	250	33	Ditto Dewanganje road ...	152 7 9	
	200	34	Ditto Polbanpur road ...	95 9 6	
	100	36	Ditto Junction road ...	59 11 9	
	200	37	Ditto Gyespur road ...	126 12 6	
	100	38	Ditto Radhanagar road ...	84 0 3	
	350	16	Ditto Faridpur road ...	283 4 6	
	173	6	Ditto Setajunge road, section II ...	44 10 6	
	1,300	10	Repairs of Chandaikona road—	Rs. A. P.	
			Earthwork ...	256 15 6	
			Turfing ...	17 2 9	
			Care of trees ...	145 6 9	
			Jungle clearing ...	10 0 0	
			Surface repairs ...	123 8 0	
			Repair of bridges ...	561 13 6	
			Temporary communication ...	15 8 0	
			Repairs of inspection hut ...	9 14 0	
			Mail posts ...	2 13 6	
			Road sarkars ...	61 9 9	
				1,204 12 9	
	183	11	Repairs of Bayra road ...	51 5 9	
	454	38	Ditto of Syalkole road ...	340 11 3	
	197	39	Ditto of Haripore road ...	44 15 3	
	253	43	Ditto of Serajgunge to Kawakola road ...	53 12 0	
	40	27	Repairs of track from Pubna to Kanchadia ...	29 10 3	
	200	20	Ditto from Tantibond to Chinkhara ...	131 12 3	
	300	45	Ditto from Mothura to Kassinathpore ...	54 10 9	
	300	28	Ditto from Bera to Mothura ...	80 10 9	
	450	40	Ditto from Atakula to Bera ...	412 2 0	
	200	18	Ditto from Dholari to Shazadpore ...	189 14 6	
	200	24	Ditto from Chatmohur to Handial ...	141 5 3	
	360	42	Ditto from Singa to Bhabanipore ...	209 15 3	
	150	46	Ditto from Tingachi to Ruppore ...	149 13 0	
	200	47	Ditto from Khalahpore to Soojanagore ...	181 9 0	
	200	48	Ditto from Pokachi to Naldah ...	185 3 6	
	300	41	Ditto from Doolai to Kassinathpore ...	153 5 0	
	100	72	Ditto from Doolai to Santhia ...	62 0 6	
	179	19	Ditto from Shazadpore to Tangrail ...	133 9 9	
	78	21	Ditto from Bayra to Soobgachee ...	25 7 3	
	31	56	Ditto from Soobgachee to Kajipore ...	12 0 0	
	61	57	Ditto from Kajipore to Sonamukhi ...	24 11 6	
	87	44	Ditto from Serajgunge to Sonamukhi ...	140 14 9	
	23	60	Ditto from Baghati to Bromegacha ...	19 11 3	
	34	68	Ditto from Bromegacha to Dhanghura ...	25 5 0	
	80	21	Ditto from Dhanghura to Raigunge ...	25 0 0	
	406	29	Ditto from Raigunge to Taras ...	401 14 3	
	292	25	Ditto from Taras to Handial ...	380 4 0	
	50	23	Ditto from Syalkole to Bhudraghat ...	50 13 6	
	35	50	Ditto from Bhudraghat to Koomul ...	34 14 9	
	179	67	Ditto from Koomul to Taras ...	112 13 3	
	416	30	Ditto from Taras to Ullapara ...	308 5 3	
	483	61	Ditto from Raigunge to Ullapara ...	249 8 0	
	54	70	Ditto from Nungachi to Madhanagar ...	—	
	75	31	Ditto from Serajgunge to Kole ...	30 8 3	
	34	53	Ditto from Haripur road to Kamarkhud ...	34 0 3	
			Carried over ...	12,738 6 7	9,159 3 11

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Number of road.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	12,738 5 7	9,159 3 11
			EXPENDITURE—continued.		
			PUBLIC WORKS—concluded.		
Repairs—concluded.	87	52	Repairs of track from Kamarkhand to Ullapara ...	49 11 6	
	84	54	Ditto from Ullapara to Shazadpore ...	61 11 3	
	85	55	Ditto from Shazadpore to Poojana ...	72 11 6	
	87	56	Ditto from Ullapara to Sukulhat ...	26 12 0	
	81	53	Ditto from Garadcho to Sukulhat ...	10 0 0	
	45	61	Ditto from Panagehi to Baghati ...	37 0 0	
	180	26	Ditto from Serajunge to Kojuri ...	179 5 3	
	72	49	Ditto from Kojuri to Bherakella ...	67 3 6	
	83	58	Ditto from Ullapara to Mowpore ...	71 7 3	
	75	59	Ditto from Mowpore to Belcoochi ...	40 3 9	
	319	64	Ditto from Belcoochi to Kandapara ...	98 5 3	
	72	66	Ditto from Chawhali to Kojuri ...	47 3 0	
	43	71	Ditto from Kojuri to Sonatoni ...	.....
	57	65	Ditto from Serajunge road, section II, to Mowpore ...	53 11 0	
	25	69	Ditto from Harripore to Chakuli ...	.....
			Village Communications.		
	2,000		Construction of a bridge on Dornahi-Jowtolla road ...	37 3 3	
			Ditto of a road from Atakura to Tantibond ...	409 5 0	
			Repair of roads in Kolan village ...	40 0 0	
			Ditto in barana ...	35 0 0	
			Construction of a culvert on the Dornahi village road ...	94 0 3	
			Repair of a bridge on the Begonathpur village road ...	2 9 3	
			Construction of a road in Fookkucha village ...	199 8 6	
			Repair of a village road in Damrah ...	50 0 0	
			Construction of a road in Potagua village ...	231 3 6	
			Ditto ditto in Taras ...	250 0 0	
	50		Survey of Tilkapi khali ...	4 0 0	
			Repairs of the road cess office building ...	50 10 6	
			Total Repairs ...	.....	14,990 9
			Public Works Establishment.		
Establishment.	7,231		District Engineer, at Rs. 250, for 11 months ...	2,750 0 0	
			Sub-overseer, Pubna sub-division, at Rs. 50, for 11 months ...	551 9 6	
			Ditto, Serajunge ditto, „ 50 ...	550 0 0	
			Head clerk, Rs. 35 ...	385 0 0	
			Assistant clerk, „ 22 ...	239 2 0	
			Draftsman, „ 23 ...	241 15 9	
			4 Peons, „ 6 each ...	259 3 6	
			Travelling allowance of District Engineer ...	944 2 0	
			Ditto of Sub-overseer, Pubna sub-division ...	230 0 6	
			Ditto of ditto, Serajunge ditto ...	253 5 0	
			Pay of two punka-pullers, at Rs. 4 each ...	33 14 6	
			Do. of a sweeper, at Rs. 4 ...	48 0 0	
			Municipal tax for the District Engineer's office ...	8 0 0	
			Postage ...	51 14 6	
			Wages of a cooly to carry papers to District Engineer in camp ...	7 2 0	
			Do. of a tent khalsi ...	4 9 3	
			Cost of meal ink ...	0 7 3	
			Commission for remittance of money by post ...	3 2 0	
			Insurance fee for ditto ...	0 4 0	
			Mounting of maps ...	0 10 0	
			Binding accounts and books ...	0 12 0	
			Purchase of mat ...	0 7 0	
			Ditto of a duster ...	0 5 6	
			Ditto of a glass tumbler ...	0 2 6	
			Telegram charges ...	1 4 0	
			Purchase of oilcloth ...	2 4 0	
			Rent of office ground ...	4 14 0	
			Cost of conducting a suit, G. C. Dutt versus the Road Cess Committee ...	327 6 0	
			Total Public Works Establishment ...	.....	6,008 12 9
Establishment of Divisional Superintendent.	2,400		Contribution towards expenses of the Divisional Superintendent and his establishment ...	1,920 15 0	
Tools and Plant	1,000		Purchase of 103 kodalies ...	300 7 9	
			Ditto of a tin-box for small tools ...	1 0 0	
			Ditto of six iron rammers ...	7 2 0	
			Ditto of two spirit levels ...	7 0 0	
			Ditto of one measuring tape, 100 feet ...	6 3 0	
			Ditto of ditto, 50 „ ...	3 14 0	
			Preparing boring rods ...	1 11 3	
			Purchase of one set of taps and dies ...	148 0 0	
			Ditto of one flat table ...	15 0 0	
			Ditto of one camp table ...	10 8 0	
			Ditto of four chairs ...	28 0 0	
			Ditto of one country scale beam with weight and other appurtenances ...	28 0 0	
			Ditto of ratchet brace with bits ...	18 0 0	
			Ditto of four foot rules ...	5 0 0	
			Ditto of two khuntas ...	0 12 0	
			Ditto of a file ...	0 10 0	
			Making handles to eight rammers ...	1 1 0	
			Repair of tents ...	18 12 3	
			Do. of a pile-driver ...	27 8 6	
			Do. of a chest for carpenters' tools ...	1 13 6	
			Cleaning and repairing instruments ...	1 0 0	
			Carriage of kodalies from Calcutta to Pubna ...	3 11 0	
			Packing and delivery charges of kodalies, &c. ...	2 8 0	
			Ditto ditto of tables ...	12 0 0	
			Carriage of kodalies from Pubna to Serajunge ...	4 1 0	
			Ditto of tables and chairs from Calcutta to Pubna ...	3 14 0	
			Ditto iron rammers and spirit levels from Calcutta to Pubna ...	1 13 0	
			Ditto of pile engine ...	0 8 0	
			Ditto of taps and dies from Calcutta to Pubna ...	1 2 0	
			Ditto of scale beam with appliances from Calcutta to Pubna ...	2 11 0	
			Total Tools and Plant ...	.....	766 5 3
			Carried over ...	.....	33,745 15 0

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	.. ..	33,745 15 0
		EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
Advances ...	.....	Advance made to—		
		Divisional Superintendent of Works ...	2,056 0 0	
		On account of purchase of Public Works Department piece-work agreement forms ...	25 0 0	
		Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Serajgunge ...	4,492 4 6	
		Mouiruddin Shaik ...	300 0 0	
		Ananda Sardar ...	270 0 0	
		Sub-overseer, Serajgunge sub-division ...	117 0 0	
		Brojo Nath Saha ...	323 0 0	
		Boroda Kant Mullick ...	210 0 0	
		Somir Molla ...	217 9 6	
		Ehudulla Sardar ...	10 0 0	
		Luchmon Sardar ...	35 0 0	
		Bhili Sardar ...	20 0 0	
		Draftsman, District Engineer's office ...	20 0 0	
		Sumari Sardar ...	20 0 0	
		Bitoni Sardar ...	10 0 0	
		Uzir Khan ...	20 0 0	
		Tellamooddin Khan ...	182 0 0	
		Kalam Mistree ...	415 0 0	
		Deno Nath Mistree ...	92 10 0	
		Srimonto Patni ...	10 0 0	
		Kajemooddin Biswas ...	1,200 0 0	
		Bhodrub Korati ...	10 8 0	
		Madub Mistree ...	14 0 0	
		Kala Chand Sardar ...	100 0 0	
		Choku Shaik ...	50 0 0	
		On account of preparing mile-posts for tracks in Serajgunge sub-division ...	368 9 9	
		Sub-overseer, Pubna sub-division ...	563 0 0	
		Khagendra Nath Chakravarti ...	100 0 0	
		Somir Molla and Ellam Sardar ...	147 3 9	
		Nodai Molla ...	10 0 0	
		Ram Sunder Pramanic ...	10 0 0	
		Cess Deputy Collector ...	43 12 0	
		Madub Chundra Das ...	34 8 0	
		Malye Mi-tree ...	5 0 0	
		Jomir Mistree ...	30 0 0	
		Kali Churan Ghose ...	20 0 0	
		Kudrat Ulla Shaik ...	0 0 0	
		Amount advanced for process expenses ...	1,163 14 6	
		Total Disbursements ...	.....	12,784 0 0
				46,529 15 0

Memorandum showing the actual Cash Balance on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the District Road Fund as per pass book ...	38,734 9 0	
Less amount of cheques issued, but not cashed ...	3,158 2 1	
	35,576 6 11	
Imprest with District Engineer ...	200 0 0	
Ditto with Cess Deputy Collector ...	100 0 0	
Total ...	.....	35,876 6 11*

Memorandum showing in detail the amount of Outstanding Advances on the 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Divisional Superintendent of Works ...	2,056 0 0	
Account of Public Works Department piece-work agreement forms ...	18 0 0	
Chairman, Branch Road Cess Committee, Serajgunge ...	1,220 10 6	
Brojo Nath Saha ...	90 0 0	
Boroda Kant Mullick ...	60 0 0	
Luch Mon Sardar ...	20 0 0	
Kalam Mistree ...	125 0 0	
Deno Nath Mistree ...	10 10 0	
Tolla Muddin Khan ...	2 0 0	
Kalachand Sardar ...	100 0 0	
Account for making mileposts for tracks in Serajgunge sub-division ...	368 9 9	
Sub-overseer, Pubna sub-division ...	0 6 6	
Somir Molla and Ellam Sardar ...	67 3 9	
Cess Deputy Collector ...	3 13 0	
Madub Chundra Das ...	34 8 0	
Kudrat Ulla Shaik ...	9 0 0	
Account of court-fee stamps for road cess processes ...	303 2 0	
Total ...	.....	4,488 14 6

Memorandum showing in detail the Balance at credit of Deposits on the 30th September 1885.—

Nil.

PROTAP CHANDRA ROY,
Vice-Chairman.

Explanatory Memoranda on the Road Fund Annual Account for 1884-85.

THE increase of Rs. 370, Rs. 67, and Rs. 375 in the allotments for original works and repairs and public works establishment, respectively, as shown in the column "Amount as per budget estimate" of the annual account for 1884-85 over the amounts shown under the same heads in Government, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 1469R.C., dated the 24th April 1885, is due to subsequent appropriations sanctioned in Commissioner's letter No. 14P.W., dated 14th May 1885, No. 27P.W., dated 18th May 1885, No. 73P.Wct., dated 28th July 1885, and No. 62P.W., dated 12th September 1885.

2. The decrease of Rs. 863-12-6 and Rs. 1,200 in the amounts shown in the annual account against "Fees, fines, and forfeitures" and "Miscellaneous," respectively, as compared with the corresponding figures shown under the same sub heads in the column for progressive totals in the schedule of receipts for September 1885, is due to the amounts having been transferred to the sub-heads "Advances" and "Grant from Government" in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government Resolution quoted above.

3. The decrease and increase of Rs. 1,166-14-6 in the amounts shown in the annual account against provincial rates and advances, respectively, as compared with the corresponding figures in the schedule of disbursements for September 1885, are to be accounted for as above.

PROTAP CHANDRA ROY,

Vice-Chairman, District Road Committee, Pubna.

PUBNA,

The 4th December 1885.

No 223, dated Darjeeling, the 7th January 1886.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., C.S.; Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Darjeeling,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual report and accounts of the District Road Fund, Darjeeling, for the cess year ending 30th September 1885.

2. The balance at credit of the fund on 1st October 1884 was Rs. 11,508-13-3: the revenue collected under the several heads made up a total of Rs. 42,638-15-2. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 26,617-5-1, leaving a balance of 16,015-10-1 available for the current year.

3. During the year under review, out of the current demand, sums of Rs. 17,841 and on account of the arrears Rs. 585 were collected, making in all a total of Rs. 18,426. This includes Rs. 460 collected in advance during the previous years. Rupees 17,561 were realized during this year, leaving Rs. 463 unrealized at its close.

There was also a remission of Rs. 2 only.

4. The number of meetings of the District Committee held during the year was three. The average attendance was four out of eight officials, and six out of 13 non-officials. There was only one meeting of the Terai Branch Committee held at Silliguri.

5. As in former years, the planter members took a very lively interest in the proceedings of the Committee, and rendered considerable assistance in supervising the expenditure of grants made to them for repairs to roads in their neighbourhood.

6. The list of district roads contains 21 hill roads and 11 terai roads, same as last year.

7. The Government grant for the execution of original works not being available during the year, the Committee resolved to undertake the same from their own savings, and make the necessary appropriations. The plans and estimates for bridging the hill streams were prepared, but are now pending before the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, for sanction; consequently nothing further could be done.

8. Rupees 4,756-5-10 were spent on hill roads, Rs. 6,723-0-6 on the terai roads, making a total expenditure of Rs. 11,479-6-4. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 614-11-6 was spent on village roads in the Terai. As reported last year, no expenditure was incurred on arboriculture.

9. The Cess Act worked smoothly during the year, the total collection being 100.5 per cent. on the current demand.

10. The establishment worked on the whole satisfactorily. An incompetent overseer has been replaced by a qualified District Engineer.

11. The Road Fund Office was not inspected by the Examiner of Local Accounts during the year under report.

No. 6.—Part II.

DARJEELING DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of Income and Expenditure for the cess year 1884-85, from 1st October 1884 to 30th September 1885, to accompany the annual accounts for that year.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RECEIPTS.				
Provincial rates (2) {	14,028 3,815	Cess on lands " on mines and railways " on houses One per cent. road cess	14,002 12 10 3,848 12 7	17,839 9 3
Public works.	{	Road tolls Ferry " ... ..	..... .....	.....
Irrigation ...		Canal tolls ... ..	.....	.....
Miscellaneous		Rents of serais and bungalows Fees, fines, and forfeitures Interest on arrear collections Miscellaneous ... ..	..... 203 0 0 20 2 6	
Grant from Government.	400 21,698	Government contribution towards the cost of the road and public works cess joint establishment Contribution to communications out of 10 per cent. collection from Government estates for the quarter ending 30th September 1884 (<i>vide</i> Board's circular forwarded with endorsement No. 547A, dated 13th June 1882, and No. 28A, dated 21st July 1883, communicated with the Commissioner's No. 58P.W., dated 13th August 1883) Ditto ditto ... for quarter ending 31st December 1884 Ditto ditto ... for quarter ending 31st March 1885 Ditto ditto ... for quarter ending 30th June 1885 Grant from one anna cess fund for the terai roads, <i>vide</i> Government No. 102T—F, dated 19th May 1884, and No. 1014T—F, dated 3rd September 1885, communicated with the Commissioner's Nos. 90M and 357Mct., dated 5th June 1884 and 15th September 1885, respectively	400 0 0 386 0 6 374 1 7 867 10 1 148 11 2 2,000 0 0	4,405 9 10
Suspense Account.				
Advances ...	.....	Recovery of advances from the Vice-Chairman, Terai Ditto ditto G. W. Christison, Esq. Ditto ditto T. B. Curtes, Esq. Ditto ditto W. J. Agar, Esq. Ditto ditto G. A. Gammie, Esq. Ditto ditto J. Johnson, Esq. Ditto ditto E. Brown, Esq. Ditto ditto T. H. Agar, Esq. Ditto ditto C. G. Reid, Esq. Ditto ditto F. DeMomet, Esq. Ditto ditto D. M. Nicholson, Esq. Ditto ditto Captain Graham Ditto ditto R. J. Wernicke, Esq. Ditto ditto Bahar Sing Chowdry Ditto ditto W. Helpa, Esq. Ditto ditto A. F. Milla, Esq. Ditto ditto Deputy Magistrate, Siliguri Ditto ditto Gobind Lal Sircar Ditto ditto C. G. D. Jenkins, Esq. Ditto ditto F. B. Baker, Esq. Ditto ditto G. A. Kneebone, Esq. Ditto ditto H. P. Kerr, Esq. Ditto ditto G. A. King, Esq. Ditto ditto R. Gibson, Esq. Ditto ditto R. S. Martin, Esq. Ditto ditto Yakil Ahmed Hossain Ditto ditto Mongol Sing Sircar Ditto ditto G. Gallow, Esq. Ditto ditto W. J. Judge, Esq. Ditto ditto B. Ferguson, Esq. Ditto ditto J. W. Stalkey, Esq. Ditto ditto Tenduk Tehsildar Ditto ditto G. Lindsay, Esq.	791 5 6 61 8 3 150 0 0 175 0 0 250 0 0 540 0 0 315 0 0 250 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 121 14 2 75 0 0 53 7 3 250 15 6 100 0 0 700 8 0 1,730 0 0 370 0 0 250 0 0 225 0 0 150 0 0 63 8 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 63 4 0 37 8 0 37 8 0 35 0 0 400 0 0 400 0 0 150 0 0 500 0 0 94 8 0	8,778 14 8
Deposits ...	.....	Deposit ... ..	.....	.....
Total of the year ...				31,12 1 11
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Refunds ...	.....	Of cesses " other receipts ... ..	..........	.....
Carried over ...				.....

Memorandum showing in detail the Miscellaneous Receipts as shown in the Annual Accounts.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest on arrear collection	26	2	6			
Fees, fines, and forfeitures	203	0	0			
Contribution towards the cost of the road and public works cess joint establishment, <i>vide</i> Board's letter No. 214A, dated 26th February 1879, communicated with the Commissioner's No. 1326M.Cir., dated 21st March 1879	400	0	0			
Contribution to communications out of 10 per cent. collection from Government estates for the quarter ending 30th September 1884, <i>vide</i> Board's circular forwarded with endorsement No. 547A, dated 13th June 1882, and 28A, dated 21st July 1883, communicated with the Commissioner's No. 58PW, dated 13th August 1883 ...	386	0	6			
Ditto ditto for quarter ending 31st December 1884	374	1	7			
Ditto ditto for quarter ending 31st March 1885	867	10	1			
Ditto ditto for quarter ending 30th June 1885	148	11	2			
Grant from one anna cess fund for the improvement of the Terai roads, <i>vide</i> Government Nos. 902T—F, dated 19th May 1884, and 1914T—F, dated 3rd September 1885, communicated with the Commissioner's Nos. 90M, dated 5th June 1884, and 337M.C., dated 14th September 1885, respectively	2,000	0	0			
Total				4,405	9	10

Memorandum showing in detail the amount of Advances outstanding on 30th September 1885.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee ...	100	0	0			
Vice-Chairman of the Terai Sub-Road Cess Committee ...	34	8	6			
Gopal Lall Banerjee, District Engineer	25	0	0			
Deputy Magistrate, Silliguri	50	0	0			
F. G. Warnicke, Esq.	46	11	9			
D. M. Nicholson, Esq.	36	9	6			
A. H. Fletcher, Esq.	1	7	0			
H. P. Bradford, Esq.	32	0	0			
A. F. Mills, Esq.	105	3	3			
G. W. Christison, Esq.	73	7	9			
A. E. Allies, Esq.	155	0	0			
G. Lindsay, Esq.	5	8	0			
R. S. Martin, Esq.	11	12	0			
Tenduk Tehsildar	100	0	0			
A. M. Bell, Esq.	120	0	0			
Total				897	3	9

Memorandum showing in detail the Balance at credit of Deposits on 30th September 1885.

Nil.

Memorandum showing in detail the Balance of cash at the close of the year.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance as per treasury pass book	16,063	5	8			
Less amount of cheques charged in accounts, but not yet paid	67	11	7			
	15,995	10	1			
Add permanent advance in hands of the Road Cess Deputy Collector	20	0	0			
Total as per cash book				16,016	10	1

*Explanatory Memorandum to accompany the Annual Accounts for the cess year 1884-85.***RECEIPTS.**

(1.) The arrear outstanding at the close of the preceding year was fully collected during this year; hence the collection was larger than the amount budgetted for.

(2.) The increase is due to an additional grant of Rs. 1,000 made from the one-anna cess fund during the current financial year, i.e., after the budget estimates were framed.

EXPENDITURE.

(3.) The excess over allotment under this heading is owing to the payment of a part of the demand for the previous year having been made during the year under report.

(4.) The following original works have not been taken up, the Government grant for their execution not being available during the year—*vide* Government order No. 46TB, dated 30th April 1885, communicated with the Commissioner's No. 20PWct, dated 2nd May 1885:—

1. Bridge over Little Rungeet at Pulbazar on road No. 2.
2. Ditto Mohanudi on road No. 14.
3. Ditto Rungbong on road No. 13.
4. Ditto Balasun at Namsog on road No. 15.

(5.) The allotment for the original work on road No. 18 was transferred under the head "repairs" to that road—*vide* Commissioner's No. 200PWct, dated 19th March 1885. This also accounts for the increase of allotment for repairs to that road.

(6.) The expenditure on some of the works under the head "repairs" exceeded the budget grants, but the extra cost was met from the savings under other items of repairs. In other cases in which excess expenditure is shown it occurred in the following way. The expenditures on works executed in the previous year were adjusted during the current year, and thus the expenditure appears to be in excess over the allotments provided in the budget of the year under report.

(7.) Rupees 230-3-8 were actually expended on the road No. 15, but as the detailed account was not received during the year, the necessary adjustments have not been made.

(8.) The following bridges were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 810-2 sanctioned by the Committee, after the preparation of the budget estimates in order to keep the traffic open during the rains:—

1. Bridge over the Little Rungeet at Pulbazar.
2. Numsog cane bridge.
3. Cane bridge over Great Rungeet.
4. Rungbong bridge (temporary).

(9.) The expenditure incurred on account of pay of overseer and his peon was met from the provision of Rs. 4,800 made for the District Engineer and his establishment. The Committee thought it necessary to retain the services of the overseer till the District Engineer could join his appointment.

A. RATTRAJ,

Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee, Darjeeling.

No. 51, dated Julpiguri, the 19th December 1885.

From—G. J. B. T. DALTON, Esq., Deputy Commissioner and Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee, Julpiguri,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, in duplicate, the annual accounts of income and expenditure of the Julpiguri District Road Fund for the cess year ending 30th September 1885, and to report as follows.

* * * * *

3. *Branch Committees.*—There are no Branch Committees in this district.

4. *Feeling of people towards Road Cess.*—Nothing has transpired during the year to throw any fresh light on the real feelings with which the people regard the tax.

It is paid willingly enough, and probably by the poorer classes looked on as an addition to their rent, much the same as any other enhancement. The better classes, however, appreciate the benefit to be derived from improved communications, and petitions are frequent asking that more may be done for particular tract.

The tea-planters, as a body, although they pay little road cess, seem to think that it is the Committee's duty to find money for their roads somehow. They would, I think, readily pay far more than they do. The next valuation will bring a large number of gardens on the list of cess-paying estates, which at present pay nothing.

5. *State of Roads.*—All the important roads in the district, except portions of the Dalimkat and the Nagrakuta roads, were in traffic order all the year round. Petty repairs to the principal roads, when required, were executed as promptly as possible. For execution of petty repairs to the roads gangs of Dhangar coolies were entertained throughout the

year. All the roads under the Committee, as per the printed list, were repaired and maintained in order so far as the limited funds at the disposal of the Committee admitted. Owing to the retention of Rs. 10,000 as a working balance, no important original works, except the reconstruction of few bridges on the Julpiguri to Alipur road, were undertaken during the year under report.

6. *Village Roads*.—A sum of Rs. 1,580 was allotted in the budget estimate for the repairs of village roads. Of this allotment Rs. 1,431-2-9 was expended during the year. All the village roads provided for in the estimate were repaired.

7. *Tree-planting*.—Rupees 200 was allotted in the budget under this head, and Rs. 200-4-6 was expended during the year. Some sissoo, jack, and mangoe trees were planted on the side of the Damdim, Alipur, and Nagrakuta roads. They are thriving well, and strong bamboo fences have been provided for their protection. The Indian rubber trees planted on the side of the Julpiguri to Damdim road are also thriving well.

8. *Work Establishment*.—The establishment on work consists of one District Engineer, one overseer, and two sub-overseers.

The District Engineer, Baboo Gagen Chunder Biswas, proved himself a zealous and effective officer throughout the year. He is very active and hardworking, and gave me general satisfaction. He reports well of his subordinates, whose qualifications do not come much under my personal observation.

9. *Committee's Establishment*.—The establishment of the Committee consists of one head clerk and accountant, and one assistant clerk. The head clerk and accountant keeps the accounts and books prescribed by Government of the offices of the Committee and the District Engineer, as the latter has no separate accountant for his own office. The head clerk and accountant, Baboo Chandra Mohun Dass, continued throughout the year, and deserves credit for the efficient discharge of his duties. He is a very intelligent young officer.

His subordinates on the whole worked well.

10. *Inspection of Office*.—The office was inspected by W. H. Dobbie, Esq., Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, on the 28th and 29th January 1885. He found that the accounts in the office of the Vice-Chairman were neatly and accurately kept. He suggested that the talabana accounts of the collection department should be treated and accounted for as advances, and that the District Engineer should keep in his office a challan book for money remitted by him, such as sale proceeds, &c., and a register of works.

11. *Audit of Accounts*.—The accounts of the Committee were audited and passed monthly by a standing sub-committee, consisting of the Vice-Chairman and two other members of the Committee. The annual accounts were passed by the Sub-Committee on the 25th November 1885, and by the General Committee held on the 30th November 1885.

* * * * *

13. *Explanations of Excess Expenditure over Budget Allotments*.—Budget allotment to the Julpiguri to Alipore road original work (old estimate) has been exceeded by nearly Rs. 300. This is owing to reconstruction of bridge No. 11 in the 9th mile of the road, which was not provided for in the budget. Budget allotments for original and repair works have nowhere else been so far exceeded as to call for an explanation.

No. 6. — Part I.

JULPIGOREE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure for the Cess year 1884-85.

Income.		Expenditure.		Total.	
Balance on 30th Sep- { Cash { Imprests	Rs. A. P. 6,453 11 10 540 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,973 11 10	Refunds ... { Of cess { " other receipts	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Provincial rates	4,543 13 6	40,242 13 6	Provincial rates ... Establishment and contingencies of office of collection	1,143 1 6	1,143 1 6
Public Works	.....	.....	Administration ... { Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office { Percentage cost of establishment for office of account and control	1,234 6 1 683 1 1	1,918 7 2
Irrigation	.....	.....	Stationery ... Stationery and printing	261 12 10	261 12 10
Miscellaneous	1,110 0 0 112 10 0 2,406 11 2 373 7 9	4,259 12 11	Public Works ... { Original works { Repairs { Establishment { Tools and plant	11,373 14 0 18,210 6 3 6,424 13 6 418 13 0	36,426 14 9
Grant-in aid from Government	8,402 13 6	8,402 13 6	Establishment of the Divisional Superintendent of Works ... Irrigation ... Canal (oil establishment and contingencies	1,693 5 3	1,693 5 3
Suspense Accounts	47,838 7 11	47,838 7 11	Miscellaneous ... { Starting bring low establishment and contingencies { Do, miscellaneous { Do, petty construction and repairs	333 0 0 61 14 0 16 14 0	410 28 0
Total Revenues during the year	5,022 2 8	5,022 2 8	Contribution to Provincial Government ... Total expenditure during the year	.....	4,507 5 0
Total Suspense Accounts	3,022 2 8	3,022 2 8	Suspense Accounts ... { Advances { Deposits	4,007 10 9	4,007 10 9
Total receipts during the year	.....	50,830 10 5	Total outlay to be passed	.....	45,834 15 9
Balance on 30th Sep- { Cash { Imprests	.....	57,534 6 6	Balance on 30th Sep- { Cash { Imprests	1,470 6 0 810 0 0	12,010 6 0
GRAND TOTAL	.....	57,534 6 6	GRAND TOTAL	.....	57,534 6 6

Passed for Rs. 45,14-5-8 (forty-five thousand eight hundred and fourteen, annas fifteen and pies nine only).

MEMO. OF ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

[illegible]

Members.

MADHUB CHUNDER ROY,
OTENDRO CHUNDER MAZUMDAR,

ERJKE,
Vice Chairman.

For Chairman.

No. 6.—Part II.

JULPIGOREE DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Detail of Income and Expenditure of the Julpigoree District Road Fund during the cess year 1884-85.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RECEIPTS.				
Provincial rates	41,686	Cess on lands	40,242 13 6	
		„ on houses ... ..	.....
		„ on mines and railways ... ..	.....
		One per cent. road cess ... ..	.....
	41,686	Total Provincial rates ... ..	.....	40,242 13
Public Works	.....	Road tolls ... ..	.....
		Ferry „ ... ..	.....
		Total Public Works ... ..	.....	.....
Irrigation	.....	Canal tolls ... ..	.....
		Total Irrigation ... ..	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	950 } 1,100	Rent of Julpigoree Dāk bungalow—		
	100	Bungalow hire	695 8 0	
	50	Stable „	119 0 0	
		House bhittie „	95 8 0	1,110 0 0
	100 } 150	Fees, fines, and forfeitures—		
	30	Process fees	30 0 0	
	20	Cost of realization	5 14 0	
		Fees for separation of accounts	39 8 0	
		Searching fees	37 4 0	112 10 0
Miscellaneous.				
Subscription for Roads.				
	1,000	For Kyranti to Bataiskool road—		
		W. R. Darley, Esq., Danganjhar Tea Estate	Rs. A. P. 250 0 0	
		North Sylhet Tea Company	400 0 0	
		North Bengal Tea Corporation	150 0 0	
		R. H. Morton, Esq., Tonburee Tea Estate	50 0 0	
		R. Haughton, Esq., Gazilduva ditto	444 10 5	
		Ditto for Gurjanjhora ditto	150 0 0	
		Total	1,394 10 5	
	...	For Chalsa road—		
		R. Haughton, Esq., Gazilduva Tea Estate	400 0 0	
		Kellkot Tea Association	300 0 0	
		Mercheli and Moorsha Tea Grants	300 0 0	
	20	Sale proceeds of jack fruits	13 0 9	
	...	Ditto ditto of roadside shingles	15 0 0	
	...	Awarded by Court on account of fines for encroaching roads	28 0 9	
	500	One-third cost of collection establishment	250 0 0*	
		Interest from defaulters	373 7 9	2,686 11 2
		Grant-in aid from Government—		373 7 9
	3,000 } 3,000	Doonars Improvement Fund	3,052 13 6	
		One-third cost of collection establishment	250 0 0*	
		Total Revenue ... ..	.....	3,708 13 6
Grant from Government.	3,000			47,838 7 11
Suspense Accounts	Nil.	Advances recovered—		
		From Koolip Singh, Dufadar, by work on Julpigoree to Dalimkot road, original work, section II	200 0 0	
		From Ram Sharan, Dufadar, by work on Mynaguri to Ramshahat, original works	10 0 0	
		From Baboo Triguna Nath Mukherjia, Head Clerk, Collection Department, by cash	11 0 0	
		From Dassoo Mistry, by work on Julpigoree to Alipore road, original works, old estimate	140 0 0	
		From Shiv Chander Biswas, Petty Contractor, by work on Chalsa road, original work	400 0	
		From Makhau Singh, Dufadar, by work on Mynaguri to Nagra-kuta road, repairs	200 0 0	
		From Baboo Hara Sundar Chukravarti, Officiating Head Clerk, Collection Department, by cash	40 0 0	
		From Sub-Deputy Collector, Road Cess, for talabana recovered	186 5 3	
		From Divisional Superintendent of District Works, by work on establishment	50 8 9	
		From Sub divisional Officer, Alipore, by work on—		
		Alipore to Haldibaree road repairs	Rs. A. P. 133 0 0	
		Ditto to station road ditto	297 4 9	
		Ditto to Bhatibaree ditto	78 2 0	
		Tarigong road	17 0 0	
		Total	525 6 0	
		Carried over	1,773 4 9	47,838 7 11

* Rs. 250 shown under the heading "Grant-in-aid" under instruction from the Accountant-General.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ...	1,772 4 9	47,438 7 11
		RECEIPTS—concluded.		
		<i>Stock recoveries on works.</i>		
Suspense accounts—concluded.		Julpigoree to Alipore road— Original work (new estimate) Repairs	Rs. A. P. 337 0 0 245 12 0	
		Keranti to Bataigool road— Original works Repairs	78 8 0 1 14 0	
		Mynaguri to Ramahaihat road, original work	80 6 0	
		Julpigoree to Boda road, repairs	0 8 0	
		Ditto to Billiguri ditto	24 2 0	
		Ditto to Dalumkot ditto	0 12 0	
		Boda and Debigunge ditto	200 0 0	
		Sookani via Mirzur to Debigunge road, repairs	8 4 0	
		Sudder station road, repairs	13 14 0	
		Durla bridge (Alipur road) repairs	265 4 0	
		Saldanga to Sakooahat road ditto	26 0 0	
		Adarpara village road ditto	13 0 0	
		Adarpara village road ditto	40 0 0	
		Total Stock recoveries ...	1,249 14 0	
		Deposits ... ..	.....
		Total Suspense Accounts ...	.....	3,022 2 0
		Grand Total Receipts during the year ...	.....	50,860 10 8
		EXPENDITURE.		
Refunds		Of cash ... ..	.....
		Of other receipts ... ..	.....
		<i>Establishment and contingencies of office of collection.</i>		
Provincial rates	1,508	1 Head Clerk at Rs. 40 for 11 months	440 0 0	
		1 2nd .. at Rs. 26 for ditto	296 0 0	
		1 3rd .. at Rs. 20 for ditto	220 0 0	
		1 Office peon at Rs. 6 for 10 months and 30 days of August 1885	66 12 9	
		Total Establishment ...	1,011 12 9	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		1 punka-puller at Rs. 5 per mensem for 4 months and 26 days of August, and 23 days of September 1884	28 0 6	
		Service stamps	13 0 0	
		Cost for serving notices in other districts	2 8 0	
		Remuneration paid to a duffry at Rs. 2 for 12 months	24 0 0	
		Pay of one office sweeper at Rs. 1 for 12 months	12 0 0	
		Cost for binding registers	0 6 0	
		Price paid for a copy of hand-book of circulars	2 3 6	
		Paid for bearing covers	0 13 0	
		Cost for a letter scale	20 7 0	
		Price for a rat-catching machine	0 8 0	
		Do. for an almanack	0 4 0	
		Do. for two yards of table cloth	3 0 0	
		Do. for one lock and 200 pins	0 8 0	
		Do. for a glass for office use	0 5 0	
		Wages of one cooly for cleaning the office	0 4 0	
		Cost for repairing one office table	5 3 9	
		Price paid for a rubber seal	12 4 0	
		Miscellaneous including commission for money-orders	1 10 0	
	1,856	Total Contingencies ...	136 4 9	1,149 1 6
		<i>Establishment and contingencies of Committee's Office.</i>		
Administration	1,164	1 Accountant and head clerk at Rs. 60 for 11 months	660 0 0	
		1 Assistant Accountant at Rs. 30 for 10 months and 4 days of March 1885, and at Rs. 15 for 27 days of March 1886	310 14 9	
		1 Assistant Accountant at Rs. 15 for 14 days of March 1885	6 13 3	
		1 Duffry at Rs. 7 for 11 months	77 0 0	
		Total Establishment ...	1,060 11 0	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		Rent of depot land	23 11 6	
		Chowkidar tax for depot house	1 8 0	
		Service stamps	12 0 0	
		Ordinary stamps for District Engineer	9 0 0	
		Receipt stamps	7 0 0	
		1 punka-puller at Rs. 5 per mensem for 4 months and 22 days of September 1884, and 28 days of August 1885	28 2 6	
		Cost for binding Calcutta Gazette	16 4 0	
		Cost for binding challan book	0 8 0	
		Subscription paid for Calcutta Gazette	20 0 0	
		Price of a pair of hinges	0 1 6	
		Insurance fees	4 7 0	
		Postage paid for bearing covers	0 12 0	
		Cost for printing bye-law notices	3 12 7	
		Commission for money-orders	0 12 0	
		Cost for conducting two cases for encroaching roads	11 0 6	
		Price of one padlock	0 6 0	
		Price of rubber seals	14 6 0	
		Price and binding charges of district maps	7 3 6	
		Chowkidar tax for the office room	12 0 0	
		Price of quarter seer of shots and one inkstand	0 12 0	
		Total Contingencies ...	173 11 1	
	1,350	GRAND TOTAL ADMINISTRATION ...	.....	1,264 1
	3,198	Carried over ...	.....	2,382 7 7

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number of roads.	PARTICULARS.	Total estimated cost.	Total outlay to end of the year.	Amount.	Total.	Authority sanctioning the work.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			Brought forward ...	.....	.....	5,809 10 6	3,296 5 6	
			EXPENDITURE—contd.					
			PUBLIC WORKS—contd.					
Original works— <i>concd.</i>	3,500	6	Boda towards Dooner hat via Debbugunge road—					
			Contingencies ...		1,311 2 6	241 12 9		
			Earthwork, at Rs. 2-8 per thousand cubic feet ...		3,067 10 6	94 13 9		
			Materials at site ...		570 4 3	—451 11 9		
			Glazed earthenware pipes ...		.....	.....
			Earthwork, at As. 6 per hundred cubic feet ...		21 0 3	1 15 6		
			Concrete ...		1,341 9 0	422 7 9		
			Masonry ...		5,631 7 9	1,766 1 6		
			Arch masonry ...		991 9 6	554 0 0		
			Scorke pointing ...		556 4 0	176 12 6		
			Brick-bat flooring ...	24,589	1,163 9 3	406 12 9		Bengal Government No. 17821.C. of 2nd July 1883.
			8" x 8" sāl ples ...		.....	.....
			7" x 7" ditto ...		.....	.....
			Sāl woodwork ...		1,158 7 9	10 4 6		
			Coal-tarring ...		46 2 0	.....	
			1st class ironwork ...		58 1 0	.....	
			2nd ditto ...		17 15 3	.....	
			Gas tubes ...		71 10 0	.....	
			Turfing ...		334 9 6	200 10 9		
			Metalling ...		102 9 6	102 9 6		
			Total Boda towards Dooner hat via Debbugunge road ...	24,589	17,208 3 0	3,506 9 6		
	500	22	Keranti to Bytagool road, 1st section—					
			Earthwork ...		3,209 12 0	397 13 6		
			Turfing ...		132 7 9	114 2 0		
			Contingencies ...		97 6 0	.....	
			Stone ware pipes ...		237 1 10	.....	
			2nd class ironwork ...		34 4 6	.....	
			Coal-tarring ...	8,330	34 13 9	5 5 9		
			1st class sāl wood work ...		1,615 9 0	2 0 0		Bengal Government No. 85C. of 10th January 1884.
			Jhanji piles ...		109 4 0	.....	
			14" gas tubes ...		27 5 3	.....	
			1st class ironwork ...		53 5 0	.....	
			Cost of one bay ...		.....	.....
			Total Keranti to Bytagool road, 1st section ...	8,330	5,010 5 1	519 5 9		
		1	Julpigori to Alipore road, (new estimate) —					
			9" to 10" jhanji ples ...		979 12 3	355 3 0		
			6" diameter piles ...		.....	.....
			1st class sāl woodwork ...		5,050 5 3	1,097 2 3		
			Coal-tarring ...	7,580	294 4 3	81 6 3		
			14" gas tubes ...		181 13 9	121 13 9		
			1st class ironwork ...		235 5 3	55 0 0		
			2nd ditto ...		220 1 8	63 8 0		
			Contingencies ...		595 4 3	104 4 3		
			Materials at site ...		.....	—2,130 7 0		
			Total Julpigori to Alipore road (new estimate) ...	7,580	7,570 14 8	—253 1 6		
		21	Damdin to Phoolbari Ghat road, section II—					
			Contingencies ...		118 5 3	25 0 9		
			Earthwork ...		1,526 13 0	.....	
			6" piling ...		.....	.....
			1st class sāl woodwork ...	2,802	1,026 15 3	282 12 0		
			2nd class ironwork ...		42 0 0	14 0 0		
			Turfing ...		50 5 6	7 4 0		
			Coal-tarring ...		.....	—329 13 3		
			Materials at site ...		.....	.....
			Total Damdin to Phoolbari Ghat road, section II ...	2,802	2,784 7 0	—0 12 0		
	1,000	22	Keranti to Bytagool road, section II—					
			Woodwork ...		301 9 0	391 9 0		
			Earthwork ...		588 4 3	888 4 3		
			Ironwork ...		35 8 0	33 8 0		
			Coal-tarring ...	8,555	51 12 6	81 12 6		
			Contingencies ...		25 0 0	25 0 0		
			Glazed earthenware pipes ...		.....	.....
			Jungle clearing ...		.....	.....
			Turfing ...		.....	.....
			Total Keranti to Bytagool road, section II ...	8,555	1,392 1 9	1,392 1 9*		Estimate submitted from the Revenue Department with Deputy Commissioner's No. 577G. of 3rd September 1885.
			Julpigoree to Chalsa road—					
			Materials at site ...		400 0 0	400 0 0		
			Total Julpigoree to Chalsa road ...		400 0 0	400 0 0†		Estimate submitted, but was returned by the Commissioner, vide his letter No. 87P.Wet. of 26th August 1885.
			Total Original Works ...				11,373 14 0	
			Carried over ...				14,670 3 0	
	0,300 + 1,200 = 1,500							
	14,600							

* The expenditure of Rs. 1,892-1-0 was made from private subscriptions from the tea-planters, and not from the District Road Fund. The road being urgently required by the subscribers, the work was commenced before the estimate was sanctioned.

† This road does not belong to the District Road Committee. The expenditure of Rs. 400 made in procuring materials was from private subscriptions from the tea-planters, and not from the District Road Fund.

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	Distinguishing number of roads.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	Authority sanctioning the work.
	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	14,680		Brought forward ...	.....	14,670 3 6	
			EXPENDITURE—continued.			
			PUBLIC WORKS—continued.			
			Maintenance and Repairs.			
Repairs ...	1,500	1	Julpigoree to Alipore road ...	1,504 6 0		Committee. Divisional Superintendent's No. 130 P. W., dated 2nd December 1885.
	1,000	2	Ditto to Dandim ...	1,028 6 3		
	500	3	Silguri to Phoolbari ...	484 4 3		
	1,300	4	Railway station to town ...	1,319 10 9		
	3,300	5	Mynaguri to Nagrakata via Ramshahat ...	3,311 14 6		
	600	6	Boda to Damer via Debigunge ...	637 9 0		
800 + 800 =	1,100	7	Julpigoree to Boda ...	1,113 14 0		
	400	8	Ditto to Siliguri ...	400 11 9		
	75	9	Ditto to Kassinbari ...	75 15 0		
	300	10	Ditto to Rangdhamali ...	230 0 0		
	100	11	Rangdhamali to Arhat Chand ...	95 0 0		Committee.
	40	12	Julpigoree to Bakuli ...	39 14 0		
	1,200	13	Sudder station roads ...	1,198 1 0		
50 + 250 =	300	14	Alipore ditto ...	297 4 0		
	350	15	Mynaguri to Domohony ...	330 0 6		
200 + 70 =	270	16	Falakata to Hantapara ...	270 10 0		
	360	17	Alipore to Haldibari ...	133 0 0		
	75	18	Rajgungehat to Kassingunge ...	73 8 0		
	250	19	Pateram to Bowrahat ...	257 3 0		
	400	20	Bhojanpore via Mirghar to Debigunge ...	497 1 6		
	250	21	Dandim to Phoolbari ...	231 9 3		
	250	22	Keranti to Bytngool ...	203 3 3		
	540	23	Shikarpore to Bhojanpore ...	538 13 3		
	250	24	Saldanga to Chulabati ...	243 11 3		
	400	25	Debigunge to Mulkadaha ...	397 10 0		
	300	26	Saldanga to Sankohat ...	313 6 3		
	925	1	Duria bridge (on Julpigoree to Alipore road) ...	800 6 0		
	14,600		Total ...	16,112 2 0		
			Village Roads.			
	40		Julpigoree to Rangunge Hat ...	36 0 0		
	50		Rangunge Hat to Shikarpore ...	47 0 0		
	70		Shikarpore to Rangdhamali ...	66 0 0		
	100		Rangdhamali to Phoolbari via Katalgori ...	117 9 3		
	60		Keranti to Chengmari ...	54 0 0		
	70		Alipore to Bhatibari ...	78 2 0		
	50		Mynaguri to Julpesh ...	23 5 0		
	70		Ditto to Helapakuri ...	76 5 0		
	75		Ditto to Rancah jhar ...	71 13 0		
	50		Ditto to Gopalgunge ...	50 4 0		
	75		Julpesh to Choorabundar ...	62 0 0		
	40		Adharparah road ...	40 0 0		
	100		Dandim to Raihaipathar ...	90 8 0		
	250		Ramshahat to Ambari ...	250 8 0		
	200		Rajnagar to Jodlal ...	197 2 3		
	200		Cantonment roads ...	65 11 6		
	20		Tasigong road at Buxa ...	17 0 0		
	60		Debigunge to Bagdogra ...	75 13 6		
			Total village roads ...	1,434 2 0		
	200		Inspection bungalows ...	268 13 0		
100 + 100 = 200	200		Depot huts ...	197 0 0		
	200		Nursing and planting ...	200 4 6		
	18,515		Total repairs ...	.....	18,510 6 3	
Establishment	3,300		1 District Engineer at Rs. 275 per mensem for 11 months ...	3,025 0 0		
	884		1 Overseer at Rs. 82 per mensem for ditto ...	903 0 0		
	660		1 Sub-Overseer at Rs. 55 per mensem for ditto ...	605 0 0		
	540 + 24 = 564		1 Ditto at Rs. 47 ditto ...	517 0 0		
			And last year's increment at Rs. 1 per mensem not drawn ...	12 0 0		
	144		2 Chaprasis at Rs. 6 each per mensem for 11 months ...	132 0 0		
	72		1 Chowkidar at Rs. 6 per mensem for ditto ...	66 0 0		
	1,200		Travelling allowance for District Engineer ...	1,167 13 0		
	6,900 + 24 = 6,924		Total work establishment ...	.....	6,426 13 0	
Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works.	2,000		Establishment charges of the Divisional Superintendent of District Works, Rajshahye Division, paid as share of this district ...	.....	1,668 5 3	
Tools and Plants.	100 × 350 = 450		New purchase—			
			2 Chairs ...	18 0 0		
			1 Wretched brace ...	10 0 0		
			1 Double pulley block ...	10 0 0		
			2 Pick-axes ...	2 0 0		
			7 Balties ...	3 8 0		
			1 Hill tent ...	250 0 0		
			1 Servant's pal ...	60 0 0		
			12 Augers ...	11 1 0		
			1 Sledge hammer ...	2 0 0		
			2 Crowbars ...	10 0 0		
			1 Spirit level ...	8 0 0		
	100 + 350 = 450		Total new purchase ...	377 9 0		
	43,540		Carried over ...	377 9 0	40,975 13 0	

Sub-head of estimate.	Amount as per budget estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. 42,530	Brought forward	Rs. A P. 377 9 0	Rs. A P. 40,975 12 0
	100 + 350 = 450	EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
		PUBLIC WORKS—concluded.		
Tools and Plant—concluded.	30 20	Repairs of tools and plant	9 9 0	
		Carriage of ditto	31 11 0	
	150 + 350 = 500	Total tools and plant		118 13 0
Miscellaneous	94 72 72 60 + 24 86	Establishment— 1 Khansamah at Rs. 8 per month for 11 months 1 Bearer " 6 ditto ditto 1 Waterman " 6 ditto ditto 1 Sweeper " 7 ditto ditto 1 Washerman " 3 ditto ditto	83 0 0 86 0 0 86 0 0 77 0 0 83 0 0	
	360	Total establishment	330 0 0	
	80	Contingencies—Chaukidari tax for the bungalow	3 0 0	
	390	Total establishment and contingencies		333 0 0
	144 {	Miscellaneous— Repairs to furniture Furniture purchased	2 1 0 61 19 0	
	100	Petty construction and repairs		63 14 0
		Contribution to Provincial Government		15 14 0
	43,250	Total cash expenditure during the year		41,807 5 0
Advances	.....	Suspense Accounts. Advances made to— Sub-Deputy Collector, Road Cess, for price of court-fee stamps for certificate cases Divisional Superintendent of District Works for establishment charges Shib Chandra Biswas, petty contractor, for works Dassoo mistry for work not measured Bahoo Hara Sunder Chakraborty, Officiating Head Clerk, Collection Department, one month's salary for house repairs and construction Ram Sharan dafadar for work not measured	253 5 0 1,857 0 0 400 0 0 149 0 0 40 0 0 10 0 0	
		Total cash to contractors and others	2,709 5 0	
		Advances made for purchase of stock materials	1,294 5 9	
		Total advances during the year		4,007 10 9
		Deposits		
		Grand total expenditure during the year		45,811 15 9

Memorandum of Cash Balance on 30th September 1885.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.
Balance—		
	Rs. A P.	
Cash as per treasury pass-book	11,479 6 9	
Less amount of cheques not paid during the month	.....
Not cash as per cash-book	.....	11,479 6 9
Imprests in the hands of the— District Engineer, Road Cess, Julpigoree Sub-Deputy Collector, Road Cess, Julpigoree Vice-Chairman, Road Cess, Julpigoree	500 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0	
	540 0 0	
Total balance	.....	12,019 6 9

Memorandum of Balance of Advances on 30th September 1885.

Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Due from—						
Divisional Superintendent of District Works	...	1,857	0 0			
Sub-Divisional Officer, Alipore (Dooars)	...	0	5 3			
Sub-Deputy Collector, Road Cess	...	63	15 0			
Total cash		1,924	5	0
Stock materials—						
Balance on 30th September 1885		4,003	20	6
Total advance balance		5,927	15	6

Memorandum showing in detail the Balance at credit of Deposits on 30th September 1885.—

Nil.

PREO NATH BANERJEE,
Vice-Chairman, District Road Committee.

No. 5P.Wct., dated Darjeeling, the 14th April 1886.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward in original the District Road Fund annual accounts and reports of the several districts of this division for the cess year 1884-85.

2. The reports and the accounts of the districts were received in my office in proper time, but most of them had to be returned for revision, and the revised account of one district was not received till March 29th, 1886.

3. Under the instructions in paragraph 6 of Government circular No. 973A., dated 14th September 1880, my report will be brief.

4. *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,15,596 in the hands of the several committees in the division, and the total revenue of the year was Rs. 4,71,620 against Rs. 5,28,681 of previous year. The falling off of Rs. 57,061 is on account of the contribution of Government being less by Rs. 56,208 than in the previous year.

The net disbursements of the year amounted to Rs. 3,74,666, against a budget allotment of Rs. 4,73,812. This short expenditure is partly due to contemplated original works in the Pubna and Darjeeling districts not being carried out for want of sanction, and to others in the Bogra district being unavoidably postponed, and partly owing to Government circular No. 2121R.C., dated 17th June 1885.

Ninety-one per cent. of the estimated expenditure on repairs was incurred.

5. *Original Works.*—The only original work of importance carried out in this division was the further progress made towards the completion of the Mahadebpore to Sultanpore feeder road, both by the Rajshahye and Dinagapore Road Cess Committees, and this year will see the completion of this important feeder road to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Fair progress was made in Rungpore in the manufacture and collection of materials for bridge works, the estimates for which were received back too late to enable the works to be completed during the year.

6. *Repairs.*—All the roads in the lists of the Committees were repaired so far as the funds at their disposal permitted, and the general condition of the roads in this division continues to improve. I may say that during the dry season vehicles on springs can be driven with comfort over most of the roads in the division.

7. *Establishments.*—The expenditure on different establishments, exclusive of the Divisional Superintendent's charges, was 20 per cent. of the net aggregate income of the committees in this division, and the expenditure on account of the pay, travelling allowance, and contingent charges of the Divisional Superintendent of Works during the year amounted to Rs. 15,065, or 3.35 per cent. of the aggregate income of all the committees in the division, excepting Darjeeling, which does not contribute towards the cost of the Divisional Superintendent of Works.

8. Mr. Beatty has continued his efficient supervision over works and estimates and the movements of the District Engineers, and given the committees and myself much valuable advice and assistance.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th June, corresponding with 13th Ashar, Saturday, for recovery of arrears of revenue which was due on the 28th March 1886 :—

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Number of Cawli.	Name of estate.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
11	Mouzah Santoshpore estate.	Mugoorah ..	Kah Prasunno Rai Choudhuri and others.	818 1 8½	29 1 6½	The whole estate is to be sold.
22	Kismat Kowradanga estate.	Ditto ..	Nilgopal Mandal and others.	675 5 9	112 7 3	Ditto ditto.
96	Kismat Akool-sa estate.	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	1,373 5 7	237 13 10	Ditto ditto.
123	Mouzah Denack estate.	Ditto ..	Parbhatty Charan Roy and others.	558 9 1	197 5 9	Ditto ditto.
151	Kismat Chikhaturia estate.	Baradhatti and others.	Trolokhyia Nath Biswas, Nilgopal Mandal and others.	39,932 7 1½	360 15 1½	Exclusive of 19. 7½p. 7½ share of the estate bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 55,700 in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Radha Binode Mandal and others, the residuary joint share of 15. 15p. 2½p. bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 39,575-13-1½, from which the arrears due will be put up.
239	Kismat Dha-kurn and others.	Khaspore ..	Radha Mohun Mandal and others.	1,054 11 10	51 2 10	The whole estate will be sold.
322	Mouzah Alam-pore estate.	Mooragatcha ..	Sib Narain Wookherji, Nilgopal Mandal and others.	10,565 0 2	382 14 3½	Exclusive of 19. 18p. 1½ of the share of the estate bearing a revenue demand of Rs. 3,706-10-8½ in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Monnotho Nath Rai Choudhuri and others, the residuary joint share of 11p. 19. 5p. 2½p. bearing a revenue demand of Rs. 7,328-5-7½, from which Rs. 382-14-3½ is due, and will be put up to sale.
358	Mouzah Raja Rampore estate.	Bellia ..	Nilgopal Mandal and others.	1,184 3 5	99 3 9	The whole estate will be sold.
389	Kismat Santoshpore estate.	Ditto ..	Radha Mohun Mandal and others.	9,434 9 7	31 5 11	Exclusive of 19. 2½p. share of the estate in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Radha Binode Mandal and others, the residuary joint share of 14p. 17½p. of the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 8,771-3-8-1, will be put up to sale.
404	Kismat Rameshwaripore.	Azmabad ..	Nilgopal Mandal and others.	1,299 1 5	239 4 9	The whole estate will be sold.
624	Tarni Jadurati estate.	Bellia ..	Kedar Nath Bosa and others.	871 15 3 Inclusive of police charge.	17 11 6	Exclusive of 5p. 6p. 2½. 2p. share of the estate bearing a sudder jumma, inclusive of police charge, of Rs. 299-10-5, in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Benola Seondari Dassi, the residuary joint share of 10p. 13p. 1½. 1½p. standing in the name of Kedar Nath Bosa and others bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 581-1-10, including police charge, from which the arrear is due, will be put up.
640	Mouzah Sarfarazpore.	Sarfarazpore ..	Raja Baroda Kanto Roy and others.	4,596 12 3	344 9 3	Exclusive of the share separated under section 70, Act VII (H.C.) of 1846, in the names of Rani Sattu Bhuma and Rani Koondakotta, and of the jumrah portion of the estate recorded in the name of Raja Baroda Kanto Roy and others at an annual sudder jumma of Rs. 2,513-3 the residuary share in respect of which a separate account has been opened, under section 10, Act XI of 1859, with Raja Rajendra Nath Roy and others with a revenue demand of Rs. 2,983-9-3, and from which the arrear is due will be put up to sale.

A. FORBES, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Noakholly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Monday, the 28th June 1886, corresponding with 15th Ashar 1293, for arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886 :—

Lowli number.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrear for which the estate will be sold.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
26	Hissa 2s. 5p. 1½. 3d. of pergunnah Kanchanpur.	Hausanally Chowdhury, Omda Bibi herself and as guardian of Osima Khatoon, minor. Monja Bibi, Basarat Ali Chowdhury, Hassan Ally Chowdhury, farmer.	563 3 7	90 13 2

Noakholly Collector's Office, the 20th May 1886.

R. M. WALLER, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Beerbhoom, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Class of mehal.	Number of estate.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear.	REMARKS.
1st class	51	51	Kesabpur, pergunnah Kidanpur.	Manada Sundari Debye, Byasmani Debye, guardian of Sashibhusan Sarkar and others.	Rs. A. P. 756 0 0	Rs. A. P. 80 8 6	The entire mehal will be put up to sale.
Ditto	75	75	Tanerman, pergunnah Sahagadpur.	Shekh Tarifalla ...	1,509 0 0	21 6 3	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	103	103	Lot Khana, pergunnah Khatan-ga.	Rajendra Narain Dhole, Devraj Maroon and Ganes Narain Sen and others.	1,383 3 0	400 4 6	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	105	105	Lot Kibra, pergunnah Khatan-ga.	Gopi Nath Mukherji, Ganes Chandra Sen, Bakul Hari Sen and others.	1,471 0 0	500 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	161	161	Lot Thiba, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Devraj Varoori, Gopi Nath Mukherji and Ganes Chandra Sen and others.	907 4 0	300 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	174	174	Baransibati, pergunnah Swarnap-sinha.	Ganes Chandra Sen and Devraj Maroon.	724 6 0	295 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	207	207	Lot Kiraahar, pergunnah Kutabpur.	Chhota Tatis Chandra Bhattacharya, Ramdoyal Bhattacharya, Raghunath Bhattacharya and others.	703 11 0	20 13 3	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	215	215	Lot Hetia, pergunnah Fatepur.	Banolananda Mukherji, general manager of the estate of Ram Subhadra Kumar disengaged, and Kuwar Ranjit Sinha, minor, and others.	1,917 9 0	90 10 11	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	217	217	Hetia, pergunnah Fatepur.	Tatis Chandra Bandyopadhyaya and Iswar Chandra Bandyopadhyaya and others.	580 9 0	14 3 3	Ditto ditto.
2nd class	50	50	Parlatipur, pergunnah Alinagar.	Tinkori Roy, Shekh Sonulla, Venada Sundari Debye and others.	3,516 5 0	502 0 3	Excluding share, for which separate account has been opened, of Banah Behari Acharya with Government revenue Rs. 85-11-8, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 3,430-9-4 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	53	53	Shulapuri, pergunnah Joyoujal.	Ganes Chandra Sen and others.	3,400 7 0	227 9 6	Rs. A. P. Excluding the separated share of Rajah Ramrajan Chakravarti with Government revenue ... 581 11 10 Of Doyal Chandra Shome and others with Government revenue ... 872 9 4 Of Nitambini Debye and others with Government revenue ... 193 14 8 Of Satis Chandra Mukherji with Government revenue ... 126 14 8 Of Nitambini Debye and others with Government revenue ... 103 14 8 And of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji with Government revenue ... 872 9 6 2,308 11 4 The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 581-11-8 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	74	74	Lot Kirtihut, pergunnah Khargrain.	Mahananda Roy, Sarda Sundari Debye Chowdhurani and others.	2,226 9 0	33 8 2	Rs. A. P. G. Excluding the separated share of Tarini Prosad Roy Chowdhury with Government revenue ... 611 10 2 0 Of Nritya Kesi Debye and others with Government revenue ... 541 0 1 0 Of Chandra Sekhar Roy and others with Government revenue ... 32 10 11 0 Of Korunamoyu Dasya and others with Government revenue ... 16 5 0 0 Of Korunamoyu Dasya and others with Government revenue ... 16 5 0 2 Of Rajendra Lal Bandyopadhyaya with Government revenue ... 13 9 4 0 Of Mahananda Roy with Government revenue ... 50 2 0 0 1,281 15 3 0 The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 544-9-9 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	98	98	Kapadanga, pergunnah Nan.	Dolgobinda Mani Debi, executrix to the estate of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji, Mohendra Narain Roy, Jodendra Narain Roy and others.	2,215 9 0	31 9 0	Rs. A. P. G. Excluding the separated share of Rajah Ramrajan Chakravarti with Government revenue ... 80 11 0 0 Of Dolgobinda Mani Debi, executrix to the estate of Kamada Kinkar Mukherji with Government revenue ... 298 7 1 2 379 8 1 2

Class of mehal.	Number of estate.	Towji number.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear.	REMARKS.
2nd class	205	205	Lot Lokhindarpur, pergunnah Khataunga.	Kala Chandra Chatterji, Mohes Chandra Bauerji, Kodareswar Siuha and others.	Rs. A. P. 718 6 0	Rs. A. P. 48 2 0	The remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 1,836-10-2 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	214	214	Shahajapur, pergunnah Barbak-siua.	Moheswar Das, Boroja Sundari Debi, Kumod Kumari Debi, and Tarasundari Debi.	664 14 3	143 3 3	Excluding the separated share of Ram Chandra Mandal with Government revenue Rs. 163-4-1, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 555-1-11 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	94	94	Chakule Gobulta...	Dhormadas Mustafi Adhormani Dosi and others.	3,250 14 0	64 0 3	The separated share with Government revenue Rs. 664-14-3 will be put up to sale.
Ditto	94	94	Ditto	Khetra Nath Goti Mustafi and Chandra Nath Goti Mustafi.	1,625 7 0	5 6 3	Excluding the separated share of Khetra Nath Goti Mustafi and others with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7, the remaining joint share with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7 will be put up to sale.
							The separated share with Government revenue Rs. 1,625-7 will be put up to sale.

Beerbhoom Collectorate, the 6th May 1886.

K. G. GUPTA, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, Act II (B.C.) of 1871, and section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned dependent tenures in the Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of June 1886, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, 25th day of February 1886:—

Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal.

Number of tehsil register No. I.	Number of dependent tenure.	Name of dependent tenure with its situation.	Annual rent.	Cesses.	AMOUNT OF ARREAR FOR WHICH THE TENURE WILL BE SOLD.		
					Rent.	Cess.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
35	1311	Thana Teknaf, mouzah Lengurhil, taluk Thow Chowdrya.	708 0 0	44 10 0	400 0 0	14 14 0	414 14 0
14	1361	Thana Teknaf, mouzah Teknaf, taluk Thow Chowdrya.	1,217 0 0	54 14 6	613 0 0	18 4 6	631 4 6
72	40	Thana Ramoo, mouzah Patily, taluk Gourisanker Borda Nath.	1,491 4 9	223 1 0	558 0 0	74 5 6	632 5 6
289	274	Thana Chakuria, mouzah Bhoola, taluk Bibi Sprak.	757 10 0	96 7 0	284 0 0	32 2 0	316 2 0

Chittagong Collectorate, the 3rd May 1886.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furreedpore, will be held at public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office on Friday, the 25th June 1886, corresponding with 12th Ashar 1293 B.S., for the recovery of arrears of revenue which were due on the 28th March 1886:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled estates.

Towji number.	Name of Estate.	Name of proprietor.	Amount of revenue.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3555	Taluq Ratneswar Pal, pergunnah Nararat Shahi.	Radhika Prosad, Satya Charan Ghosh and others.	2,559 13 8	82 13 10	Permanently-settled estate. The entire estate will be sold.
4054	Taluq Golok Chandra Roy, pergunnah Gunanundi.	Abhoy Chandra Chandra, Kumar Das and others.	1,093 6 3	11 5 9	Ditto.
3304	Modan Sankar Sankranta, Khagotia, pergunnah Nasti.	Srinath, Janaki Nath, and Sita Nath Roy and others.	1,242 11 7	308 11 5	Ditto.

Furreedpore Collectorate, the 15th May 1886.

F. H. BARROW, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Dacca, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Serial number.	Topography of estate.	Names of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Arrears of revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	1	Pergunnah Bikrampur, Mudafut Raj Krishna Ray.	Baikanta Mohun Pal	611 4 0	103 2 1½	The residue share will be sold.
		Ditto, hisya 2 annas 16 gundas.	Mukunda Lall Pal Choudhury and others.	213 15 1	.....
		Ditto, hisya 1 anna 8 gundas.	Kali Krishna Pal Choudhury	106 15 0½	.....
		Ditto, hisya 1 anna 8 gundas.	Ram Krishna Pal Choudhury	106 15 0½	.....
		Ditto, hisya 2 annas 8 gundas.	Soshi Mohun Pal Choudhury and others.	183 6 2	.....
				1,223 8 4	103 2 1½	
2	230	Pergunnah Rajnagore, Mudafut, hisya Nilmoni Sen, chakla Nurpur, Ram Chandra Das.	Kunoodini Kanta Banerji and others ...	1,013 4 3½	112 12 4½	
		Ditto, 12 annas share of kismat Nandankolah and Naoparah.	Mahomed Shurat Khan and others ...	48 12 0	.....
		Ditto, kismat Hajigaon ...	Anna Purua Dasya and others ...	30 14 11	.. ..
				1,120 15 2½	112 12 4½	
3	562	Shahar Chaudinuh, with peskosh Chaudinuh.	Protap Chandra Das and others ...	664 8 2	249 0 7	
		Ditto, hisya 10 annas 8 gundas.	Mohini Mohun Das	1,204 3 0	.....
				1,869 10 8	249 0 7	
4	8433	Gow chur, Krok chur within chur Bhedar.	Ram Chandra Byasack and others ...	858 0 0	222 0 0	
5	8630	Tuppeh Amrabad	Abhey Chandra Das and others ...	760 4 1½	5 5 11	Entire estate will be sold.
6	9089	Kismat Kumarhati and two other churs near it within chur Krishnaparah.	Kumar Rajendra Narain Ray Choudhury and others.	619 9 0	498 7 2	Ditto ditto.
7	9084	Kismat Harguzi within chur Julua kanta.	Rash Behari Ray and others ...	1,394 0 0	811 0 0	Ditto ditto.
8	9271	Kismat Chandra Rashura appertaining to chur Moton Sanker.	Baroda Kanta Banerji and others ...	909 0 0	38 3 0	Ditto ditto.
9	9639	Pergunnah Rajnagore, howlah Pitambor Sen, poor Belashpur, hisya 7 annas.	Pyari Mohun Ray and others	236 4 1½	2 4 5½	The residue share and the 12 annas under separate account will be sold.
		Ditto, hisya 12 annas ...	Ditto ditto	708 12 0½	6 0 0½	
				945 0 0	8 4 6	
10	10507	Pergunnah Berohunpur, tuppeh Sheto.	Bishoo Nath Sain and others	816 12 0	126 11 0	The entire estate will be sold.

F. WYER, Collector.

8

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

I.—Permanently-settled estates.

Serial number.	Name of mahal.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears for which to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
632	Sandia Tibha, pergunnah Bolla.	Nemdhari Singh and others.	531 7 0	65 5 0	The jumali mahal (sudder jumma of which is Rs. 125-15) will be sold.
853	Khutaba, pergunnah Mulki.	Durgul Singh and others.	800 6 0	6 8 0	
1072	Baikunthpur Khunjabpur, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Ramrup Singh and others.	1,193 3 0	57 0 0	The entire estate will be sold.
1370	Mahinathnagar, pergunnah Farika.	Narsingh Prasad and others.	793 14 0	329 14 0	Ditto ditto.
4431	Deera Gangharer Monohurpur Rajgura Mirzapur (am alias Mullapur, pergunnah Mulki.	Garga Prasad and others.	1,089 0 0	42 0 0	The separate 4 annas share of Garga Prasad and others will be sold.
5234	Kumbhari, pergunnah Bhusadi.	Jagdipnarsin Singh and others.	905 8 0	167 2 0	The entire estate will be sold.

Monghyr Collectorate, the 6th May 1886.

H. MOSELY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of June 1886 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

Town num. bur.	Name of mahal.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
12	Zemindary share 1 anna, pergunnah Attia, with the exception of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Shib Sankar Bhattacharji, Nababali Chowdhury and others.	702 13 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 435 11 8 267 1 4	12 2 2	Joint share to be sold.
26	Zemindary pergunnah Barabazon, joint share, exclusive of the separate accounts opened.	Amirunnessa Khatoon and others.	9,553 2 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 5,584 1 0 4,069 1 0	832 1 0	Ditto ditto.
26	Ditto separate account opened, 6 annas 8 gundas.	Khajeh Enayetullah Chowdhury.	3,941 4 0	597 0 0	This separate share to be sold.
66	Zemindary pergunnah Hosheushahi, with the exception of the separate accounts opened.	Deno Nath Chakravarty Chowdhury and others.	11,457 15 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 10,169 14 0 2,288 1 0	503 2 0	Joint share to be sold.
85	Taluk Mohamed Ekbal, Tuppeh Ron Bhowal Joar Borna, with the exception of the separate accounts opened.	Sridhor Acherjee Chowdhury and others.	2,395 1 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 1,296 10 3 1,098 6 9	11 15 0	Ditto ditto.
96	Zemindary pergunnah Nasiryial, hissa 4 annas, with Bejabeta taluks exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1876.	Prasanna Coommar Chowdhury, Ram Kumar Chowdhury and others.	7,197 10 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 4,856 11 0 2,340 13 0	620 12 0	Ditto ditto.
116	Taluk Newaj Ali, hissa 8 annas, tuppeh Ron Bhowal, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 and Act VII of 1876.	Raja Surja Kanth Acherjee Chowdhury.	2,638 15 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 1,884 8 0 754 7 0	82 8 0	Ditto ditto.
124	Payendobag, hissa 13a. 6g. 2c. 2k., tuppeh Hazradi, exclusive of separate accounts opened under section 70, Act VII of 1876.	Sherajannessa Bibee and others.	1,796 2 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 462 6 0 1,333 12 0	0 4 0	Ditto ditto.
144	Zemindary pergunnah Shorpur, hissa 1a. 15g. exclusive of the separate accounts opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859.	Srimutty Chowdhurani and others.	2,643 8 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 642 0 0 2,001 8 0	74 6 0	Ditto ditto.
2129	Taluk Krishna Ram Dutta, Tuppeh Hazradi, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Mothura Nath Chakravarty.	1,805 5 0 Deduct the revenue for separate accounts— 1,265 7 7 539 13 5	65 0 5	Ditto ditto.
2129	Taluk Krishnaram Dutta, tuppeh Hazradi. Separate accounts opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859, 2a. 10g.	Rankishore Ganguli ...	250 13 0	63 4 0	Separated share to be sold.
2129	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Bisveawary Dasia ...	250 13 0	63 4 0	Ditto ditto.
Second class estates.					
4965	Chur Mokabila Jabolkhana, pergunnah Alap-singh. Joint-share, exclusive of the separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859.	Ishankishore Acharjee Chowdhury.	2,474 0 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 2,001 12 0 472 4 0	120 6 0	Joint share to be sold.
4965	Ditto separate account opened under Act XI of 1859, hissa 4a. 2g. 2k. 2d.	Raja Surja Kant Acharjee Chowdhury.	648 2 0	122 12 0	This separated share to be sold.
4965	Ditto ditto, hissa 13a. 1k. 1kt. ...	Hara Sundory Debia ...	102 1 0	1 14 0	Ditto ditto.
5085	Bil Chholong, pergunnah Alap-singh, joint share, exclusive of the separate accounts, opened.	Kashi Kishore Roy Chowdhury and others.	883 0 0 Deduct revenue for separate accounts— 4 13 0 878 5 0	24 13 8	Joint share to be sold.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of March 1886:—

Number of mehal.	Names of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount in arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10	First-class permanently-settled estate Radha Kantabutty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sreshurry Nundy and others ... Deduct 62b. 6k. 4c. of land belonging to Hajee Achhaluddu Mistry of Jaugram, of which the sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Sreshurry Nundy and others, for which no separate account has been opened ...	624 11 11 27 8 0		
11	First-class permanently-settled estate Chhulapore, pergunnah Pandooah.	Hamadul Huq and others ... Deduct 3a. 11g. 0k. 2k. share belonging to Sidhika Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is ... Deduct 3a. 14g. 0k. 13k. belonging to Khodeja Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 2a. 16g. 2k. 2k. belonging to Tokiaton Nessa Bibi, the sudder jumma of which is ...	597 3 11 707 6 2 157 5 0 165 6 0 125 4 0	137 8 2	This portion of the estate will be sold for this arrear.
		And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Hamadul Huq and others on account of 5a. 17g. 1k. 2k. 3k., for which no separate account has been opened ...	447 15 0 259 7 2		
26	First-class permanently-settled estate Malikapore, pergunnah Balugori.	Joga Nunda Ray and others ... Of this estate 4a. 6g. 14k. share in mouzah Harpur and 8 annas in mouzaha Nischindipore, Chandibati, Palasi, Paikpara and Gosa belonging to Gopi Kristo Mitter, the sudder jumma of which is ... And of which separate account has been opened.	10,595 3 8 1,655 8 0	80 4 0 0 3 0	Ditto ditto.
53	First-class permanently-settled estate Chanipahatty, pergunnah Pandooah.	Ektonnissa Bibi and others ...	581 2 2	86 10 3	
56	Ditto ditto ...	Saved Mohammed Ally alias Mohammed Taha and others ...	606 7 2	49 10 5	
59	First-class permanently-settled estate Makhalidibi, pergunnah Pandooah.	Sayed Abul Mazafer and others ... Deduct 4a. 11g. 3k. share belonging to Ohhoy Churan Nundy, Sabait of Thakoors Balgram and Shih Thakoore, of which the sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 4a. 14g. and 3k. share belonging to Upendra Narain Nundy and others, of which the sudder jumma is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance 6a. 10g. and 2k. due from Syed Abul Mazafer and others ... And for which no separate account has been opened.	723 15 1 214 1 0 214 1 0 204 13 1		
84	First-class permanently-settled estate Sija, pergunnah Arsa.	Jogendra Nath Roy and others ... Of this 2a. 6g. share belonging to J. Mick, Manager and guardian of Upendra Chundra and Kirun Chundra Ray, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from the 13a. 4p. share belonging to Jogendranath Roy and others ...	1,480 8 1 248 4 0 1,241 4 1		
117	First-class permanently-settled estate Rajhat, pergunnah Khosalpore.	Jeebun Kristo Gossain and others ... Deduct 5 annas share of Anonda Moyi Debee, executrix to the estate of her minor son Kish Behary Roy, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 3a. 6g. 2k. and 2k. share belonging to Prosad Dass Gossain, whose sudder jumma is ... Also deduct 3a. share out of 5a. 1g. share of the three mouzaha kismat Noshipore, Baidobati, and Abhirambati belonging to Huro Chundra Banerjee, the sudder jumma of which is ...	726 0 3 226 14 1 151 4 1 82 3 0	842 0 7	Ditto ditto.
		And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Jeebun Kristo Gossain and others for which no separate account has been opened ...	460 5 2 345 11 1		
126	First-class permanently-settled estate Silampore, pergunnah Silampore.	Parbati Charan Roy and others ... Deduct 1a. 15g. and 2k. share belonging to Binoda Debee, widow of late Dina Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 1a. 15g. 2k. and 2d. share of mouzah Gopalpore, belonging to Soorendra Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 1a. 15g. 2k. and 2d. share of mouzah Gopalpore belonging to Mohendra Nath Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... Also deduct 13g. 3k. share of the entire estate belonging to Jogendra Nath and Soose Bhuson Chatterjee whose sudder jumma is ...	2,108 8 9 234 15 0 35 11 0 35 11 0 90 10 0	29 2 0	Ditto ditto.
		Separate accounts of the above four shares have been opened. Balance due from Parbutty Churan Roy and others, for which no separate account has been opened ...	896 15 0 1,711 9 9		
153	First-class permanently-settled estate Mullikhati, pergunnah Boro.	Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver of the High Court to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De and others ... Deduct 4a. share belonging to Radica Prosad Gossain and others, the sudder jumma of which is ... And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Mr. A. B. Miller, Receiver to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De and others ...	2,908 0 8 742 0 0 2,226 0 8	23 2 4	Ditto ditto.
159	First-class permanently-settled estate Chatra Baday, pergunnah Boro.	Mr. A. B. Miller Receiver to the estate of Hurriah Chunder De, and others ... Of this 6g. 7k. and 6k. share in mouzaha kismat Beloo, Adan, Khoragore and Basodehpore belonging to Bidhoo Bhusan and Lal Mohun Chatterjee, the sudder jumma of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened.	740 9 5 15 0 0	79 5 4 4 0 0	Ditto ditto.
179	First-class permanently-settled estate Boro Monirampore, pergunnah Boro.	Kali Kumar Bose and others ... Of this 6g. 2k. 2k. share of the entire estate belonging to Matargini Dassi, executrix to her minor son Hari Das Bose, the sudder jumma of which is ...	578 9 0 12 1 0		
184	First-class permanently-settled estate Haripur Ayma, pergunnah Chowmoa.	Sattodayal Banerjee and others ... Deduct 345 beghas of land belonging to Khetter Nath Silas sabait on behalf of idol Naul Kissors Jio Taccor in mouzah Mohatikrz, the revenue of which is ... And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from Sattodayal Banerjee and others. Of this no separate account has been opened ...	851 3 2 123 1 0 728 2 2	2 13 0 184 2 7	Ditto ditto.

Number of mehal.	Names of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount in arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2034	Permanently-settled estate Soottanpore Chur, pergunnah Patnchal.	Amrita Lal Sen Deduct 12a. share belonging to Amrita Lal Sen, whose sudder jumma is And of which separate account has been opened. Balance due from the 4a. share belonging to Amrita Lal Sen, whose sudder jumma is And of which no separate account has been opened.	938 4 9 703 10 0 234 10 0	74 13 6	This portion of the estate will be sold for this arrear.
3541	Permanently-settled estate Kharsani, pergunnah Boro.	Ramdayal Banerjee and others 8 annas share belonging to Mohalukhi Dassi, executrix to her minor son Jogendraboo Roy and others, whose sudder jumma is And for which separate account has been opened. 8 annas share belonging to Ram Dayal Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is And for which no separate account has been opened.	Rent— 1,208 10 9 Road fund— 12 15 9 1,311 10 6 Rent— 649 5 4½ Road fund— 6 7 10½ 655 13 3 Rent— 649 5 4½ Road fund— 6 7 10½ 655 13 3	Road fund— 6 7 10½ Rent— 161 13 6 Road fund— 6 7 10½	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
3871	First-class permanently-settled estate Mowri, pergunnah Aras.	Dino Nath Koondoo Chowdhry and others	10,831 13 11	25 7 10	
3873	First-class permanently-settled estate Mullikpore, pergunnah Singhor.	Mothoora Nath Babu and others	8,236 8 2	308 7 3	
3891	First-class permanently-settled estate Sathpore, pergunnah Amerabad.	Haro Soondari Debi and others Deduct 2a. 13g. 1k. 1k. share belonging to Nobo Chunder Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is Also deduct 5a. 6g. 2k. 2k. share belonging to Sutto Dayal Banerjee and others, whose sudder jumma is Also deduct 2a. 13g. 1k. 1k. share belonging to Rajkristo Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is The total of the above three shares amounts to 10a. 13g. 1k. and 1k. whose sudder jumma is And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from 5a. 6g. 2k. 2k. share belonging to Haro-soondari Debee and others, whose sudder jumma is And for which no separate account has been opened. Sutto Dayal Banerji and others Deduct 5 annas share belonging to Brojo Nath Sreemani, whose sudder jumma is Also deduct 2a. 10g. share belonging to Gopal Chundra Banerjee, whose sudder jumma is The total of the above two shares is 7a. 10g. whose sudder jumma is And for which separate account has been opened. Balance due from 8a. 10g. share belonging to Sutto Dayal Banerjee and others, whose sudder jumma is And for which no separate account has been opened.	575 13 11 96 0 0 191 15 0 96 0 0 383 15 0 191 14 11 726 4 8 1k. 227 0 0 113 8 0 310 9 0 385 12 8 1k.	7 7 8	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
3983	Permanently-settled chur Howrah.				

Hooghly Collectorate, the 14th May 1886.

RADHA SYAM SINHA DE, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Tipperah, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886, 28th being Sunday:—

Township.	Number in register A.	Number in khas mehal register.	Name of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
260	1836	.....	5a. 6g. 2c. kiamat, pergunnah Sackdi.	Syad Hason Ali Chowdry	2,924 1 0	447 2 4	
1879	167	23	Baluuka di Jowar, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Sreemati Manickya Mulla alias Tara Soondari, Durgat Ali Bepari and others.	1,688 0 0	Due up to Maugh 1292 B.S. 518 0 0 Due for kist January 1886.	This mehal has been settled for one year (1289) with the taluqdars.
1080	612	206	Goshaipur chur No. 218, pergunnah Rarail, decreed under Regulation 2 of 1819.	Baboo Bagolonanda Mukerjee, manager of the estate, Baboo Ashutosh Nath Roy, minor, Baboo Ananda Mohun Burdhan and others.	805 8 0	26 4 2	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 with the maliks.
1086	1297	241	Nogurerkandi chur No. 211, pergunnah Uttar Shahapur, decreed under Regulation 2 of 1819.	Hari Mohan Roy Chowdry and others	712 0 0	192 7 0	Ditto for one year (1286) with ditto.
1088	189	72	Jowar Tamtaputia, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Govind Chandra Das, Mobesh Chandra Das and others.	2,293 0 0	716 9 9	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 with the taluqdars.
1083	189	72	Tinohetta Jowar, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Durga Charan Das Mojumdar and others.	663 12 3	207 6 9	This mehal has been settled as a meadi taluq, patni taluq, for 18 years from 1287 to 1304.
1933	189	23	Mowjah Daiara Charipara, pergunnah Burdakhat, Meadi taluq.	Kali Das Bhadra and others	1,451 1 3	453 6 10	This mehal has been settled for 14 years from 1291 to 1304 as meadi patni taluq.

Tipperah Collectorate, the 20th May 1886.

T. S. JONES, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Mozufferpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 3rd day of July 1886, corresponding with the 17th day of *Asarh* 1293 *Fusli*, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 9th day of March 1886:—

Serial number.	Towji number.	Estate and pergunnah.	Government revenue of the estate.	Share for sale, with names of registered proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of share.	Amount of arrears due.	Share or shares to be exempted, the number of such shares, their gross amount, with name of proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of them.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1	261	Ibrahimpore, pergunnah Barul.	535 9 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Raja Hurbullubh Narayan Singh, will be sold.	167 3 0	
2	921	Bazidpur Doulat, pergunnah Buba Champan.	4,420 12 3	1a. 13g. 1k. 2d. 5r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 4,093-15-8, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Moheshdat Singh and others, will be sold.	731 12 11	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. 6g. 3c. 1k. 13r. share with its Government revenue Rs. 308-12-7, belonging to Mussanul Pancha Kuar, Said Lutfah Khan and others.
3	931	Bisahi, ditto	508 0 1	4a. 7g. 2c. 2k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 139-9, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	38 10 9	
	931	Ditto	...	11a. 12g. 1c. 1k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 308-7-1, belonging to Shannundun Singh himself and guardian of Bhaboo Ramnundun Singh, Bahadur Rajnundun Singh and others, will be sold.	65 11 31	
4	996	Chiknouta, pergunnah ditto.	3,311 4 10	2a. 16g. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 580-11-1, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	100 3 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 2g. 2c. 1k. share of this estate, with its Government revenue Rs. 26-11-9, belonging to Ram Gulam Singh.
	996	Ditto	.....	13a. 2g. 1c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 2,714-13-9 belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Deo Nundun Singh Bahadur and others will be sold.	552 6 01	
6	1046	Rasulpur Pitonja, pergunnah ditto.	698 10 8	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 202, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	73 6 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 436-10-8, belonging to Raja Shewraj Nundun Singh Bahadur, Rajkumar Babu Deo Nundun Singh and others.
6	1066	Madhopur Balbhunder, pergunnah ditto.	508 10 8	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 190, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	63 5 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 318-10-8, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh, Deo Nundun Singh and others.
7	1112	Hurnahi, pergunnah ditto.	961 5 4	6a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 308-8-6, belonging to Moharani Rajrup Kuar, will be sold.	101 6 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 10a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 600-12-10, belonging to Raja Shewrajnundun Singh Bahadur, Deo Nundun Singh and others.
8	1270	Aktarpore Kanti, tuppah Bhutsala.	1,625 13 4	4a. 13g. 3c. 2k. 5r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 477-2-7, belonging to Tiluk Dhari Sahi, Harakh Nath Sahi and others, will be sold.	48 10 4	4a. 9g. 2c. 3r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 451-12-7, belonging to Thakur Prasad Sahi, Narsing Narayan Sahi and others, will be excluded from such sale.
...	1270	Ditto	.....	6a. 16g. 2c. 2d. 12r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 683-14-2, belonging to Jadu Singh, Abhai Sahi and others, will be sold.	32 5 3	
9	1681	Bungra, pergunnah Gadeh Sand	561 14 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Tiluk Dhari Singh, Raghpal Singh and others, will be sold.	46 2 6	
10	2487	Poura Madan Singh, chukla Garjoul, pergunnah Bisara.	513 13 7	1a. 3g. 3c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 38, belonging to Halkhor Singh, will be sold.	2 1 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 7a. 7g. 2c. 2k. 2d. share with its Government revenue Rs. 237-12, belonging to Ram-bhugwan Singh, Durgpal Singh and others.
...	2487	Ditto	...	7a. 8g. 2c. 1d. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 238-1-7, belonging to Ramzulam Singh, Purneshwar Singh and others, will be sold.	37 14 3	
11	2707	Mokundpur Singhar, pergunnah ditto.	1,074 0 9	2a. 1g. 1r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 253-10-1, belonging to Mohamad Hosan and Amir Hasan Khan, will be sold.	69 5 10	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. 18g. 3c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 1,720-6-5, belonging to Raj Narayan Singh, Hem Narayan Singh and others.
12	3478	Shahbaspur Mutuloka Uroul, pergunnah Hajepur.	1,435 7 9	3a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 269-12-1, belonging to Sram Singh, Lalbansi Singh and others, will be sold.	22 12 1	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 1,165-11-7, belonging to Ghan Soam Singh, Dola Prasad and others.
13	3197	Biddupur, pergunnah ditto.	1,013 10 6	The entire mehal, belonging to Keshobihari Singh and Lalbhari Singh, will be sold.	163 10 71	
	3524	Jadaurapur, pergunnah ditto.	719 10 7	1a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 44-15-8, belonging to Harbanas Singh, will be sold.	11 11 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 8a. 15g. 1k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 344-9-5, belonging to Ram Charan Singh, Jadanundun Singh and others.

Serial number.	Towji number.	Estate and pergunnah.	Government revenue of the estate.	Share for sale, with names of registered proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of share.	Amount of arrears due.	Share or shares to be exempted, the number of such shares, their gross amount, with name of proprietors and Government revenue payable in respect of them.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
	3528	Judauranpur, pergunnah Hajeeপুর.	.....	18g. 1c. 1k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 29-15-0, belonging to Showraj Singh, will be sold.	9 3 7	
	.....	.....	.....	1a. 6g. 2c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 59-15-8, belonging to Chitter Sen Singh, will be sold.	16 9 0	
	.....	.....	.....	1a. 6g. 3c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 69-12, belonging to Palat Kuar, will be sold.	1 13 3	
	.....	.....	.....	4a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 179-8-3, belonging to Upnet Narayan, will be sold.	49 8 11	
15	3554	Jusrappur Balia, pergunnah ditto.	735 10 11	4a. 10g. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 204-2-8, belonging to Badri Choudhri, Jauki Singh and others, will be sold.	22 7 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 11a. 10g. share with its Government revenue Rs. 527-8-3, belonging to Duran Rai, Nounidh Rai and others.
16	3598	Shahpur Kuatpur, pergunnah ditto.	608 10 8	7a. 10g. 2c. 2k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 252-4-7, belonging to Ram Sarai Singh and others, will be sold.	22 13 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 5a. 1c. 1k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 254-6-1, belonging to Ramdhan Singh, Gobindjha and others.
17	3617	Gobindpore Gokhula, pergunnah ditto.	836 6 11	2a. 5g. 2c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 19-1-3, belonging to Mussamut Jamuna Kuar, mother and guardian of Jitlu Lal, Hirdai Nath Narayan and others, will be sold.	24 1 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 12a. 14g. 2c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 652-2-8, belonging to Rambox Singh, Nundun Lal and others.
	3617	Ditto	.....	1a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 65, belonging to Dwarka Prasad, will be sold.	36 9 0	
18	3639	Muniarjore, pergunnah ditto.	782 0 3	10a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 184-11, belonging to Raghubanshi Singh, will be sold.	53 10 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 6a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 293-5-3, belonging to Fatch Narayan Singh, Bataso Kuar and others.
19	6807	Basadh, pergunnah Ratti.	956 2 3	The entire mehal, belonging to Bahoo Singh, Chumai Lal Singh and others, will be sold.	21 0 9	
20	6844	Jaferpur, pergunnah ditto.	962 13 4	1a. 6g. 3c. 1k. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 291, belonging to Ambika Prasad, will be sold.	16 8 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 11a. 3g. 2k. share with its Government revenue Rs. 671-13-4, belonging to Dwarka Prasad, Mussamut Juddo Kuar, mother and guardian of Bindesri Prasad and others.
21	7520	Kurnoti, Saraisa.	1,404 1 1	8a. 12g. 1c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 755-2, belonging to Durga Singh, will be sold.	61 1 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 7a. 7a. 3c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 648-15-1, belonging to Wazir Singh, Gouri Banker Singh and others.
22	7778	Ganipur, pergunnah ditto.	507 0 4	The entire mehal, belonging to Baboo Mohinder Narayan Singh, will be sold.	8 12 4	
23	8375	Sirhooli, pergunnah Tirsath.	537 9 2	The entire mehal, belonging to Mussamut Avadh Kuar, will be sold.	95 0 10	
24	8377	Ditto	1,076 2 5	The entire mehal, belonging to Sarab Narayan Singh, will be sold.	103 0 0	
25	9219	Perhari, pergunnah Barail.	509 0 0	12a. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 382-1-6, belonging to Gopal Lal, Moheah Lal and others, will be sold.	21 8 3	The estate is to be sold excluding 4a. share with its Government revenue Rs. 127-4-6 belonging to Durga Sahai.
26	9462	Krazi Nobrar Bangra, pergunnah Gudahand.	856 12 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Baboo Debi Dat Singh, Babu Palak Dhari Singh and others, will be sold.	32 8 0	
27	9 91	Chand Sarai, chukla Gurjoni, pergunnah Kisara.	525 1 0	The entire mehal, belonging to Mohamad Hussan Khan, Mohamad Amir Hosan Khan and others, will be sold.	131 1 0	
28	10078	Bisnupur Parsi, pergunnah ditto.	8,507 10 11	The entire mehal, belonging to Babu Jamuna Prasad Sukul, Baboo Moti Prasad Sukul and others, will be sold.	2,658 10 4	
29	10374	Noubrar Terahraia, pergunnah Hajeeপুর.	837 12 3	The entire mehal, belonging to Dhanuk Dhari Prasad, will be sold.	339 5 9	
30	10809	Bhugwanpur, pergunnah Nizamuddinpur Bangra.	1,814 5 6	The entire mehal, belonging to Mussamut Avadh Kuar and Babu Sant Prasad Narayan Singh and others, will be sold.	128 13 5	
31	11174	Barhampur Khutahi, pergunnah Ratti.	1,085 14 9	3g. 3c. 2k. 1d. 11r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 13-7, belonging to Ramsaran Singh, will be sold.	8 2 0	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. 5g. 2c. 2r. share with its Government revenue Rs. 895-11-3, belonging to Sahabanda Kuar and others.
...	11174	Ditto	.....	2a. 10g. 2c. 1d. 2r. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 176-12-8, belonging to Nund Keshwar Singh, Ram Lal and others, will be sold.	107 14 1	
32	11864	Rampur Karari Barari, pergunnah Hajeeপুর.	856 0 0	2a. 5g. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 131-6, belonging to Ajodhesa Singh, will be sold.	37 9 4	The estate is to be sold excluding 13a. 15g. share with its Government revenue Rs. 735-10, belonging to Bhugdeo Narayan, Surat Kuar and others.
33	11920	Sukhharpur, pergunnah ditto.	1,478 13 3	14a. 9g. 2c. share of this estate with its Government revenue Rs. 1,337-10, belonging to Mohabir Dubey, Rajeswan Debey and others, will be sold.	93 15 7	The estate is to be sold excluding 1a. 10g. 2c. share with its Government revenue Rs. 141-3-3, belonging to Lalji Sahoo, Hiti Lal Singh and others.
34	11927	Chukki Nohagpur, pergunnah Ratti.	8,443 2 9	The entire mehal, belonging to Lalji Sah and others, will be sold.	536 12 4	

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at that district on the 30th June 1886, corresponding with Wednesday, the 17th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886 :—

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
22	Belgong, pergunnah Belgong.	Mandakini Dasi, Chandra Mohan Ghose Chowdhuri, Hira Lal Shaha, Tara Chand Ghose Choudhuri himself and guardian of Arunodoy Ghose Choudhuri, Sree Nath Ghose Choudhuri, Dwark Nath Ghose Choudhuri, Benowari Lal Ghose Choudhuri, Nabeen Chandra Ghose Choudhuri, Nistarani Dasya, mother and guardian of Kali Das, Kali Bhusan and Kali Prasanno Ghose Choudhuri, minors, Krishna Dhan Ghose Choudhuri, Kokeelmoni Ironihonya and Bhoyan Kari Bromhonya and Janaki Nath Roy, managers and guardians of Jotendra Nath Roy, Atal Behari Pal, Modan Mohan Pal Choudhuri, Umesh Chandra Pal, guardian of Benowari Lal Pal, minor, Mohesh Chandra Pal, Sasmoni Dasi, guardian on behalf of Brojo Gopal Pal, Madhu Moni Dasya, Mothura Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sree Nath Pal Choudhuri, Siv Chandra Pal Choudhuri himself and guardian and Sunayani Dasya herself and guardian on behalf of Breech Chandra, Dhana Krishna, and Lalit Mohan Pal Choudhuri, minors, and Hira Lal Pal, Krishna Behari Ghose Choudhuri, and Dejoraj Ghose Choudhuri.	6,054 3 8 Police 73 11 11	35 11 6	The entire estate will be sold.
117	Dihi Chardi, pergunnah Pajour.	Raj Lakmi Dasi, mother and guardian of minors Suresh Chandra Mullick, Sarat Chandra Mullick, Akhoy Chandra Mullick, and Satish Chandra Mullick, Chandra Nath Mullick, Anath Nath Deb, Kasimounessa Bibi, Surendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Nogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Jogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Jogesh Chandra Pal Choudhuri, Jogendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, and Mudhu Mati Dasi, guardian on behalf of Satish Chandra alias Paunchu Pal Choudhuri, Surendra Nath Pal Choudhuri and Siva Mohini Dasi, guardians on behalf of Ganendra Nath, Harendra Nath, Hemendra Nath, and Bipendra Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sarat Chandra Dey Choudhuri himself and guardian and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Deb Mukerjee and Harijiban Pramanick, guardians on behalf of minors Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Purna Chandra Dey Choudhuri.	10,246 2 8 Police 120 2 4 	110 12 3 1,156 15 4	The share amounting to 2a. 5a. 3k. 10l., bearing towji No. 117-0 with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,447 13-6, and police Rs. 12-0-8, belonging to Raj Lakmi Dasi, mother and guardian of Suresh Chandra Mullick, Sarat Chandra Mullick, Akhoy Chandra Mullick, and Satish Chandra Mullick, Chandra Nath Mullick, Anath Nath Deb, and Kasimounessa Bibi, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 110-12-3. The share amounting to 6a. 14g. 3k. 10l., bearing towji No. 117-2 with a sudder jumma of Rs. 3,075-3-10, and police Rs. 45-8-6, belonging to Sarat Chandra Dey Choudhuri himself and guardian and Ishan Chandra Ghosal, Ananta Deb Mukerji, and Harijiban Pramanick guardians on behalf of minors Charu Chandra, Nirmal Chandra, and Purna Chandra Dey Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 1,156-15-4.
150	Debogram, pergunnah Khosarpore.	Krishna Nath Roy, Saroda Prosad Bosu Mullick, Annada Prosad Bosu Mullick, Boroda Prosad Bosu Mullick himself and guardian on behalf of minors Avilas Prosad Bosu Mullick and Kumed Prosad Bosu Mullick, Soudamini Dasi, Umesh Chandra Chatterjee, guardian on behalf of minors Mohini Mohan and Romini Mohan Mukerjee, Kumudini Dasya, mother and guardian on behalf of minor Gurudas Biswas, Nabo Kumar Mukerjee, Bhobotarini Dabi, mother and guardian on behalf of minors Norendra Nath and Jotendra Mohan Mookerjee.	418 15 2 Police 166 10 8	2 4 8	The entire estate will be sold.
399	Ukhra, pergunnah Ukhra.	Sataya Monan Banerjee, Satya Jaban Banerjee, Soudamini Gurbala and Kali Ganga Dehya, Abadi Bibi, manager and guardian on behalf of Baharam Biswas, Sahaji Biswas, Ennafali Biswas, and Yaub Hossain Biswas, Rambux Chittangi, Afefjal Hossain Biswas, Sarimounessa Bibi, mother and guardian on behalf of Mobarak Hossain and Hagu Biswas, Ibrahim Biswas, Kasiladdi Biswas, Kalsat Hossain Biswas, Majaffur Hossain alias Ghoun Biswas, Sultan Hossain Biswas, Golsam Hossain Biswas, Surotali Mahomed Hossain, Esmail Biswas, Aparup Bibi, mother and guardian on behalf of minor Ajilar Bahaman alias Chinku Biswas, Govinda Saha, Gobinda Chandra Saha, Mukta Sundari Dasi, guardian on behalf of Radharaman and Kissori Lal Saha, Joykali Dasi Choudharani, Chaim Biswas, Sahaji Bibi, Hara Sundari Debi, Mon Mohan, Moni Mohan, Monuj Mohan, Chandra Mohan, Surja Mohan, and Hari Mohan Banerjee, Dwarka Nath Pal Choudhuri, Brojo Nath Pal Choudhuri, Brindaban Chandra Sarker Choudhuri, Shubnessari Debi, Kali Prasanno Pal Choudhuri, Madhu Mati Dehya, Tarini Sundari Dehya, Mr. Thomas Savi, Brojendra Lal Goswami, Gnanendra Lal Roy, manager on behalf of minor Kumar Khitish Chandra Roy Babadoor, Tarak Nath Roy, Hari Charan Banerjee, Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator to the estate of Bhagabati Charan and Satya Doyal Banerjee, Raj Krishna Banerjee, Shyama Charan Laha, Jagadamba Dasai, Aghore Chandra Mukerjee, Shyama Charan Roy, Sib Sona Debi.	61,546 4 2 Police 326 4 8	61 15 11 Police 8 14 8	The share amounting to 8g. 2k. 2k. 2k. 15l., bearing towji No. 399-3-1, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 4,329-14-10, and police Rs. 22-15-2, belonging to Joykali Dasi Choudharani, will be sold for recovery of Rs. 61-15-11 and police Rs. 8-14-8.

Number in the district roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of the recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
442	Ramanpara, pergunnah Ukhra.	Kali Das Deb, manager of Sathkira estate, Monmatho Nath Roy Choudhuri, Narendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Amarendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Bhaba Tarini Debi, Mohendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Rajendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Shama Nath Banerjee, and Situl Nath Bose, executor to the estate of Mukti Nath, Kamaksha Nath, and Holai Nath Roy Choudhuri, Komesswar Mukerjee himself and manager on behalf of Umeshwar, Jogeswar, Amriteshwar, and Ramesswar Mukerjee, Shyama Nath Banerjee and Situl Nath Bose, executors to the estate of Muktinath, Kamaksha Nath and Holai Nath Roy Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 370-11-6 and police Rs. 3-7-1.	5,352 8 9 Police 34 8 4	370 11 6 Police 3 7 1	The share amounting to 3a. 12a., bearing towji No. 442-0, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,070-8-4 and police Rs. 6-14-2, belonging to Mohendra Nath and Brojendra Nath Roy Choudhuri, Komesswar Mukerji himself and manager on behalf of Umeshwar, Jogeswar, Amriteshwar, and Ramesswar Mukerjee, Shyama Nath Banerjee and Situl Nath Bose, executors to the estate of Muktinath, Kamaksha Nath and Holai Nath Roy Choudhuri, will be sold for the recovery of Rs. 370-11-6 and police Rs. 3-7-1.
2949	Bil Bose Lakhi, pergunnah Bogwan.	Mothura Nath Pal Choudhuri, Sree Nath Pal Choudhuri, Siv Chandra Pal Choudhuri himself and guardian and Munoyani Dasi herself and guardian on behalf of minors Sreesh Chandra, Dhono Krishna, and Laht Mohan Pal Choudhuri.	558 8 4	1 13 4	The entire estate will be sold.

Nuddea Collectorate, Kishnaghur, the 20th May 1886.

J. A. HOPKINS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Rungpore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886:—

Number on Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of mehals.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
435	20	Monthona, share 8 annas.	Hemendra Narain Roy Choudhuri	11,995 11 10	4,463 5 7	The entire estate will be sold.
268	49	Chakla Kazirhat, share 4 annas and 10 gundas.	Karuna Moyee Dasya, manager on behalf of Uma Kanta Shaha, minor, shebut of idol Gopal, Karuna Moyee Dasya, manager on behalf of Uma Kanta Shaha, minor, Pitamber and Holodhar Shaha, Ishan Chandra Shaha, Ram Sundari Dasya, Mohendra Narain Shaha and Pitamber Shaha, manager on behalf of Ram Lal Shaha, minor, Nitya adha Dasya, guardian of her minor son, Gobinda Behari Shaha, Durga Moyee Dasya, Lobongo Monjay Dasya, Panchanan Shaha, Nobin Chandra Shaha, Binod Behari Shaha, Janaki Debi Choudhuri, manager on behalf of Romesh Chandra Ray Choudhuri, minor, Dano Moyee Debi Choudhuri, Sri Nath, Unanath, Horonath Gangopadhyay, Raj Madhab Dasya, mother and executrix on behalf of Rohini Kanta, Mohini Mohan and Laht Mohan Shaha, minors, Troilokya Nath Bandopadhyay, Koolani Bibi, Bhudeswari Dasya, mother and executrix on behalf of Uma Kanta Das, minor, Rosopani Dasya, Noyan Kumari Dasya, Radhamoni Dasya, Beleswari Dasya, and Bhobaneswari Dasya, executrices on behalf of Broja Gobinda, Tarini Prasad, Jhin Narayan Pramanik, minors, Yatra Ram Das, Nehaluddin Mahammad, Nejamuddin Mahammad Choudhuri, Joton Bibi, Amrannessa Bibi Choudhuri herself and manager of Abdool Latif Choudhuri, Noorannessa Bibi, Awjannessa Khatun, Mohesh Chandra Rai Choudhuri, Abdool Mojid Choudhuri, Hishabuddin, Azizuddin Choudhuri, Joyannessa Khatun, Binod Behari Shaha, manager on behalf of Ashta Moyee Dasya, Horendra Narayan Shaha himself and Harendra Narain Shaha and Radha Dasya, managers on behalf of Durga Mohan, Grindra Narain, and Madhabendra Narain Shaha, minors, Radha Bullay Shaha, Mohan Lal Shaha, Bhogobetty Dasya, executrix on behalf of Ram Lal Shaha, Mohendra Narain Shaha, Adimannessa Bibi, Nobin Chandra Shaha, Panchanan Shaha himself and manager on behalf of Mohesh Chandra and Sambho Chandra Shaha, minors, Mathinnessa Bibi, Basaruddin Mahammad, Abeduddin Mohammad, Hara Kanta and Janlabi Kanta Moulik themselves and Gangi Monti Debya, managers on behalf of Amor Kanta and Shyam Kanta Moulik, minors, Adimannessa Bibi, Chand Keshore, Shafi Mahmud, Karimannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Naterannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Kajah Abdool Gofoor, manager on behalf of Foshlal Alum, minor.	3,663 6 7	399 1 1	The share of Jeallah Choudhuri and others, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 488-10-8, and for which no separate account has been opened, is only to be sold.
288	49	Ditto	Ditto	3,663 6 7	6 4 9	The share of Radhamoni Dasya, Beleswari Dasya, and Bhobaneswari Dasya, managers on behalf of Broja Gobinda, Tarini Prasad, and Jhin Narain Pramanik, minors, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 16-0-1, and for which a separate account has been opened, is only to be sold.
341	223	Khamar Kursha and others, pergunnah Pairabund.	Hor Doyal Ghose and Bipra Das Rai, Jasimannessa Choudhuri, Mohammad Nejamuddin Khan Choudhuri, Gurr Das Rai and Bipri Das Rai, and Tarini Prasad Bhattacharjee, executors of the late Bhagirath Das's estate, Abdul Kader Men and Khajeh Mahammad Abraham Saher, Latifannessa Bibi, Salema Bibi, Monir Bibi, Abdool Gafoor, manager on behalf of Khajeh Mahammad Foshlal Alum and Khadeja Bibi, minors, and Khajeh Enaitullah Choudhuri.	505 14 11	312 11 4	With the exception of the shares of Abdul Kader and manager Abdool Gofoor, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 1,096-5-8, of Nejamuddin Khan, of which sudder jumma is Rs. 587-12-2, and of Jasimannessa Bibi, of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 513-2-11, and for which separate accounts have been issued the remainder of the estate will be sold.
197	240	Chak Durgapur and others, share 7 annas 10 gundas.	Kafirannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Enaitullah Mia, Khussalannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Jenatullah Choudhuri, Nejamuddin Mahammad Choudhuri, Nehaluddin Mahammad Choudhuri, Joton Bibi, Amrannessa Bibi Choudhuri, Amrannessa Bibi Choudhuri, manager on behalf of Abdool Latif Choudhuri, minor, Troilokya Nath Lahiri, manager of the estate of the late Ishan Chandra Ray.	1,892 15 8	67 9 2	With the exception of the share of the late Ishan Chandra Ray, which is now under the Court of Wards, and of which the sudder jumma is Rs. 431-5-8, the entire estate will be sold.
359	526	Khorda Moradpore and others, share 8 annas.	Mohammad Jakoria, Abu Echhabak Choudhuri and others.	2,532 15 6	940 6 10	The entire estate will be sold.
603	697	Pergunnah Ali-gaon.	Mukta Sundari Dassce, Gopal Chandra Ray, Raj Lakmi Choudhuri, Ishan Chandra Choudhuri, Troilokya Nath Lahiri, manager of Kumar Chandra Keshore Ray, minor, Khama Moyee Choudhuri, Echha Moyee Choudhuri and Kurani Sirdar.	5,981 13 2	573 6 10	The share of Kurani Sirdar, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,21-15-9, is alone liable for the arrear.

Rungpore Collectorate, the 19th May 1886.

DENO NATH MOOKERJEE, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office at Barisal, on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1886, corresponding with 10th Ashar 1293 H.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1886:—

Class.	Towji number.	Name of mehals.	Name of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st class ...	1585	Taluq Rajba Krishna Roy, Hara Nanda Roy, and Kally Das Shudhanta.	Brindaban Chandra Chakravarty Roy Chaudhury and others, proprietors of 6a. 14g. 3k. 1½kt. ijmal share.	2,436 10 10 Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 1,561 15 3 874 11 7	347 10 11½	The ijmal 6a. 14g. 3k. 1½kt. share will be sold.
Ditto ...	1553	Ditto ditto ...	Ashutoosh Chakravarty Roy Chowdhury, proprietor of 1a. 10½g. 1½kt. share under separate account.	2,436 10 10 Deduct jumma of the ijmal share and other shares under separate account— 2,203 7 8 233 3 2	116 8 9	The 1a. 10½g. 1½kt. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto ..	1651	Taluq Ramjan Bibi, Farjana Bibi and Sadaruddin Kazi.	Samiruddin Kazi and others, proprietors of 4a. 7½g. ijmal share.	665 6 7½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 410 13 0 154 9 7½	39 8 7	The ijmal 4a. 7½g. share will be sold.
Ditto ...	1651	Ditto ditto ...	Radhika Mohon Banerjia and others, proprietors of 3a. share under separate account.	665 6 7½ Deduct revenue of the ijmal and other shares under separate account— 459 6 4½ 106 0 3	59 9 3	The 3a. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto ...	1747	Taluq Muhamed Hant, 3a. 5g. share.	Madhu Ram Panda, proprietor of 4a. 6g. 3k. ijmal share.	1,808 15 2½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 1,321 14 7½ 487 0 7½	134 0 ½	The ijmal 4a. 6g. 3k. share will be sold.
Ditto ...	1764	3a. 1½g. 1kt. share of pergunnah Dakhin Shabazpore.	Muhamed Mrija and others.	5,543 6 8	Kist, January 1886 3,588 7 3½ Kist, March 1886— 1,900 1 10 5,493 9 1½	The entire mehal will be sold.
Ditto ...	1918	Taluq Ramdeb Sen ...	Ram Kamal Sen, proprietor of 19½g. 1½kt. share.	1,797 10 9½ Deduct revenue of the ijmal share— 1,698 13 3½ 108 13 6	61 9 7	The 19½g. 1½kt. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto ...	2048	Estate Kalmir Chur ...	Surendra Nath Ghose and others.	1,946 10 6	618 12 11	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto ...	2749	Taluq Durga Ganesvar	Har Charan Rai, proprietor of 2a. 13½g. 1kt.	1,037 11 2½ Deduct revenue of ijmal share— 864 12 0 173 15 2½	57 3 4½	The 2a. 13½g. 1kt. share under separate account will be sold.
Ditto ...	3254	2a. share of pergunnah Ratandi Kalikapur.	Abdul Gani Chowdhury and others.	3,154 11 5	876 11 6	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto ...	3432	Taluq Rudra Narayan Das.	Sree Charan Chatterjee, proprietor of 6a. ijmal share.	603 3 2½ Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 376 15 0 226 4 2½	14 0 3	The ijmal 6a. share will be sold.
Ditto ...	3447	9½g. share of pergunnah Shalimabad.	Mrs. H. A. Lucas ...	2,929 5 0	759 3 4½	The entire estate will be sold.
Ditto ...	4530	Kole Chori Patar Chur.	Nahamed Mrija ...	2,520 0 0	1,679 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ..	4623	Kallyan Kalash Joar, including Lam Chori.	Karna Shankar Bhattacharji and others, ijmal share 8a.	616 7 10 Deduct revenue of the share under separate account— 308 3 11 308 3 11	222 11 11	The ijmal 8a. share will be sold.
Ditto ...	4623	Ditto ...	Sharada Shankar Bhattacharji, proprietor of 8a. share under separate account.	616 7 10 Deduct revenue of the ijmal share— 308 3 11 308 3 11	22 11 11	The 8a. share under separate account will be sold.
2nd class ...	4545	Nishan Baria Daria-bad, taluk Madafat Angana Bili.	Kazimuddy Howladar	2,443 3 0	2,138 3 0	The right and title of the settlement-holder will be sold.
Ditto ...	4546	Cher Padma, alias Cher Ramjanpore.	Mir Monzem Hossen Chowdhury and others.	5,383 0 0	1,673 0 0	The proprietary right of the settlement-holders will be sold.
Ditto ...	Howls No. 4, in No. 6007.	Howls No. 4, in Chak Dhanua, in pergunnah Bexergomedpore.	Tacini Charan Mukerjia and others.	856 0 0	643 0 0	The entire howls will be sold.
Ditto ...	Ditto No. 9, in ditto.	Ditto No. 9, in ditto.	Moniruddy Howladar and others.	861 0 0	645 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto No. 12, in 6007.	Ditto No. 12, in ditto.	Jabbaruddy Shikdar and others.	1,006 0 0	764 0 0	Ditto.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of June 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Number in the revenue list.	Class.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
98	First class permanently-settled estates.	Majkuri, pergunnah Burdwan, thana-Burdwan.	Nilmoney Mukerjee and others of Chaudool, Division Cutwa.	1,521 4 0	7 11 4½	The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— Rs. A. P. Nobin Chandra Bhattacharjee ... 4 12 0 Kali Das Dutta and others ... 14 4 5½ Bani Madhub Chowdhry ... 35 2 3½ Muktakessi Debva ... 53 7 8 Durga Dasa Mukerjee ... 63 4 7½ Mon Mohuni Debva ... 34 12 4½ Donwari Lal Banerjee ... 34 10 8 Domon Chandra Banerjee ... 34 10 8 Sreemati Saroshi Debva, guardian mother of minor Surja Canto Chowdhry and others ... 29 14 11½
111	Ditto	Chotipore, pergunnah Chotipore, division Montesur.	Sreemati Mohamaya Dassi and others of Oola alias Beernagore, Division Ranaghat.	1,638 10 4	12 7 9	The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— Troiluckho Nath Roy and others ... 112 10 1 Mohendra Nath Brohmochari ... 225 5 0
5174	Ditto	Salkooni, pergunnah Burdwan, division Shahibganj.	Sheik Ally Mullah and others of Shekarpore.	1,493 8 5	288 4 0	The revenue of the following separate accounts of this estate has been paid, and they will be exempted from sale:— Rs. A. P. Issur Chandra Roy and others ... 308 15 2½ Gornchand Roy and others ... 133 3 7½
6237	Ditto	Kallyanpore, pergunnah Umbica, division Bahagore.	Khodaja Bibi and others of Panduah, Division Panduah.	863 10 4	30 2 11	
6238	Ditto	Ramkristopore, pergunnah Kutahpore, division Natpore.	Gopi Nath Mukerjee and others of Koondala.	2,631 0 0	1,087 0 0	

Burdwan Collectorate, the May 1886.

D. N. ADDEY, Deputy Collector in charge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned lands, known as Government Lottery Committee lands, situated in the Town of Calcutta, will be put up to sale by public auction at the Calcutta Collectorate at 12 A.M. on the 12th July 1886, corresponding with 29th of Assar 1293 B.S.

The purchase will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The lands to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the lands will be considered as the proprietor of the lands, and the entire proprietary right of Government in such lands will be transferred to him subject to the payment of Government revenue of 3 annas per kottah.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred), the whole amount to be paid at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100 (rupees one hundred), one-fourth the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that be a close holiday, then by the noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government), and the land to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

Lots.	Division.	Number of blocks.	Number of holdings.	NUMBER OF PREMISES AND NAME OF STREET.	Area.	Upset price per kottah.	Quarterly rent now payable.	Date of expiry of the lease.
					H. K. CH. S. FT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	North	XIV	519	108, Amherst Street ...	0 4 0 31	800 0 0	48 0 0	30th September 1886.
2	"	XXV	32	124 to 158, Cornwallis Street ...	0 4 0 17	600 0 0	15 0 0	31st March 1888.
3	"	"	"	65, (formerly 6) Strand Road ...	0 5 4 13	3,000 0 0	127 0 0	31st July 1887.
4	"	XXXI	14	103, Cornwallis Street ...	0 5 5 17	600 0 0	26 0 0	31st March 1888.
5	"	XIII	37	74, Amherst Street ...	1 2 14 8	600 0 0	69 0 0	30th September 1886.
6	"	XXXI	17	54, Grey Street, and 80, Cornwallis Street ...	2 0 15 10	800 0 0	123 0 0	31st March 1888.
7	"	XIII	119	49 and 52, Amherst Street ...	2 4 12 30½	600 0 0	104 0 0	30th September 1886.
8	"	XIII	141	79, Machubazar Street ...	1 16 9 28½	600 0 0	45 0 0	Lease has expired.
9	"	XIII	135	46, Amherst Street ...	0 8 13 17	600 0 0	25 8 0	30th September 1886.
10	"	I	993	2, Ditto ...	0 8 11 41	600 0 0	31 8 0	Lease has expired.
11	"	XIV	108	72, Manicktolla Street ...	1 4 7 32	700 0 0	90 0 0	30th November 1886.
12	"	"	100	151, (late 152) Amherst Street ...	0 2 6 1	600 0 0	18 0 0	31st March 1888.
13	"	"	391	3, Joyram Chunder's Lane (late 23, Amherst Street) ...	0 5 10 24	400 0 0	10 8 0	Lease has expired.
14	"	"	205	The land is situated on the west of No. 5, Musalmanpara Lane, and east of the public drain, and No. 6, Musalmanpara Lane ...	0 1 3 21	400 0 0	1 8 0	31st October 1886.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.

Calcutta Collectorate, the 21st May 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Saturday, the 3rd July 1886, corresponding with Bengali 20th Ashar 1293, and Amli 21st Ashar 1293, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1886 :—

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
70	41	Khandar ...	Amra alias	Golak Chandra Masanta, Dwarikanath, and Gopinath Maiti and others.	1,285 13 2	2 7 9	
91	68	Rajgurh ...	Bonai, Angua ...	Separate account of Ram Charan Bando- padhyia will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint shares and separate accounts will not be sold :—	104 10 2	48 14 3	
				Rs. A. P.			
				Joint share of Srimotya Dowlota Daye and Menoka Daye ...	53 5 2		
				Separate account of Ram- coomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Radhagobin- da Pal, minor ...	53 5 1		
				Ditto of Radhakristo Das ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Raja Ram Chandra Ray ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Srimoti Kokila Daye ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Koor Naran Ray ...	104 10 2		
				Ditto of Kedar Nath, Roma- nath, Brojounath, and No- rendra Nath Bhattachar- jeea ...	52 5 2		
				Ditto of Ramcoomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Radhagobinda Pal, minor ...	52 5 2		
					627 13 3		
				Total sudder jumma ...	732 7 5		
100	60	Kismut Kasi Jorah.	Akhooar ...	Joint share of Gopal Chandra Gossami and Georoo Das Gossami and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :—	868 5 0	407 10 0	8b. 1c. and 8ch. of land in mouzah Akhooar have been taken up for canals.
				Rs. A. P.			
				Separate account of Moha- raja Jotindro Mohan Tha- coor and Baboo Sorindra Mohan Thacoor ...	217 0 0		
				Ditto of Rogoonath Dey, Poddar ...	313 4 0		
					530 4 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,398 9 0		
116	73	Killa Moyna...	Anandapur ...	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Govern- ment revenue :—	5,297 13 10	2,470 8 11	
				Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey and Khetter Moni Das, widow of the late Korni Charan Mitter, and others.			
				Separate account of Rujaram Das ...	71 14 2	33 11 4	
				Ditto of Pyari Mohan and Umesh Chandra Das ...	71 14 2	33 12 0	
				Ditto of Horo Naran Das ...	71 14 2	33 12 0	
				The following separate accounts will not be sold :—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				Separate account of Koor Naran Das ...	95 13 7		
				Ditto of Srinath Chandra, Hira Lal Das, Srimotya Chandra Boti Dye, mother of Troylakya Nath Das ...	23 15 5		
				Ditto of Ujjala Moni Das ...	23 15 5		
					143 12 5		
				Total sudder jumma ...	5,667 4 9		
199	92	Kasijora ...	Baharpota alias Guorchakli.	Lakhi Naran Bandopadhyia ...	538 4 8	252 9 11	
200	93	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Horo Das Mookhopadhyia and Frankristo Das, Thacoor Sabait of Idol Sridhar Gopal Joo,	1,704 5 5	798 13 9	
202	95	Ditto ...	Boroda alias Gobordhanpur.	Sodananda Mondol and Ramhary Mondal, and others.	1,375 2 4	644 15 1	8b. 2c. 12ch. of land in mouzah Boroda Nankar have been taken up for canals.
203	96	Ditto ...	Borboria ...	Bharat Chandra Gongapadhyia ...	1,857 9 2 (including police).	1,510 3 1	
204	97	Ditto ...	Boksitola alias Deulbar.	Nimai Chand Dey ...	1,530 4 0	716 14 11	
207	99	Ditto ...	Balkisorepur...	Srimoti Mukhoda Debi ...	516 0 9	241 14 9	
216	100	Kismut Kasi-jora.	Benia Golasa...	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	681 12 5	323 4 7	
				(Including police)			
217	108	Sahapur ...	Bara Gurh ...	Joint share of Ram Charan Bandopadhyia, Dinonath Dutt and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Goluknath Das Bera and Jogendra Nath Das Bera will not be sold.	1,610 3 9	75 1 6	14c. 12ch. of land in Gobindapur and 8b. 18c. 4ch. of land in Panchgeria have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma ...	3,213 7 2		

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
259	143	Sobong	Bohobalpur	Nimat Chand Dey, Sodananda Mondal, and others.	2,899 3 1	1,263 15 7	
	146	Ditto	Borda	Joint share of Lal Chand Hazra and Ram Chand Hazra and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Bechoomoni Dasj ... 166 4 2 Ditto of Lal Chand Hazra ... 290 3 8 Ditto of Boloram Maiti ... 168 12 0 615 3 10 Total sudder jumma ... 773 15 3	158 11 5	10 14 6	
269	152	Ditto	Do.	Joint share of Kenaram Pal will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Nanda Coomar and Annoda Prasad Bera and others will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 664 10 3	332 5 2 332 5 1	155 9 7	
350	201	Khandar	Barikbar alias Bar Gonesah.	Joint share of Srimotya Prasana Move and Radol Khan will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Ram Coomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Baboo Radha-gobinda Pal, minor, will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 3,486 0 3	674 0 0 2,622 0 3	30 13 9	25. 13c. 4ch. of land in mouza Srimontapur, and 25. 14c. 12ch. of land in mouza Taffir Amba, have been taken up for canals.
354	208	Ditto	Belki	Joint share of Polikanta Nath, Upendra Nath and Jogendra Nath Maikap and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Chandhari Sahoo and Radhanath Sahoo ... 55 1 1 Ditto of Lochonmoni, Gopal Chandra, Joygopal, Mrigendra Nath and Norendra Nath Maikap ... 107 13 6 162 14 7 Total sudder jumma ... 784 3 11	571 5 4	4 1 1	
366	218	Ditto	Barbansi	The joint share of Srimotya Ador Monti Debha and Roghunath Das Pehoraj Mohapatra and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Nobin Chandra and Auroon Chandra Bordhon ... 18 14 6 Ditto of Bhubon Chandra Bandopadhyaya ... 66 0 0 Ditto of Shyama Charan Raut and Khoirat Ali ... 54 11 5 Ditto of Radha Nath Sahoo ... 420 11 2 Ditto of Dwarika Nath Mali, manager on behalf of Gyanendra Coomar Nag under the Court of Warda ... 4,647 12 8 Ditto of Matongini Das ... 1,120 8 6 Ditto of Dwarika Nath Maiti and Srimoti Sarasati Daye ... 1,120 8 6 Ditto of Bharat Chandra Gangool ... 311 1 2 Ditto of Padma Lochan Atta ... 40 0 0 Ditto of Adormoni and Ananda Moye Das ... 41 14 3 Ditto of Akhey Naran Bera ... 24 1 3 Ditto of Modhusudan Maia ... 16 15 11 Ditto of Jharieswar Bera ... 0 15 11 Ditto of Alladini Das ... 80 3 10 Ditto of Madhub Chandra Pal ... 80 9 8 Ditto of Gobindaram Mondal ... 20 0 8 Ditto of Modhu Sudan Ray ... 8 8 0 Ditto of Surma Monti Das ... 16 15 11 Ditto of Ekadosi Acharjee ... 21 3 11 8,150 4 0 Total sudder jumma ... 19,155 9 7	11,005 5 7	34 5 0	25. 2c. of land in mouza Kristogeria, 185. 17c. of land in mouza Barbansi, and 25. 13c. of land in mouza Kanobanpur, have been taken up for canals.

Number in register A.	Towji num- ber.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
367	219	Khandar	Belki	<p>Separate account of Modon Gopal Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint shares and separate accounts will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Joint share of Adormoni Debra and Chowdhury, Roghunath Das, Sitanath Das and others ... 366 5 3</p> <p>Separate account of Indro-nath, Upendra Nath, Gopendra Nath and Pyari Mohan Masanta ... 136 3 6</p> <p>Ditto of Rosik Chand Maiti, manager on behalf of Sri-kanta Masanta, minor ... 126 3 6</p> <p>Ditto of Mohendra Nath Masanta ... 126 3 6</p> <p>Ditto of the Collector of Mid-napore on behalf of minor Haripodo Masanta ... 75 7 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 916 10 4</p>	Rs. A. P. 126 3 7	Rs. A. P. 58 11 9	A common registry of a putni tenure of mouzas Kismat, Gopinath Chuk and others has been made by Gopinath Masanta at a jumma of Rs. 1,021-10-4.
386	230	Batitaki	Booral	<p>Joint share of Mohendra Nath Ray and Ram Kanai Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Separate account of Srimoti Baurakali Debi ... 137 11 6</p> <p>Ditto of Radhika Nath Bando-padhyia ... 137 11 6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 550 13 10</p>	Rs. A. P. 275 6 10	Rs. A. P. 0 15 10	
402	242	Danteon Chore	Bolchageria alias Kes- rambha.	<p>The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:—</p> <p>Joint share of Giris Chandra Das Mohapatra and Koer Naran Ray. Separate account of Ram Churn Bando-padhyia, will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Separate account of Ram Coomar Laskar, manager on behalf of Dabu Radha Gobind Pal ... 184 12 5</p> <p>Ditto of Kedarnath, Romannath, Brojonath and Mohendrouath Dhattacharjee ... 294 12 4</p> <p>Ditto of Giris Chandra Das Mohapatra ... 92 6 4</p> <p>Ditto of Gobinda Prasad Bisool ... 92 6 2</p> <p>Ditto of Bissambur Bosa ... 132 1 3</p> <p>Ditto of Brojo Das Dutta ... 184 12 4</p> <p>Ditto of Netrananda Das and Dwarika Nath Das ... 51 15 6</p> <p>Ditto of Janaki Ballav Das Mohapatra ... 56 9 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 1,293 6 5</p>	Rs. A. P. 79 7 0 125 3 10	Rs. A. P. 0 3 7 58 11 8	<p>A common registry of a putni tenure consisting of 1,084b. 0c. 12a. of land in mouzas Kesrambha and others has been made by Roghunath Saha at a jumma of Rs. 1,100.</p> <p>A common registry of a potta consisting of 115b. 14c. of land in mouza Doorgapur has been made by R. v. John Mirah Phillips at a jumma of Rs. 8-12-10.</p>
448	271	Killa Moynachore.	Dorisa alias Borharam Chuk.	Sodananda Mondal and Ram Huri Mondal and others.	2,077 9 5	973 0 0	
449	272	Ditto	Brojoballavpur	<p>Joint share of Madhu Sudan Masanta will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Innabandhu Nundi himself and as guardian of Nobodwip Chand Naudi, minor, will not be sold.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 623 9 11</p>	214 5 9 409 4 2	100 1 10	
450	273	Ditto	Ditto	<p>Joint share of Jomoonamoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Sodananda Masanta, Basmoti Dasi, mother and guardian of Nobodwip Chand Masanta, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Alladini Dasi and Pod-dabati Dasi and Nando Lal Masanta will not be sold.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 623 9 11</p>	510 11 2 108 14 9	242 14 8	
451	278	Birkool	Basantapur	Nobokristo Maiti...	1,566 3 9	682 1 9	
551	311	Sahapur	Bhongoria alias Jote Ankoor.	<p>Separate account of Mohendra Nath Dey and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Joint share of Demon Chandra Poramanik ... 128 3 7</p> <p>Separate account of Demon Chandra Poramanik and others... ... 152 6 4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total sudder jumma ... 531 11 2</p>	251 2 3	118 3 0	

Number in register A.	Tewji number.	Pargunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
563	318	Tuppa Ball Sita	Bhitore Binode, & annas share.	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Joint share of Goluk Chandra Masanta and Notohar Masanta, son of Modhu Sudan Masanta. Separate account of Goluk Chandra and Modhu Sudan Masanta. Ditto of Srimotya Hosumoti, mother and guardian of Nobodwip Chand Masanta, minor.	639 12 9 829 7 5 189 10 3	149 13 6 193 14 7 88 10 4	
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,658 14 10		
570	320	Killa Moynachore.	Bhamoon ...	Ram Charan Bondopadhyas ...	1,217 14 3 (Including police)	569 0 1	
579	337	Kasijora	Chakdohas alias Radha Ballav Chuk.	Joint share of Rajaram Coondn will be sold for arrears for Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Situnath Das ... 717 9 10 (No. 2) Ditto of Radhika Nath Bondopadhyas ... 1,004 10 7 (No. 3) Ditto of ditto ditto ... 287 0 9 (No. 4) Ditto of Saroda Prasad Baksi ... 2,439 14 3 (No. 5) Ditto of Mohonta Moro Naran Das ... 1,149 5 0 (No. 6) Ditto of Srimoti Rama Kali Debi ... 1,004 10 7	2,687 7 0	1,217 9 2	95. 3c. of land in mouza Radha Ballav Chuk and 565. 14c. 6ch. of land in mouza Dakshin Gopalpur have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma ...	9,185 8 0		
600	338	Sa'hapur	Chandnprafus Khan Bazar.	Joint share of Hari Naran Naik, Srimotya Jonoda Moni Das, widow of the late Bishunhari Naik, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Srimotya Sohochari Das and others will not be sold.	(Including police) 1,181 3 2 (Including police) 708 11 6	458 7 0	10b. 15c. of land in mouza Pakooriapoonjee have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,889 14 8		
604	338	Kismut Khorapur.	Changoal ...	Khetter Mohan Pal and Dinabandhu Nandi and others.	823 9 5	80 5 1	
639	362	Killa Moynachore.	Chongragram	Chandrachoor Chotoorbhoj Chowdhery, Man Gobinda Chowdhery	2,133 5 4	1,001 15 4	
701	364	Ditto	Chongrachak	Dinabandhu Jana and Kartic Prasad Jana and others.	546 15 8	259 0 0	
723	376	Kasijora	Chenagurh	Bhajibary Dey, Chandra Sekhar Rai and others.	549 14 6	172 14 0	
				(Including police)	619 13 3	63 15 3	17c. 8ch. of land in mouza Dabooapookor have been taken up for canals.
737	386	Ditto	Dabooa Pookoor.	Nimal Chand Dey ...	1,135 8 3	532 3 3	130b. 18c. 12ch. of land of this mehal have been taken up for canals.
743	391	Kedar Coondn	Dooya	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	200 7 0	123 0 0	
780	413	Subong	Deora	Joint share of Horoda Mookhopadhyas and Goluk Chandra Panda and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Jogobandhu Mana and others ... 130 3 5 (No. 2) Ditto of Ram Chand Kur ... 130 3 5	260 6 10		
				Total sudder jumma ...	520 18 10		
807	432	Moynachore	Donsachak alias Footpootla.	(No. 1) Separate account of Mangobinda Chowdhery will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Moro Naran Chowdhery, Srimoti Burno Moye Dey, wife of Pyari Mohan Das ... 216 12 1 (No. 2) Separate account of Mohomud Jahar Hossain and others ... 491 3 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Chandra Choor Chatoorbhoj Chowdhery ... 682 10 4 (No. 4) Ditto of Narayan Samonta ... 304 6 0 (No. 5) Ditto of Noba Kristo Bera ... 218 15 7	682 10 4	319 14 4	
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,813 15 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	2,496 9 4		

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
808	433	Moynachore ...	Dobandi alias Chap 1 jum a P o o t p o o t i a Dobandi.	Premnanda Bahubullendra and Sochhida-nanda Bahubullendra and others.	Rs. A. P. 500 0 0	Rs. A. P. 303 6 0	
811 870	436 454	Khorgapur ... Sahapur ...	Doobgohal ... Dhamtore ...	Nimal Chand Dey Joint share of Narain Das Mojdondar will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ram Prasad Framanik ... 397 14 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Nobokisore Dhooya ... 205 4 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Khemankari Dasl ... 217 9 4 (No. 4) Ditto of Mohessur Maiti and others 112 8 7	1,361 10 0 689 11 7	639 0 0 256 2 7	256. 5c. of land in mouza Jokpur have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,023 3 11 1,672 18 6		
926	479	Khandar ...	Gopalbar, share 3a. 8g. 10k. 15l.	Nimal Chand Dey ...	698 12 7 (Including police)	327 9 5	
973 975	495 497	Kasijora ... Ditto ...	Gajai ... Gur Pooroo-sotumpur.	Gobind Chandra Sett ... Prasanna Coomar Samonta ...	2,407 8 3 1,424 15 7 (Including police)	1,167 3 6 607 14 9	285. 18c. 4c. of land in mouza Sarodabasa have been taken up for canals.
976	498	Ditto ...	Gogras Patna	Joint share of Sheik Doman will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Gyanendra Coomar Nag and others, minors under the Court of Wards, will not be sold.	604 0 0 1,008 1 6	236 7 10 373 2 4	4c. 8c. of land in mouza Gogras have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma ...	1,612 2 3		
978	500	Ditto ...	Gur Pooroo-sotumpur alias Choitanpur.	Joint share of Hridoy Chand Panda himself and Juggessur and Bent Madhab Panda and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Khetter Mohan Jana and others will also be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Ganganaran Maiti and others will not be sold.	590 14 8 92 5 4 55 6 8	268 6 8 51 12 0	
				Total sudder jumma ...	738 10 6		
979	501	Ditto ...	Gogras Kesub-bar.	Khetter Mohan Nag ...	1,005 8 8	470 15 10	55. 2c. 4c. of land in mouza Gogras Kesub-bar have been taken up for canals.
981	503	Ditto ...	Gourangopur...	Srimoti Tara Soondori Deye, mother of Nriya Gopal Maiti, minor, and Dwarika Nath Maiti and others.	553 1 0	189 2 11	
982	504	Kismant Jora, Kasi-	Gopalnagar ...	Brojendra Coomar Jana and Doyal Chandra Jana and others.	1,511 0 0	708 11 9	55. 14c. 4c. of land in mouza Honepur have been taken up for canals. A tiera mokrari lease for 12. 1c. and 4c. of land in mouza Kalisa has been registered by Bhogohury Maiti at a jumma of Rs. 2-3-2.
984 1026	506 527	Sahapur ... Batitaki ...	Goylageria alias Salpotti. Goomal ...	Akhyonaran and Amrit Lal Bandopadhyia and others. Joint share of Raghunath Jana and Bonomali Churan Bose and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Brojodas Panja will also be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Indro Nath Masanta and others 327 0 1 Ditto of Bulstuh Das Panja ... 76 12 3 Ditto of Kamoda Charan Lal ... 102 5 6	591 15 10 123 13 11 25 9 5 506 10 10	270 5 10 0 5 7 11 14 3	57c. of land in mouza Gogras have been taken up for canals.
				Total sudder jumma ...	655 2 2		
1049	514	Killa Moyna-chore.	Gojina ...	Joint share of Srinath Das and Hira Lal Das and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will also be sold:— Separate account of Koorer Naran Das ... Ditto of Rajaram Das ...	400 4 0 156 15 6 206 2 7	215 15 6 73 7 0 96 5 9	
				Total sudder jumma ...	823 6 1		
1049	546	Ditto ...	Gur Sofat ...	Premnanda and Purnananda Bahubullendra and others.	899 15 11	421 15 3	
1050	548	Ditto ...	Gur Moyna ...	Ganganaran Masanta ...	770 2 1	359 15 0	

Number in register A.	Forji number.	Pargunnah.	Mohal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
1099	560	Sobung	Gobindapur Dakhin.	Joint share of Aholya Dasi, mother and guardian of Radhagobinda Dey and others, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Horonaran Das will also be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Modon Mohan Maiti ... 153 5 0 Ditto of Ramkanta Mohapatra ... 152 5 9 304 10 0 Total sudder jumma ... 1,218 14 3 (Including police) 2,303 3 11	Rs. A. P. 790 15 2 114 4 4 304 10 0	Rs. A. P. 61 5 7 52 9 8	
1139	580	Kasijora	Harijama	Joint share of Bhuvan Chandra Bondopadhyaya will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Titoo Charan Das will also be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 3,187 7 4 (Including police) 2,400 0 0	2,303 3 11 3,187 7 4	1,080 0 4 392 10 8	46. 6c. 5ch. of land in mouzah Sitaramji and 116. 2c. 12ch. of land in mouzah Harijama have been taken up for canals.
1139	591	Ditto	Harinaran Chuk	Lakhi Narain Chakraverty ... Total sudder jumma ... 2,400 0 0 (Including police) 1,714 9 7	2,400 0 0 1,714 9 7	1,125 0 0	
1143	595	Sahapur	Hasnup	Bisambhar Rana and Juxomohan Rana and others. Total sudder jumma ... 2,429 6 3 2,404 0 10 624 14 2	2,429 6 3 2,404 0 10 624 14 2	123 11 4	96. 14c. of land in mouzah Alisagar Gouranga and 192c. of land in mouzah Diobageria have been taken up for canals.
1159 1160 1210	600 619 628	Sobung Moynachore Ditto	Harihurpur Hardosa Chuk Horocooli Dakhin.	Nimai Chand Dey ... Nabin Chandra Bondopadhyaya ... Joint share of Haro Narain Das and Dhanbandhu Das and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Poddaboti Dasi will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 195 2 6 810 0 8	2,429 6 3 2,404 0 10 624 14 2 195 2 6 810 0 8	1,139 0 0 1,347 15 4 259 8 5	
1211	629	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Troylakya Nath Bosu will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. (No 1) Separate account of Dwarika Nath Ghosh will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 1,001 7 2	500 11 7 500 11 7 1,001 7 2	41 1 9	
1212 1232	630 642	Ditto Amara	Ditto Jadubur alias Noyabasan.	Jomue Joy Mallik Joint share of Prem Chand Bera and Isan Chandra Bera and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Aholya Dey ... 141 14 5 (No. 2) Separate account of Bolya Nath Pal and Ruma Nath Pal ... 29 5 11 170 3 4 Total sudder jumma ... 907 13 3	1,001 7 2 737 8 11 170 3 4 907 13 3	471 9 10 68 15 1	
1249	653	Sahapur	Jogunnathpore alias Moorkundapore.	Joint share of Dwarika Nath Maiti and Radhabinode Maiti and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No 1) Separate account of Gouri Moul Dasi ... 22 14 11 (No. 2) Ditto of Annapurna Dasi and Khetter Mohan Dey ... 22 14 11 (No 3) Ditto of Bistoochuri Maiti ... 302 0 11 347 14 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,078 15 0	720 0 9 347 14 9 1,078 15 0	340 4 9	2c. of land in mouza Jogunnathpur have been taken up for canals.
1266	680	Khorgapur	Jinsor	Joint share of Srinotya Naraini Dasi, widow of the late Jharasur Nondi, will be sold for arrears of revenue. No. (1) Separate account of Ram Chand Nondi and Bisannath Das Mohapatra will also be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 510 1 0	351 12 6 161 4 6 510 1 0	105 10 0 75 10 0	40b. 18c. 8ch. of land in mouza Jinsor have been taken up for canals.
13	603	Turni	Jamna	Separate account of Akhoy Narain and Anrit Lal Bondopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Total sudder jumma ... 1,508 7 1	599 6 4 909 0 9 1,508 7 1	279 12 8	A common registry of a putni tenure consisting of mouzas Jamna and others has been made by Ajodhyaan Dey at a jumma of Rs. 2,022.
1416	740	Sobung	Khalona Chota	Nimai Chand Dey ... Total sudder jumma ... 715 5 10	715 5 10	335 15 6	

Number in register A.	Towli number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
1435	755	Sobung	Kootapara	Joint share of Radhabinodo Maiti and Dwarika Nath Maiti and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Bistoochari Maiti will not be sold.	Rs. A. P. 567 9 7 288 4 1 Total sudder jumma ... 855 13 8	Rs. A. P. 267 1 7	
1507	709	Kasajora	Kodalya	Prasanna Moye Das, mother and guarilan of Uppendro Nath and Norendro Nath Jana, minors.	606 5 4	294 0 11	
1508	709	Ditto	Ditto	Brijendra Coomar Jana	606 5 4	284 0 10	
1512	803	Ditto	Kontibar	Srimoty Annasoot Burkat and Satkori Bibi	1,414 7 8	663 7 2	
1513	804	Ditto	Koagechila	Joint share of Chandro Mohan Misari will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Chandro Mohan Misari will also be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Sarothi Dobi will not be sold.	780 2 10 226 2 0 143 3 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,149 9 7	363 7 6 105 14 0	
1519	803	Kismut jura.	Konokpara alias Naranda Konokpur.	Digamber Panda, father and manager of Srimoty Apoorba Moye Dehya, minor, and others.	(Including police) 2,367 7 11	1,110 4 0	1336. 12c. 13c. of land in mouza Konokpur and 566. 11c. 12c. of land in mouza Naranda have been taken up for canals.
1507	840	Moynachore	Kiarana	Chaudhuri Maiti	1,226 10 8	574 15 10	
1508	841	Ditto	Kripanandapur	Naran Maiti Brambon, Koroonn Moye Deye, wife of Fakir Chandra Pattnaik, and others.	673 8 7	235 0 0	
1509	842	Ditto	Koorchuk	Lakhi Naran Ghoro and Bosti Naran Ghoro and others.	600 2 4	309 15 11	
1614	85	Jellamoota	Keoramal, Erinch Biswan, Bamda Bazar, Jalpai, Khassa Putit.	(Temporarily settled.) Anondo Moye and Hari Prys Debi ...	3,361 0 0 (Including police) 1,993 13 9	787 11 3	The term of settlement will expire at the close of year 1307.
1645	987	Chetosa	Koonjapur	(No. 2) Separate account of Lahi Naran Bondopadhyia will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Jomnejoy Mallik ... 8,200 5 11 Separate account of Jomnejoy Mallik ... 2,563 8 11 Total sudder jumma ... 10,823 14 10	10,823 14 10 Total sudder jumma ... 12,817 12 7	682 4 2	
1673	835	Tappa Jaua	Mehal Khirinda	Sridhar Charan Nandi, Ayomotonnessa Bibi and others.	575 12 10	133 13 11	
1684	889	Moynachore	Khurai	Dinabandhu Nandi and Nobodwip Chand Nandi and others.	5,952 15 4	1,741 13 3	
1706	893	Amorsi	Khetropal Selamabad alias Selamabad.	Guroo Prasad Jana, Srimoty Aholya Deye and others.	1,401 6 3 (Including police) 2,145 6 2	69 12 9	
1709	894	Ido.	Khetropal alias Chak Idhogi.	Joint share of Romanath Sett, Kebolram Sant and Jomnejoy Mallik and others will be sold for arrears. Separate account of Nironjon Mohapatra, manager on behalf of Radha Charan Mondol, will also be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Mohendra Nath Das ... 29 1 7 Ditto of Ram Kanta Puttnaik ... 53 1 7 Ditto of Pran Kristo and Bal Kristo ... 123 15 3 Ditto of Uday Chand Pradhan ... 41 5 2 Ditto of Gooruprasad Jana ... 30 10 7 Total sudder jumma ... 3,153 9 7	731 1 3 731 1 3 277 2 2 Total sudder jumma ... 3,153 9 7	736 11 1 232 0 9	A common registry of a putni tenure, consisting of 1096. 3c. 12c. of land in mouza Khidirpur and others, has been made by Uday Chand Pradhan at a jumma of Rs. 270-10-10. A common registry of a putni tenure, consisting of 1255. 14c. 11c. of land in mouza kismut Gohalda, has been made by Ram Chanto Puttnaik at a jumma of Rs. 97-4.
1725	900	Kasajora	Khosorbon	Akhoy Naran and Amrit Lal Bondopadhyia and others.	(Including police) 4,105 8 4	1,920 15 6	105. 15c. 9c. of land in mouza Nij Chand pur; 13c. of land in mouza Borodabar; 45. 16c. 4c. of land in mouza Koorayali; 215. 4c. 8c. of land in mouza Khosorban; and 35. 3c. of land in mouza Jal-augan have been taken up for canals.

Number in register A.	Township number.	Pargunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1761	907	Amarsal	Lalooa alias Bolo Bhadrapur.	Separate account of Prem Chand Bera will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Ram Prasad Bera 61 4 0 Separate account of Annoda Prasad Bera and others 462 6 7 Ditto of Gyanendra Coomar Nag and others 82 1 6 610 12 1 Total sudder jumma 624 13 1	314 1 0	146 0 3	
1766	911	Joolkapur	Lootnia	Joint share of Bolkanta Nath Jana, Prem Chand Masanta and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Brojodas Panja 53 11 9 Ditto of Bolstabdas Panja 161 3 1 Ditto of Jogobundha Panja 59 9 6 Ditto of Sasi Sekhar Panja 89 9 6 Ditto of Jotindronath Mallik 107 7 4 Ditto of Durpa Naran Das 80 4 11 Ditto of Hari Pudo Masanta 32 4 0 623 0 1 Total sudder jumma 654 11 8	238 5 7	10 0 2	
1924	929	Kasjora	Monohurpur alias Prasad Chak.	Ramnidhi Coond, Ramananda Coond and others.	1,625 15 6	761 0 0	
1930	931	Ditto	Magoori	Joint share of Dinabondhu Nandi himself and as guardian of Nobodwip Chand Nandi, minor, and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Haripado Masanta will not be sold. Total sudder jumma 3,778 15 7	3,493 11 3	88 3 0	
					293 4 4	132 13 0	Under Court of Wards.
1941	942	Kismut Kasijora.	Mongoldwari alias Koya Mongaldwari.	Joint share of Digamber Panda father and manager of Srimotya Apoorba Moye Dehya, minor, and Srimotya Taramoni Dehya and others will be sold. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Upendra Nath Panda 169 9 3 Ditto of Nando Lal Panda 84 4 8 252 13 11 Total sudder jumma 1,019 5 2	795 7 3	42 10 4	
1963	963	Kismut Midnapur.	Mirchuk alias Mirchuk Anitpur.	Nimal Chand Dey	1,402 5 6	682 16 0	
1972	961	Sobang	Moorarichuk	Joint share of Srimotya Rajeswari Dey, Nilkanto Basu and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Ujjola Moni 11 10 3 Ditto of Jahnobi 164 8 10 Ditto of Srinath Das 62 7 4 Ditto of Nityananda Maiti 166 8 10 437 3 3 Total sudder jumma 606 3 5	229 0 2	0 14 5	
1990	1025	Moynasbore	Moyna Dakhin	Separate account of Rajaram Das will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Joint share of Ujjola Moni Dey, Srimotya Adormoni Dehya will not be sold. Total sudder jumma 548 11 5	365 12 11	171 7 11	
					(Including police) 858 9 6	399 0 5	
1990	1026	Kismut Kasijora.	Mechgram Uter, annas share.	Debendra Nath Das	(Including police) 2,256 1 4	1,067 11 10	
2025	1033	Kasjor	Nolchanpur	Joint share of Srimotya Hamidonnas Bibi and Ajjol Hussain and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Monaram Coondoo and Bissanath Coondoo will not be sold. Total sudder jumma 2,637 12 6	(Including police) 341 11 2		

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Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mohul.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2080	1000	Majnamoota ...	Nankar Bajin- ti.	Joint share of Anondo Moyo Debi, Hari Prya Debi and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Itam Nidhi Coondoo and others ... 703 12 5 (No. 2) Ditto of Digambari Dasi ... 344 8 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Chandra Mohan, manager on behalf of Purina Chandra Mitra, minor ... 344 8 1 1,392 12 7 Total sudder jumma ... 2,133 5 4	710 8 9	10 4 0	In this mehal there is a share of a minor.
2177	1110	Kaājora ...	Paschim Mar- kundapur alias Mar- kundapur.	Joint share of Holothar Coondoo, Borkanta- nath Mana and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Uday Chand Sonomigrahi 103 5 4 (No. 2) Ditto of Itam Prasad Mana ... 258 5 4 361 10 8 Total sudder jumma ... 826 10 8 (Including police) 1,253 14 8	465 0	210 13 5	
2181	1114	Ditto ...	Purba Pitpur alias Purba Gopalpur.	Gopinath and Nanda Lal Masanta and others.	(Including police) 1,253 14 8	587 6 10	85, 10c. 13c. of land in mouza Pitpur have been taken up for canals.
2193	1116	Ditto ...	Poltabaria ...	Joint share of Srimotya Brohmo Moyo Dasi, mother and guardian of Gopal Chandra Devi, minor, Srimotya Narayani Dasi and others will be sold. Separate account of Ramananda Dey will not be sold for arrears of revenue. Total sudder jumma ... 542 7 0 (Including police) 923 2 7	410 3 4	210 14 4	
2194	1117	Sahapur ...	Popon Hari Charan alias Popon.	Separate account of Ganga Naran Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate account will not be sold:— Joint share of Kartic Chandra Mitter, Dorpa Narayan Masanta and others. Separate account of Bosomoti Dasi, mother and guardian of Sobodwip Chand Masanta, minor. Total sudder jumma ... 1,841 5 3 (Including police) 571 1 6	711 6 2 210 12 6 1,841 5 3	431 11 9	140b. 0c. 15c. of land in mouza Hijolda, and 85b. 7c. of land in mouza Basda, and 21b. 11c. of land in mouza Chuck Popon have been taken up for canals. A common registry of a putni tenure, consist- ing of 1,130b. 8c. of land in mouza Hijolda, has been made by Sri- nath Charan Nandi at a jumma of Rs. 1,212- 10-4.
2185	1118	Shahapur ...	Popon Hari Charan alias Popon.	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	(Including police) 571 1 6	263 6 8	29b. 12c. 8c. of land in mouza Chuck Popon have been taken up for canals.
2202	1133	Sobodg ...	Paschim Khl- ral.	Adhika Nath Boudopadhy and Srimoti Bama Kali Debi.	2,402 4 5 (Including police) 149 9 0	1,317 14 11	
2217	1144	Amarsi ...	Palpara ...	(No. 2) Separate account of Rajnarayan Maiti will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Srihori Charan Das ... 310 15 0 (No. 1) Separate account of Debendro Nath Gossami and Jogendro Nath Gos- sami ... 28 12 9 (No. 3) Ditto of Mritunjoy Maiti ... 37 0 11 (No. 4) Ditto of Abolva Deyo ... 47 10 10 (No. 5) Ditto of Becharam Maiti ... 47 10 10 (No. 6) Ditto of Hotoo Cha- ran Goochayat ... 47 10 10 (No. 7) Ditto of Tara Prasad Ray ... 100 10 11 (No. 8) Ditto of Mohes Chan- dra Roy ... 44 10 0 665 11 10 Total sudder jumma ... 815 4 10	310 15 0 28 12 9 37 0 11 47 10 10 47 10 10 47 10 10 100 10 11 44 10 0 665 11 10 815 4 10	69 13 0	

Number in register A.	Towji number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2219	1145	Amarsal ...	Poorba Amarsal alias Roghunathpur.	Separate account of Annopurna Dasi will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Umasankar Pal and Tejaschandra Pal and others ... 263 13 5 (No. 2) Separate account of Becharam Maiti ... 136 11 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Lakhi Prys Dasi ... 136 11 1 (No. 4) Ditto of Aholya Deye ... 47 5 9 (No. 5) Ditto of Aholya Deye ... 82 8 5 656 1 0 Total sudder jumma ... 874 13 0	219 11 3	102 6 0	
2219	1146	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Joint share of Korall Charan and Titaram Bondopadhyia and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Baboorani Mojoomdar will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 729 0 2	485 15 11	113 13 3	
2226	1152	Bojorpur ...	Pach Bojori alias Teghori.	Joint share of Abinash Chandra Ghose and Aaghore Chandra Ghose and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Gopal Chandra Ghosh ... 102 10 2 (No. 2) Ditto of Dwarka Nath Ghosh ... 179 9 8 (No. 3) Ditto of Trollakya Nath Ghosh ... 89 12 10 (No. 4) Ditto of Upendra Nath Ghosh ... 89 12 10 461 13 6 Total sudder jumma ... 821 0 11	359 3 6	72 7 4	
2233	1159	Bhoolamoota...	Paschim Masara alias Botal Khotian.	Joint share of Srimotya Sotya Bhama and Anondo Lal Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Gunga Naran Misri will also be sold. The following separate account will not be sold.— Rs. A. P. (No. 2) Separate account of Jadub Chandra Misri ... 517 6 2 (No. 3) Ditto of Joynaran Hazra and others ... 336 6 0 853 12 2 Total sudder jumma ... 3,620 11 8	2,189 9 1	730 5 10	
2260	1172	Batitaki ...	Palgeria ...	Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey and Sridhar Chandra Dey and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. (No. 1) Separate account of Sodananda Mondal will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ... 630 1 8	334 11 11	135 8 9	
2272	1180	Turkachore ...	Polasi ...	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	1,941 10 4	905 13 7	
2275	1192	Mojnachore ...	Footpatia ...	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Sodananda Mondal and Ramhari Mondal and others ... 2,304 12 1 Separate account of Itajnaran Maiti ... 161 11 4 Ditto of Annopurna Dasi ... 161 11 4 Total sudder jumma ... 2,718 2 9		1,122 6 0 75 12 10 75 12 8	
2310	136	Paharpur, Khalisa Bhograi.	Paharpur and Khalisa Bhograi Jaipal.	(Temporarily settled.) Anondo Moyo Debi and Hari Prys Debi ...	1,551 0 0	863 8 0	The term of settlement will expire at the close of the year 1307. There is a share of Dasudebpur, minor, in this mehal.
2342	1218	Kismat Kasijora.	Polas Utter ...	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue :— Joint share of Srinath Das Mohapatra ... 772 15 6 Separate account of Srimoti Noyantara Debi, wife of Lal Mohun Panda ... 1,042 1 8 Ditto of Nilmoni Panda and Pitamber Panda, Sabais of idol Roghunath Jee ... 224 0 0 Total sudder jumma ... 2,039 1 2	(Including police) 772 15 6 1,042 1 8 224 0 0	361 10 0 278 15 0 103 15 3	26.5c. 11c. of land in mouza Paschim Nekra have been taken up for canals.
2375	1230	Ditto ...	Ratania ...	Sridhar Charan Nandi ...	(Including police) 1,135 12 11	531 6 3	
2367	1241	Sabong ...	Ragpur ...	Akhil Chandra Ray ...	1,136 0 0	531 15 11	

Number in register A.	Torji number.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumna.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
2368	1212	Sobong	Ragpur Uddubpur.	Joint share of Nimai Chand Dey and Sheik Motasottai and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ramnessar Rai and Rani Coomar Ray ... 582 8 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Kristo Prasad Das and Srimontia Lal Das ... 146 10 0 (No. 3) Ditto of Forhoton-nesa Bibi ... 40 0 9 Total sudder jumna ... 769 2 9	Rs. A. P. 396 13 3	Rs. A. P. 25 9 3	
2442	1204	Kooroolchore...	Rejooria	Joint share of Srimotya Dasi Deye, mother and guardian of Iripoora Deye, and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Gooroo Prasad Bisoi and Jeorga Prasad Bisoi and others ... 93 12 10 (No. 2) Ditto of Kristo Prasad Das and Modhu Sudan Das ... 402 12 3 (No. 3) Ditto of Gobinda Prasad Bisoi ... 26 13 5 Total sudder jumna ... 513 6 6	Rs. A. P. 608 12 7	Rs. A. P. 51 10 10	
2450	1209	Khotnogr	Radha Nogr.	Joint share of Horonarun Jana, Pitambar Patra and Uma Prasad Dey and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Ram Naran Ray ... 24 9 7 (No. 2) Ditto of Mohobboo Khan and Lal Khan and others ... 46 14 10 (No. 3) Ditto of Bhorai Charan Manna ... 135 6 8 (No. 4) Ditto of Nil Mohan Jana ... 7 14 6 (No. 5) Ditto of Godadhor Jana and Bidyadhor Jana ... 24 10 9 (No. 6) Ditto of Radha Mohan Das Audhikari himself and as guardian of Nil Mohan Das Audhikari ... 87 2 10 (No. 7) Ditto of Sadhuo Charan Manna ... 135 6 8 (No. 8) Ditto of Koylas Chandra Brolmo and Lal Mohan Brolmo ... 122 11 0 (No. 9) Ditto of Srimotya Abhaya Sundari Das ... 148 13 3 (No. 10) Ditto of Sotraghua Acharjee and Modou Mohan Acharjee ... 445 2 2 (No. 11) Ditto of Srimotya Kripa Moye Debi ... 58 14 3 (No. 12) Ditto of Khetro Mohan Das Canongo ... 108 10 8 (No. 13) Ditto of Gopi Nath Pradhan and Aurjoon Charan Pradhan ... 19 10 2 Total sudder jumna ... 1,363 14 4	Rs. A. P. 1,290 14 10	Rs. A. P. 216 10 9	
400	1280	Killa Moyna-chore.	Ram Chandra-pur.	Brojodas Dutta and Kasl Das Dutta	Rs. A. P. 1,300 13 9	Rs. A. P. 203 7 6	A common registry of 340. 80. 800. of land of this mehal has been made by Lakhinanan Ghorai at a jumna of Rs. 84.
2459	1306	Dirkool	Rampur alias Rampur Sonapur, 7 annas share.	Joint share of Akhoy Naran and Anur Lal Bondopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold :— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Khodionon Kobia minor's mother and guardian Srimotya Unnoton Nesa Bibi and Chandl Charan Sasmal ... 535 14 0 (No. 2) Ditto of Chandl Charan Sasmal ... 1,920 6 5 (No. 3) John Cameron Macgregor, Esq., Receiver in the estate of Ajodhya Ram Khan ... 1,204 2 10 Total sudder jumna ... 3,750 7 3	Rs. A. P. 1,428 4 1	Rs. A. P. 618 15 7	
					Rs. A. P. 2,854 13 2		
					Rs. A. P. 5,176 11 4		

Number in Register A.	Tenji num- ber.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2582	1328	Chetoon	Syamsunder- pur.	Joint share of Sreemoti Dinomoye Debi, mother of Lukhi Narain Bondopadhyaya, and Dhionendra Chandra Mookhopadhyaya, ex- ecutor on behalf of the late Jogut Chandro Mookhopadhyaya and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 1) Separate account of Syama Soondari Mallik ... 1,403 7 6 (No. 2) Ditto of Sooroth Nath Mallik ... 293 11 1 (No. 3) Ditto of Sriman Chan- dra Mookhopadhyaya ... 145 0 6 (No. 4) Ditto of Kanai Lal Seal ... 292 11 1 (No. 5) Ditto of Chinta Moni Gongopadhyaya ... 116 5 6 Total sudder jumma ... 2,341 8 8 (Including police) 593 13 8 277 13 7	585 6 4	82 4 0	A permanent mourast isara lease for 1a. 12g. share of this mehal has been regis- tered by Narendra Nath Misser at a jum- ma of Rs. 357-15a. 15g.
2585	1331	Kasijora	Sridher Bosen alias Dhonia- rah.	Separate accounts of Gangaranan Masanta will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate ac- counts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Joint share of Srimoty Ita- noda Khatoon alias Him Bibi and Bodi Ujjoma Khan ... 234 8 0 (Including police) Separate account of Mohen- dra Nath Masanta ... 282 4 4 Ditto of Joyanaran Maiti ... 341 15 6 802 15 10 Total sudder jumma ... 1,156 13 6 378 12 0	593 13 8	277 13 7	5b. 13c. 4a. of land in mouza Dhooltarah and 1b. 14c. of land in mouza Narai Chak have been taken up for canals.
2589	1333	Ditto	Sor-moya	Kosinotonnesa Bibi, widow of the late Moonsi Arhan. Sredhor Charan Nandi ...	807 10 6	378 12 0	5b. 5c. of land in mouza Sorsoty have been taken up for canals.
2591	1334	Ditto	Sudocapota alias Anuran. Syamsunder- pur.	Joint share of Indro Narain Paluri and Jogodiswar Pahari and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Srimoty Doya Moya Debya, mother and guardian of Jogodiswar Pahari, and others will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	1,010 0 0	487 8 0	
2597	133	Kimut jora.	Kasijora.	Joint share of Indro Narain Paluri and Jogodiswar Pahari and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Srimoty Doya Moya Debya, mother and guardian of Jogodiswar Pahari, and others will not be sold for arrears of Government revenue.	325 6 11	152 9 10	A common registry of mouza Gobinda Nagur has been made by Modhu Sudan Koolvi at a jumma of 4a.
2599	1340	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Digamber Panda, manager of Srimoty Apoorba Moya Debya, Nanda Lal and Upendra Lal Panda and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Radha Mohan Maiti ... 120 9 5 Ditto of Raghunath Dey, Podhar ... 120 0 0 241 2 5 Total sudder jumma ... 650 13 10 191 15 4	650 13 10	191 15 4	Ditto ditto of ditto has been made by Modhu Sudan Koolvi at a jumma of 8a.
2600	1341	Ditto	Srimoolhara alias Srimool- hara Sauber- tikri.	The following joint share and separate ac- counts will be sold for arrears of Govern- ment revenue:— Joint share of Digamber Pande, father and manager of Apoorba Moya Debya, minor, and Srimoti Noyantara Debi and others. Separate account of Upendranath Panda Ditto of Nanda Lal Panda Ditto of Baikantannath Acharjee will not be sold. Total sudder jumma ...	320 6 8	65 2 0	5b. 10c. 12a. of land in mouza Srimoolhara have been taken up for canals. A patte for mouza Srimoolhara with a jumma of Rs. 15 has been registered by Daler Khan and others under Act XI of 1850.
2607	1347	Kisrant Midna- pur.	Sonatikri	Joint share of Lukhi Narain Bondopadhyaya will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Mohen- dra Lal Khan ... 237 7 0 Ditto of Nobi Lal Khan ... 237 7 0 Ditto of Dinobundhu Nandi ... 114 11 6 Ditto of Nobodwip Chaud Nandi ... 118 11 6 712 5 0 Total sudder jumma ... 919 12 2	237 7 2	110 3 11	
2608	1365	Sobong	Samvora	Joint share of Srimoty Abolya Das, mother and guardian of Radha Gobinda Dey, minor, Surao Moya Das and others will be sold for arrears of revenue.	581 3 11	232 15 4	

Number in Register A.	Torji num- ber.	Pergunnah.	Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
				The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Srimotya Sarbanzo Soondori Das, wife of Radha Gobinda Singha ... 330 8 10 Ditto of Syam Soonder Das ... 124 8 10 Ditto of Khetter Mohan Jana ... 17 8 3 Ditto of Mohendra Nath Das ... 50 0 10 Ditto of Horonaran Das ... 21 0 3 Ditto of Sagor Chandra Samonta and others ... 50 0 0 611 11 9 Total sudder jumma ... 1,195 15 8			
2639	1390	Bhooya Moota	Simoolia	Joint share of Srimotya Sotvabhama and Gangaram Misri will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of Jadob Chandra Misri ... 116 12 2 Ditto of Radha Krista Dinda ... 233 8 8 350 4 10 Total sudder jumma ... 700 9 5	350 4 7	54 3 1	
2650	1397	Ditto	Ditto	Joint share of Sotvabhama and Srimoti Brohmo Moye, foster mother and guardian of Upendra Lal Ray, minor, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Separate account of Radha Krista Dinda will not be sold for arrears of revenue. Total sudder jumma ... 1,070 9 6	713 11 8 350 13 19 1,070 9 6	107 0 8	
2707	1423	Dantoonchore	Simoolia Utter Barbar alias Simoolia.	Khem Chandra Bondopadhyia himself and Srimotya Natarun Debva, mother and guardian of Panchanan Bondopadhyia and others.	1,200 13 8	562 11 11	
2736	1430	Utter Behar	Saorahat alias Bahoria.	Joint share of Gopinath Masanta, Pron Chand Masanta and others will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. Separate account of the Collector of Midnapore on behalf of Haripada Masanta, minor, who is under the Court of Wards ... 651 6 3 Ditto of Lakhi Charan Giri and Nidhiram Giri ... 316 0 10 967 7 1 Total sudder jumma ... 2,171 4 8	1,173 13 7	41 0 6	
2739	1430	Killa Moyna-shore.	Srirampur	The following joint share and separate accounts will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Joint share of Kenaram Pal ... 97 13 0 (No. 1) Separate account of Kuornaran Darbar ... 283 10 6 (No. 3) ditto ditto of Lakhinaram Chowdhery ... 117 6 0 (No. 5) ditto ditto of Srimotya Sobhachari Dey ... 68 7 6 (No. 7) ditto ditto of Brojendra-comar Jana ... 408 13 6 The following separate accounts will not be sold:— Rs. A. P. (No. 2) Separate account of Nimaichand Darbar ... 58 11 0 (No. 4) ditto ditto of Golakehandro Darbar ... 58 11 0 (No. 6) ditto ditto of Horekrishna Maiti ... 68 7 6 185 13 6 Total sudder jumma ... 1,252 0 0	1,173 13 7	579 15 7	Under the Court of Wards.
2740	1440	Ditto	Ditto	Separate account of Lalmoan Maiti and Bayman Maiti will be sold for arrears of Government revenue ... 313 0 0 Separate account of Nosratuddin Ahmed and Afzuluddin Ahmed will also be sold for Government revenue ... 213 0 0 Joint share of Ramdhon Maiti will not be sold for arrears of revenue ... 626 0 0 Total sudder jumma ... 1,252 0 0	313 0 0 213 0 0 626 0 0 1,252 0 0	147 2 0 147 8 0	
2749	1444	Ditto	Sridharpur	Joint share of Digamber Panda, father and manager of Srimoti Apoorba Moye Debva, minor, and Pronath Dera and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Nosratuddin Ahmed and Afzuluddin Ahmed and others will also be sold ... 62 3 0	390 12 2 62 3 0	124 7 7 26 6 0	

Number of register A.	Township.	Pergunnah.	Mahal.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
				The following separate accounts will not be sold :—			
				Rs. A. P.			
				Separate account of Srimoti Rajeswari Dey ...	84 4 11		
				Ditto of Modonmohan and Tara Persad Maiti ...	42 2 5		
				Ditto of Modonmohan and Tara Persad Maiti ...	210 12 4		
				Ditto of Siddessur Poramanik ...	35 15 3		
				Ditto of Roghunnath Dey Poddar ...	82 12 1		
					456 15 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	929 14 2		
2750	1445	Killa Moynachore.	Sribraulaban Chuk.	(No. 1) Separate account of Rajnarain Maiti will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :—	95 15 11	41 15 11	A potta of mouza Sribraulaban Chuk with a jumma of Rs. 121-8-10 has been registered by Siddessur Poramanik under Act XI of 1861
				Rs. A. P.			
				Joint share of Haradhon Mojomdar and Pachanan Mojomdar ...	479 15 8		
				Separate account of Horekristo Maiti ...	95 15 11		
				Ditto of Lalmo-han Maiti ...	95 15 11		
					671 15 6		
				Total sudder jumma ...	707 15		
2837	1461	Kasijora ...	Teghori alias Birinchibar.	Separate account of Digamber Panda, Sabait of idol Lakhi Janardan Jee, will be sold for arrears of revenue. Joint share of Ramcharan Bondopadhyay will not be sold.	835 0 0	156 4 9	A common registry of Mouza Birinchibar has been made by Thakooradas Maiti at a jumma of Rs. 651.
					503 0 0		
				Total sudder jumma ...	928 0 0		
2856	1496	Killa Moynachore.	Tilda Dakhinbar alias Dakhinbar.	Joint share of Sirish Chandro Ray and Jogendro Chandro Ray and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. Separate account of Ram Chand Nandi will also be sold.	679 15 5	197 6 9	
					809 1 1	144 13 0	
				Total sudder jumma ...	989 0 0		
2896	1500	Kasijora ...	Utter Uscoot-pore.	Separate account of Nimal Chand Dey will be sold for arrears of revenue. The following joint share and separate accounts will not be sold :—	640 0 0	800 0 0	11c. of land in mouza Joara have been taken up for canal. A common registry of mouza Kristo Chak has been made by Kristo Naran Ray and others at a jumma of Rs. 4.
				Rs. A. P.			
				Joint share of Ramnidhi Coondoo and Ramananda Coondoo and others ...	967 5 0		
				Separate account of Kamoda Charan Pal ...	640 0 0		
				Ditto of Lokenath Sett ...	331 0 6		
				Ditto of Digobandhu Nandi himself and as guardian of Nobodwip Chand Nandi, minor ...	44 8 1		
				Ditto of Lakhi Naran Patra ...	300 12 9		
				Ditto of Mohan Patra and Bhojohuri Patra ...	327 14 6		
				Ditto of Srimoty Moha Maya Dey ...	214 11 8		
				Ditto of Srimoty Janaki Debi, wife of Bhagobuti Charan Bhottacharjee ...	48 14 7		
					2,865 3 1		
				Total sudder jumma ...	3,505 3 1		
2917	1515	Moynachore	Uttompur ...	Girish Chandra Maiti and Srimoti Sobha Moni, wife of Joynarain Giri. (Jote Mandoli.)	1,199 2 10	281 7 8	
Town No. 37.	Patta No. 25.	Kolyanpur ...	Mouza Mondal others.	Razloo Rohim, Fuzloo Rohim, and Tufal Rohim.	65 0 0	399 6 0	
Ditto	Do. 10, 56.	Ditto ...	Mouza Tetool-danga.	Soroop Chandra Patra ...	600 0 0	281 4 0	

NOTICE is given, undersections 6 and 7 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Pubna, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Thursday, the 15th July 1886, corresponding with 32nd Asar 1293 B.E., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1886:—

Serial number.	Number on district revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Amount of sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears due.	REMARKS.
1	8	Dihl Saratol, pergunnah Isafshahi.	Pran Chandra Pakrassy and others.	Rs. A. P. 10,517 8 0 Police— 109 13 0	Rs. A. P. 189 4 0	Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal. The share of Pran Chandra Pakrassy and others, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,577-13 and police Rs. 15-6, from which the arrear is due, will be first sold. The share in which there is no arrear will be released from sale. The shares in which there are no arrears— Kedar Nath Pakrassy, Durga Nath and Raj Kumar Pakrassy ... Rs. A. 2,783 2 Sarada Prasad Pakrassy ... Police 18 0 Binod Lal Pakrassy ... Police 2,455 11 Joy Sundari Debbya, mother of Deb Lal Pakrassy ... Police 24 11 Mohalaskhmi Debbya ... Police 1,273 5 Huri Charu Bhattacharya and others ... Police 12 13 Police— 13 9 4 7 0 0 Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal. The share of Huri Charu Bhattacharya, Shama Sundari Debbya, Henry Mohan Banerji and others, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 911-13, police Rs. 10-1, from which the arrear is due, will be first sold. The share in which there is no arrear will be released from sale. The shares in which there are no arrears— Muktada Shundari Debbya ... Rs. A. 136 13 Mohalaskhmi Debbya ... Police 1 8 Police— 1 4 1 4 Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal. The share of Bhabani Nath Roy, Shyam Kungani Dasgupta and others, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 205-1, from which the arrear is due, will be first sold. The share in which there is no arrear will be released from sale. The shares in which there are no arrears— Krishto Kishori Choudhuran ... Rs. A. 54 9 Sarada Prasad Pakrassy ... 127 3 Honorable Roy, Krishto Sunder Roy, Brojendra Lal Roy, Braja Sundery Dasgupta, mother of Mohendra Lal Roy ... 542 10 Shondamini Dasgupta and Rye Kungani Dasgupta ... 11 11 Kedar Nath, Raj Kumar Pakrassy ... 144 2 Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal. The share of Barada Gobinda Sanyal, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 143-2, from which the arrear is due, will be first sold. The share in which there is no arrear will be released from sale. The shares in which there are no arrears— Moharane Surnomoyi ... Rs. A. 1,591 7 Ram Sunder Maitra, Braja Sunder Maitra, themselves, and as guardian of Kisor Mohan Maitra, minor ... Police 8 0 Mahomed Ismail Choudhuri ... 76 11 Mahomed Ismail Choudhuri ... 40 2 Separate accounts have been opened in this mehal. The share of Nasimuddin Choudhuri, Abdul Ali Choudhuri and others, with a sudder jumma of Rs. 435-13, from which the arrear is due, will be first sold. The share in which there is no arrear will be released from sale. The shares in which there are no arrears— Moharane Surnomoyi ... Rs. A. 1,591 7 Ram Sunder Maitra, Braja Sunder Maitra, themselves, and as guardian of Kisor Mohan Maitra, minor ... Police 8 0 Mahomed Ismail Choudhuri ... 76 11 Mahomed Ismail Choudhuri ... 40 2 The entire mehal will be sold. ... 115 3
2	13	Dihl Chala Sernungur	Gobinda Nath Sen and others.	1,314 13 0 Police— 14 14 0	13 9 4 Police— 7 0 0	
3	19	Rajapur &c., pergunnah Isafshahi.	Krishto Kisor Choudhuri and others.	1,085 4 0	4 8 0	
4	123	Tarat Hatkhali, pergunnah Bajeschappa.	Barada Gobind Sanyal and others.	2,312 6 0 Police— 8 9 0	7 7 0	
5	123	Ditto	Ditto	2,312 6 0 Police— 8 9 0	18 1 0	
6	124	Kismut Handial, pergunnah Handial.	Annoda Mayi Debbya, Roy Girish Chandra Lahiry, Gobind Nath Shahs and others.	6,069 9 0 Police— 60 13 0	7 3 0	
7	227	Kismut Aliarpore, pergunnah Kater-mahal.	Jogut Chandra Bhaduri and others.	3,129 0 0 Police— 14 1 0	35 7 0	
8	231	Kismut Choudhura Taras, pergunnah Kater mahal.	Krishto Sunder Roy and others.	1,033 10 0	5 11 6	
9	1723	Ohur Sarasa, pergunnah Sinduri.	Shama Sundari Debbya, mother and guardian of Jadu Nath Bhoumik, minor, Madhu Sudan Majumder, Girish Chandra Majumder, Majumder, Sons Moni Dasgupta.	697 0 0	174 0 0	The proprietary right and the right for temporary settlement will be sold.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Gya, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 9th July 1886, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th day of March 1886, the 28th March having been Sunday:—

T. No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.			Amount of arrears.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1514	Purawan, &c., pergunnah Cherkawan.	Mussamut Sunder Bibee and others Exclusive of the separate share of Rewti Sahoo and others Ditto of Mussamut Rukmin Koer Ditto of Harbans Lall Ditto of Lalji Sahoo The remaining jumla share of Sunder Bibee and others, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:— A. P. Mouzah Purawan 6 0 " Hatheawan 6 0 " Papardih 6 0 " Kasua 6 0 " Dhalakhap 6 6	810	11	0	4	15	0
3170	M. bankhas, pergunnah Mahaur.	Lachomon Lall and others. The entire 16 annas will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	602	15	0	6	9	0
3213	Nadeha Ladhway, pergunnah Mahaur.	Poonet Lall and others Exclusive of the separate share of Raghoo Nath Sahoo The remaining eight annas jumla share of Poonet Lall and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	747	12	0			
3348	Karsawan, pergunnah Monaur.	Mussamut Mahommedi Begum and others. The entire 16 annas will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	373	14	0	77	0	0
3637	Sera Mohanpore, pergunnah Nurlut.	Bisheshwar Pershad Singh and others Exclusive of the separated share of Kashi Roy Kumar Baboo, Kishen Pershad, guardian of Deo Ram Koer Ditto of Kashi Singh Exclusive of the separated share of Mussamut Ganesh Kuer, mother and guardian of Karoo Narain Singh Ditto of Gaya Pershad Singh Ditto of Bisheshwar Pershad Singh and others Ditto of Adet Pershad Singh and others Ditto of Jai Frokash Singh and others Ditto of Komal Singh and others Ditto of Muni Singh alias Buddho Babu, under the guardianship of Rukmin Showak Singh, and others Ditto of Prayag Singh and others Ditto of Jhannu Singh and others Ditto of Mussamut Anar Koer and others The remaining 202 ad, 162, 134, 144, 12, jumla share of Ram Ghulam Singh and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only Janki Singh and others. The entire 16 annas will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	1,074	4	0	0	9	0
3665	Shahzadpore Asenwan, pergunnah Nurlut.	Mussamut Karimunnissa and others Exclusive of the separate share of Syed Munad Ali Ditto of Jalahari Singh and others Ditto of Begraj Singh and others Ditto of Sita Singh Ditto of Mussamut Karimunnissa Ditto of Nathan Singh and others Ditto of Jetho Singh Ditto of Buddho Singh Ditto of Gopal Singh and others Ditto of Syed Anud Ali The share of Syed Zahoorul Hassan and others, as detailed below, and for which a separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:— As. Mouzah Pasia Kathan 4 Ditto Pasia Khurd 4 Ditto Bishoonpore 4 Ditto Andherpand 4 The share of Syed Jannat Hossein, noted below, and for which a separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue:— Mouzah Loh Singhani And the remaining jumla share of Sita Singh and others, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:— As. Mouzah Lat 16 Tin Seta 16	664	14	0	38	7	0
4227	Jakhe, &c., Dahi Kailash Munsoomah, mahal Boodhoo, pergunnah Pachrukhi.	Nabho Gopal and others Exclusive of the separated share of Akhouri Brijkumar and others Ditto of Akhouri Harihar Charan Ditto of Gopi Nath Ditto of Sudasib Lal Ditto of Akhouri Poni Narayan Ditto of Akhouri Lachmi Narayan Ditto of Akhouri Kishoon Sahay and others Ditto of Mahabuth Hem Narayan Gai Ditto of Mussamut Rukmin Koer Ditto of Harbans Lall Ditto of Rewti Sahoo Ditto of Andho Charan Ditto of Jodank Lal Ditto of Akhouri Deo Narayan Ditto of Balgobind Purshad Ditto of Kunt Narayan Ditto of Shani Narayan Ditto of Harankh Narayan Ditto of Akhouri Ramchand Ditto of Akhouri Ramnagurah Purshad Ditto of Putam Sund The remaining jumla share of Nabho Gopal, &c., as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:— As. P. K. Mouzah Amurcol 5 10 8 " Nuan Sagar 4 0 0 " Ghirsindi Khurd 8 0 0 " Ghirsindi Kallan 5 10 8 " Soorpaundul 1 7 4 " Ratni 16 4 16 " Bharakh and Srie Chak 8 0 0	664	14	0	7	5	0
4404	Amurcol, &c., pergunnah Sherghatty.	Bishnu Dyal and others Exclusive of the separated share of Bishnu Dyal and others Ditto of Harihar Prosad and others Ditto of Rewti Sahoo Ditto of Mussamut Rukmin Koer Ditto of Harbans Lall Ditto of Dranpadi Koer Ditto of Akhouri Hari Dyal Singh and others Ditto of Raghoo Nandan Sahoo	561	14	0	64	10	0
4406	Amurcol, &c., pergunnah Sherghatty.	Bishnu Dyal and others Exclusive of the separated share of Bishnu Dyal and others Ditto of Harihar Prosad and others Ditto of Rewti Sahoo Ditto of Mussamut Rukmin Koer Ditto of Harbans Lall Ditto of Dranpadi Koer Ditto of Akhouri Hari Dyal Singh and others Ditto of Raghoo Nandan Sahoo	673	1	0	32	1	0
			780	13	0			
			51	14	0			
			80	13	0			
			129	14	0			
			114	9	0			
			122	3	0			
			7	1	0			
			62	13	0			
			7	6	0			

Towji number.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears.
		Exclusive of the separated share of Amrit Lal	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Ditto of Dhasadhari Lal	7 6 0	
		The remaining small share of Akhori Sheo Sahai and others, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:—	83 10 0	
			181 2 0	32 3 0
		Mouzah Amaroot	A. P.	
		Do. Anwar Dohar	16 0	
		Do. Kotwara	16 0	
		Do. Kojla Ram Patti	5 4	
		Do. Kowabar	16 0	
		Do. Madha	2 0	
		Do. Sonabarsa	5 8	
4087	Pankardh Maliharew, &c., Talooka, pergunnah Shergunnah.	Choolan Singh and others	15,997 14 0	
		Exclusive of the separated share of Abdool Hossain Khan and others	1,509 6 0	
		Ditto of Syed Fazal Hossain and others	131 14 0	
		Ditto of Bhairo Singh and others	49 11 0	
		Ditto of Inder Nath Singh and others	89 5 0	
		Ditto of Mohammod Iza and others	103 0 0	
		Ditto of Bhairo Singh and others	10 13 0	
		Ditto of Ram Chohan Koer	184 8 0	
		Ditto of Joo Lal Mahton and others	40 8 0	
		Ditto of Tribhooan Mahton and others	44 8 0	
		Ditto of Jhangoo Mahton and others	165 0 0	
		Ditto of Lachan Singh and others	126 10 0	
		Ditto of Ram Lachan Singh and others	7 10 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Tapo Koer	473 4 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Gannish Koer and others	1,512 11 0	
		Ditto of Nundoo Mahton and others	121 8 0	
		Ditto of Bhole Mahton alias Bikoo Mahton	20 6 0	
		Ditto of Matadin Saho	11 2 0	
		Ditto of Parihar Prasad	1,312 11 0	
		Ditto of Joon Mahton	25 8 0	
		Ditto of Balkishon Lal and others	49 10 0	
		Ditto of Bahadoor Hossain Khan and others	794 2 0	
		Ditto of Mahauth Hem Narain Gir	12 15 0	
		Ditto of Fazal Hossain Khan and others	673 16 0	
		Ditto of Mahammad Hossain Khan	18 12 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Miran Bibi	396 8 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Kudrat Bibi	649 3 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Nooran Bibi	10 12 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Asmat Bibi	2 14 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Nooran Bibi	204 15 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Koem Bibi and others	223 8 0	
		Ditto of Syed Hossain Khan and others	358 3 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Nawab Bibi	13 12 0	
		Ditto of Koop Singh	36 3 0	
		Ditto of Rewti Sahoo	259 12 0	
		Ditto of Persidh Narain Singh and others	28 9 0	
		Ditto of Achambhit Singh	17 15 0	
		Ditto of Raknin Koer	227 5 0	
		Ditto of Jamlo Bibi	411 9 0	
		Ditto of Bakhori Lal	33 10 0	
		Ditto of Jilaha Koer and others	33 10 0	
		Ditto of Karoo Padhya and others	29 11 0	
		Ditto of Het Narain Singh and others	26 11 0	
		Ditto of Ashraf Hossain Khan	65 0 0	
		Ditto of Rahmat Bibi	51 14 0	
		Ditto of Kudrat Bibi	55 14 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Harkhia Koer	17 6 0	
		Ditto of Harbars Saho	240 7 0	
		Ditto of Sardar Bibi	513 7 0	
		Ditto of Halim Khan	0 6 0	
		Ditto of Ram Saran Singh and others	26 11 0	
		Ditto of Sheo Charan Singh and others	26 7 0	
		Ditto of Mahammad Hasan and others	8 4 0	
		Ditto of Rahmat Bibi and others	31 12 0	
		Ditto of Amir Hossain Khan and others	204 0 0	
		Ditto of Matdeen Saho	14 5 0	
		Ditto of Abdul Gafoor Khan alias Bakhori Khan	160 0 0	
		Ditto of Baldeo Lal Nakphonpha	7 9 0	
		Ditto of Mahammad Hasan Khan and others	5 10 0	
		Ditto of Rahmat Bibi and others	169 0 0	
		Ditto of Tatal Hasan Khan	186 1 0	
		Ditto of Rajnath Mahton and others	24 12 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Fazlo Bibi	26 11 0	
		Ditto of ditto ditto	53 9 0	
		Ditto of Hansraj Lal	0 3 0	
		Ditto of Khoda Bux Bibi	0 8 0	
		Ditto of Inder Nath Singh and others	18 2 0	
		Ditto of Fazal Hossain Khan and others	41 14 0	
		Ditto of Akhaj Singh	1 4 0	
		Ditto of Mangal Saho	24 11 0	
		Ditto of Sheo Sahai Singh	7 9 0	
		Ditto of Red Singh and others	27 12 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Hedaet Bibi	137 13 0	
		Ditto of Khoda Bux Bibi	7 11 0	
		Ditto of Jansee Singh and others	14 3 0	
		Ditto of Bhairo Singh and others	83 7 0	
		Ditto of Narkoo Lal	33 10 0	
		Ditto of Akouri Niranjan Lal	30 0 0	
		Ditto of Gulam Ahmad Khan and others	3 14 0	
		Ditto of Syed Fazal Hossain and others	240 8 0	
		Ditto of Sheo Charan Singh and others	10 11 0	
		Ditto of Mahammad Bux Khan	6 15 0	
		Ditto of Fazlo Bibi	9 9 0	
		Ditto of Walait Hossain Khan	10 11 0	
		Ditto of Sahebzade Bibi	6 6 0	
		Ditto of Abdul Hossain Khan and others	38 2 0	
		Ditto of Abdul Hossain Khan	1 9 0	
		Ditto of Walayat Hossain	13 4 0	
		Ditto of Zarif Khan	1 0 0	
		Ditto of Asmat Bibi	93 15 0	
		Ditto of Amiran Bibi	1 1 0	
		Ditto of Pamri Saho and others	41 0 0	
		Ditto of Fazal Hossain Khan	11 4 0	
		Ditto of Hasan Rana Khan	28 7 0	
		Ditto of Maksood Ali Khan	6 8 0	
		Ditto of Matadin Saho	10 9 0	
		Ditto of Ghulam Ahmad Khan and others	0 7 0	
		Ditto of Mussamut Wasiran Bibi	0 6 0	
		Ditto of Jan Bibee	8 13 0	
		Ditto of Sahebzadi Bibee and others	11 6 0	
		Ditto of Baldeo Lal Nakphonpha	15 0 0	
		Ditto of Bhole Mahton	1 0 0	
		Ditto of Abdul Ghafur Khan alias Bakhori Khan	24 14 0	
		Ditto of Sona Bibee	89 1 0	
		Ditto of Hossain Rana Khan	102 6 0	
		Ditto of Chauder Basa Koer	32 8 0	
		Ditto of Chowdhri Durga Singh	4 13 0	

Towji number.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears.
		Exclusive of the separated share of Debi Singh	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Ditto of Mahadeo Lall	4 13 0	
		Ditto of Jagmohan Lall	1 0 0	
		Ditto of Musammat Sona Bibi	15 13 0	
		Ditto of Sardar Ali Khan <i>alias</i> Sadoo Khan	23 2 0	
		Ditto of Muhammad Ali Khan and others	62 1 0	
		Ditto of Hasan Raza Khan	78 6 0	
		Ditto of Shahzadi Bibi	9 6 0	
		Ditto of Reop Kali Kuor	10 0 0	
		Ditto of Anur Hasan Khan	10 6 0	
		Ditto of Shahzadi Bibi	0 13 0	
		Ditto of Man Jan Bibi	0 4 0	
		Ditto of Afzal Bibi	0 7 0	
		Ditto of Janki Koer, mother and guardian of Hanuman Pershad	26 1 0	
		Ditto of Abdul Bibi	122 6 0	
		Ditto of Muhammad Husain Khan	4 8 0	
		Ditto of Raghoobher Singh	1 4 0	
		Ditto of Dharshan Singh	12 15 0	
		Ditto of Pakharunniss <i>alias</i> Sohan Bibi	0 13 0	
		Ditto of Abdul Husain Khan	60 12 0	
		Ditto of Laladhar Singh <i>alias</i> Teni Singh	0 12 0	
		Ditto of Harguliam Singh	71 15 0	
		Ditto of Izzat Bibi	2 10 0	
		Ditto of Bhagwati Koer	8 11 0	
		Ditto of Bibi Labho	0 6 0	
		Ditto of Baboo Chhoto Narain Pershad	20 5 0	
		Ditto of Musammat Sukhdass Koer	47 3 0	
		Ditto of Ammuddin Ahmad <i>alias</i> Syed Asghar	14 10 0	
		Ditto of Ajalb Singh	10 10 0	
		Ditto of Nakhid Singh	4 8 0	
		Ditto of Paras Nath Singh	0 0 0	
		Ditto of Bahadur Ali Khan	4 8 0	
		Ditto of the jumla share of Choolhan Singh and others	1 12 0	
		<i>2as. 9d. 9c.</i> share of Peryag Singh and others in mouzah Nawgadh Lemoon, for which a separate account has been opened, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.	1,313 11 0	
		And the share of Laik Bibi, for which a separate account has been opened, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government of revenue only:—	20 9 0	20 13
		Mouzah Rabda	A. D. C. D. P. R.	
		.. Bhangaia	0 16 4 2 5 0	
		.. Harharaj	0 16 4 2 5 0	
		.. Pathra	0 12 6 10 15 0	
		.. Daria Motianpore	0 12 6 10 15 0	
		.. Tilaya	0 15 8 3 8 15	
		.. ... ..	0 15 8 3 8 15	
518.	Belar Anaoe, pergunnah Samai.	Khadai Jatun Nissa and others	773 4 0	
		Exclusive of the separated share of Musammat Khadai Jatun Nissa and others	105 0 0	
		The separated share of Musammat Loehun Koer, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:—	314 2 0	117 13 0
		Mouzah Belarancee Bhawanundpore	Ans.	
		Baliare	8	
		Odaipore	8	
		Chandpoora	8	
		Azampore	8	
		Barokhar	8	
		And the remaining jumla share of Dooli Chadd and others, as detailed below, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only:—	314 2 0	71 6 3
		Mouzah Belarancee Bhawanundpore	Ans.	
		Baliare	8	
		Odaipore	8	
		Chandpoora	8	
		Azampore	8	
		Barokhar	8	
5213	Rhudakhara, pergunnah Samai.	Kameshwar Pershad and others	803 3 0	
		Exclusive of the separated share of Gouri Shankar	16 1 0	
		Ditto of Hanuman Sahai	0 5 0	
		Ditto of Rasdhar Singh	14 7 0	
		Ditto of Darambar Sahai	10 7 0	
		Ditto of Kali Charan	16 1 0	
		Ditto of Jagar Nath Sahai <i>alias</i> Majhi Lal	78 2 0	
		Ditto of Gopal Singh and others	104 4 0	
		Ditto of Hulas Narain	26 13 0	
		Ditto of Inder Kumar	20 1 0	
		The remaining jumla share of 10as. 3d. 10c. 3d. 6ph. 13r. of Kameshwar Pershad and others will be sold for arrears of Government revenue only	510 10 0	32 9 0

Gya Collectorate, the 7th June 1886.

C. W. BOLTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Rajshahye, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th day of June 1886, corresponding with 15th Ashar 1293 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1886:—

Towji number.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrear for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
267	Dihl Satni, pergunnah Gobindpur.	Gobind Prasad <i>alias</i> Goya Prasad Shookal and others.	Rs. A. P. 914 0 0 Police 7 5 0	Rs. A. P. 68-15-0 Police 0 11 0	Excluding the separated shares of which the Government revenue is Rs. 4,880-12, and for which separate accounts have been opened under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859 and section 70 of Act VII of 1876 (B. .), the remaining joint shares of Bhabo Suraleri Dasgaya, mother and guardian of Akhoy Chandra and Satis Chandra Singh, minors, Sowdamony Debya Hobibunnessa Khatun herself and guardian of Khundkar Syeduddin Mahomed, Alfannessa and Mozidunnessa Khatun, minors; Unadunnessa Khatun, with a Government revenue including police Rs. 921-5, will be put up to sale.
309	Kushalpur, pergunnah Dhanib.	Brindaban Behari Mazumder.	506 14 0	140 10 0	Entire estate will be sold.
1678	Kismut, pergunnah Tahrpur.	Debendra Narayan Roy and others.	531 6 0	203 9 0	Excluding the separated shares of Bama Sundari Debiya, &c., of which the Government revenue is Rs. 4,570-1, and for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, the remaining joint share of Shama Sundari Debya and Debendra Narayan Roy, with Government revenue Rs. 531 6, will be sold.

Rajshahye Collectorate, Rampore Beaulah, the 29th May 1886.

E. H. RUDDOCK, Collector.

Notice.

THE following are the dates within which the Government Revenue of each Block must be paid. If the rents are not paid on or before the due dates, warrants will issue:—

Survey blocks	...	1 and 2 North Division	On or before the 30th April of the official year for which it is due.		
		1 and 2 South Division			
Ditto	...	3 and 4 North Division	Ditto	31st May	ditto.
		3 and 4 South Division			
Ditto	...	5 and 6 North Division	Ditto	30th June	ditto.
		5 and 6 South Division			
Ditto	...	7 and 8 North Division	Ditto	31st July	ditto.
		7 and 8 South Division			
Ditto	...	9 and 10 North Division	Ditto	31st August	ditto.
		9 and 10 South Division			
Ditto	...	11 and 12 North Division	Ditto	30th September	ditto.
		11 and 12 South Division			
Ditto	...	13 and 14 North Division	Ditto	31st October	ditto.
		13 and 14 South Division			
Ditto	...	15 and 16 North Division	Ditto	30th November	ditto.
		15 and 16 South Division			
Ditto	...	17 and 18 North Division	Ditto	31st December	ditto.
		17 and 18 South Division			
Ditto	...	19 and 20 North Division	Ditto	31st January	ditto.
		19 and 20 South Division			
Ditto	...	21 and 22 North Division			
		21 and 22 South Division			
Ditto	...	And Lottery Committee	Ditto	28th February	ditto.
		Lands assessed under Act XXIII of 1850.			

2. The holding can be redeemed on payment of 30 years' rent thereof to this Collectorate, under the orders of Government, No. 375—167 L. R., dated 19th February 1881.

3. Parties disposed to question the claim made by this bill are referred to sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act XXIII of 1860. Transfers of property should be notified to the Collector.

G. M. GOODRICK, Collector of Calcutta.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th June 1886.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	...	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	52,84,733	6 0
Reserve Fund	...	41,56,684	15 0	Other authorized Investments	...	53,42,736	8 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	...	Rs. 1,31,15,805	10 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	...	1,32,41,491	3 4
Ditto ditto at Branches	...	1,30,92,530	6 8	Accounts of credit on ditto ditto	...	80,52,480	11 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	2,99,74,239	4 6	Bills discounted and purchased	...	2,65,49,805	3 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	3,7,343	12 9	Balances with other Banks	...	12,50,638	11 9
Sundries	...	20,76,277	3 6	Bullion	...	3,041	1 0
				Dead Stock	...	11,41,987	4 3
				Stamps	...	10,586	3 6
				Sundries	...	6,53,135	15 6
						6,15,88,039	4 2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	Rs. 1,18,00,383	0 5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	...	93,84,269	0 7
						2,11,84,652	1 0
						8,27,22,600	5 2

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1886.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 36·1

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRICKSHANK,

Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
(1870—1)

In the goods of John Normand Howden, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 320 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John Normand Howden, late of the Hapjan Tea Estate in Assam, Tea Planter, deceased, should on or before the 1st day of July 1886 send in particulars of such claims to the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the said deceased have been granted by the High Court at Calcutta, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed.

F. BARROW, Administrator.

6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 17th May 1886.
(1259—3)

In the goods of Mary Beetson, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 320 of Act X of 1865 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Beetson, late of Grassy Flat, Sandhurst, in the Colony of Victoria, widow, deceased, should on or before the 1st day of July 1886 send in particulars of such claims to the undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the said deceased have been granted by the High Court at Calcutta, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed.

F. BARROW, Administrator.

6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 17th May 1886.
(1260—3)

MR. CHARLES POTTER is authorised to sign for us.
CARLISLES NEPHEWS & Co.
(1381—3)

Statement of Amounts Enforced for Payment of Interest in London, under deduction of Amount retransferred to India, and Outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1886.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT LOANS.						4½ PER CENT LOANS.				Transfer loan of 1879. Revenue-shillinga per cent. Lorion.	5 per cent. loan of 1868-57.	Grand Total.		
	Of 1832-33.	Of 1836-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1866.	Reduced 4 percent. loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Por- tion.				Total.	
Balance of 31st May 1886	54,100	13,73,653	97,32,100	2,28,01,600	91,73,209	2,63,23,000	2,29,80,700	8,53,94,253	43,90,700	77,03,200	9,71,13,900	10,92,16,800	1,33,800	32,200	19,48,21,153
ADD— Amount encased at Madras between 1st and 15th June 1886 ... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto at Bombay between 1st and 15th June 1886 ... ..	....	....	4,500	....	....	21,400	9,100	33,500	....	9,000	4,500	13,500	....	....	47,000
Ditto at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June 1886 ... ..	....	....	800	15,700	....	39,340	800	56,400	....	6,500	2,47,500	2,53,000	....	....	3,09,400
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	54,100	13,73,653	27,37,200	2,28,17,300	91,73,200	2,63,43,300	2,29,66,500	8,53,74,153	43,99,700	77,17,700	9,73,65,900	10,91,83,300	1,33,900	32,200	19,51,77,553
Balance on 15th June 1886 ... ..	....	....	14,400	99,800	27,800	1,66,500	22,400	3,31,200	....	....	35,000	35,000	....	....	3,69,200
	54,100	13,73,653	27,32,800	2,27,17,500	91,45,400	2,62,16,500	2,29,67,100	8,51,42,953	43,90,700	77,17,700	9,73,30,900	10,94,48,300	1,33,800	32,200	19,48,11,353

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th April 1886 —Kufaced from India 5,252 lakhs; retransferred from London 4,657 lakhs.

[illegible]

**Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal,
Calcutta, 1st June 1886.**

(1371-1)

W. D. CRICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1886.			
June 2	5 Hogsheads, J A & Co. in a diamond ...	Order	S. S. "Nepaul."
" 6	3 Cases, 745 in a diamond, outside B K L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	4 Cases, 512 in a diamond, outside B K L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, 4895 in a diamond, outside B R & B ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, 548 in a diamond, outside B K L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, 87 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	5 Cases, 146 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	4 Cases, 281 in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	3 Cases, 279 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, 596 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, D S & A S ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	6 Cases, 176 in a diamond, top D L ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	3 Cases, E A D S in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, F H in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Package, G 166 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, H J B by 74 in a diamond, bottom J ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, H J B by 99 in a diamond, bottom J ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	4 Cases, M M & Co. in a triangle, top diamond, bottom C and B.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, M S III in a diamond, top G C P, bottom K H.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, M S by 83 in a diamond, top G C P, bottom M M.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	6 Cases, R O B in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, S by M in a diamond, top C & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	3 Cases, 561 in a double triangle ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, 737 in a double triangle ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	4 Cases, 417 in a block within a triangle, bottom W H N.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 9	1 Hogshead, E A M ...	Ditto	S. S. "Clan Matheson."
" 10	1 Case, M & B in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, Messrs. Schone, Kiburn & Co. ...	Addressed	Ditto.
" 15	2 Cases, B by 532 in a diamond ...	Order	Ditto.
" 15	1 Case, C in a triangle, bottom Madras ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Case, D by 516 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	30 Kegs, D R by 449 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	3 Packages, Calcutta, R E M, bottom Lakhbari ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Package, iron, N R G M, bottom Madras ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Cast-iron pipe, T D in a diamond, bottom L, Colombo.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Bundle nail rod iron, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	2 Bundles sheet iron, T X ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	2 Bundles corrugated sheet iron, S S by 19 in a block.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	11 Packages, M & B in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Case, 1408 in a triangle, bottom M N & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	36 Packages, M D & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Case, M J M, bottom Madras ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	2 Cases, M B M 1 in a diamond ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Bag, M N ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Bag, M Y ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	2 Bags, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	2 Cases, O R H M in a block ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Bar steel, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	4 Cases, 447 in a block within a triangle, bottom W H N.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	2 Cases, R S G ...	Ditto	S. S. "Argo."
" 15	15 Cases, Calcutta by E P M in a block, or E P M ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Case, H S ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Case, M ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	2 Packages, no mark ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Case, S R & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Case, 840 in a double triangle ...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Case, 90 in a block within a triangle, bottom W H N.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	2 Cases, 780 in a block within a triangle, bottom W H N.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 15	1 Case, W B or W B ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Calcutta the 19th June 1886.

(376—1)

G. H. SIMMONS, Traffic Manager.

Oudh Forest Department.

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.

ON THE OUDH AND ROMILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of sal beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—	21 feet length,	at Rs. 2-10	per cubic foot.
22	"	"	2-12
23	"	"	2-14
24	"	"	3

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7, at " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet at " 2 "

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes. For Planking, Sleepers, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge. By order of the Conservator of Forests, N. W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Bahramghat Division.

Bahramghat, the 1st April 1886.

Crystalline Cinchona Febrifuge.

A NEW and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—Per four ounce tin Rs. 6 ans. 8, per eight ounce tin Rs. 12 ans. 8, per pound tin Rs. 24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the undernoted rates:—Per four ounce tin Rs. 8 ans. 8, per eight ounce tin Rs. 16 ans. 8, per pound tin Rs. 32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8 oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4 ans. 8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8 ans. 8; per pound tin, Rs. 16 ans. 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the undernoted rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 5 ans. 8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 10 ans. 8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

WANTED a Sub-Inspector on the Inspecting and Detective Establishment of the Excise Department in the district of Julpigoree, on a salary of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 60 per mensem.

Candidates must have a good knowledge of English, possess a sound constitution, some experience in the Department, be of active habits and able to ride. Apply, stating age and with copies of testimonials, before the 1st of July to

The Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree.

G. J. B. T. DALTON, Deputy Commissioner,

Julpigoree.

Julpigoree, the 12th June 1886.

Wanted

AN Overseer by the District Road Cess Committee of Noakhally for the Feni Sub-division on a salary of Rs. 60 with horse allowance of Rs. 15 a month.

None need apply who has not passed the examination for Overseer in the Public Works Department. Practical experience in surveying, levelling road and bridge making is essentially necessary.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman up to 21st June 1886. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

R. M. WALLER, Chairman,
Road Cess Committee, Noakhally.
(1335—3)

WANTED a Draftsman and Estimator for the District Engineer's Office, Jessore, on a monthly salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 50 by biennial increments of Rs. 2. None need apply who cannot prepare drawings of bridges and culverts from sketches. Applications with copies of testimonials and specimens of drawings will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant. Applicants must state their age and place of residence.

C. H. BURT, District Engineer.
Jessore, the 9th June 1886.

(1336—2)

WANTED an Amin Peshkar for the Mynagore Tehsil Office, in the district of Julpigoree, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

Candidates must have a practical knowledge of surveying, with chain and compass, and a good knowledge of English, which they must write freely and correctly. They must be able to ride, and possess a sound constitution.

Apply, stating age and with copies of testimonials, before the 3rd July to

G. DALTON, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree.

Notice.

WANTED a Head Clerk and Accountant for the District Engineer's Office Monghyr, on a salary of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 by annual increment of Rs. 2.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th instant.

Candidates having experience in the works of an Executive or District Engineer's Office shall have preference.

HERBERT MOSLEY,
Chairman, District Road Committee.
Monghyr, the 14th June 1886. (1371—1)

Notice.

WANTED a Second Clerk for the Wards' Department of the Office of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to 60 a month by an annual increment of Rs. 4.

Preference will be given to one who has office experience, specially in the Wards' Department.

Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 10th proximo.

RATCHAN GHOSH,
Personal Asst. to the Commr. of Chota Nagpore.
Chota Nagpore, the 14th June 1886. (1366—3)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the estate of one Charles Henry Hawes, born in the parish of Yarmouth, near the town of Yarmouth, in the county of Suffolk, and late an employé in the East Indian Railway, who died intestate at the Howrah General Hospital, are in the custody of this Court. They will be made over to any person legally authorized to receive them.

R. F. RAMPINI, Offg. District Judge.
Hooghly, the 15th June 1886. (1367—3)

Bank of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the transfer books of the Bank will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 15th, proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer

(1369—1)

THE following statement gives the result of the election under section 23, Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, held on the 12th June 1886:—

One Commissioner to be elected for Ward No. 12.

Candidate.	Residence.	Profession.	Number of votes recorded.	REMARKS.
Bahoo Nabin Chand Boral.	98, Champatola 2nd Lane.	Attorney-at-law.	130	Elected.

One Commissioner to be elected for Ward No. 18.

W. H. Ryland, Esq.	15, Kyd Street	Superintendent, Stamps and Stationery Office.	15	Elected.
Moulvie Aga Mahomed Musa.	15, Gardner's Lane.	.....	8	Not elected.

Published under section 17 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876 and Rule 27 of Election Rules.

Municipal Office, Calcutta. ROBERT TURNBULL,
The 23rd June 1886. Secretary to the Corporation. (1373—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual:—

ESTATES.	Claims or dividend.	Rates of dividend.
* Ashworth, E. T., late of the Bengal Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner of Lahore	Claims ...	In full.
* Ferguson, John Tait, late a Civil Engineer in the Public Works Department in Gwalior	2nd dividend.	At 8 annas per rupee or balance in full.
* Heysham, Henry, late of the town of Calcutta, Government Pensioner	Claims ...	In full.
* Harris, A. P., late of No. 34, Wellington Street in the town of Calcutta	Claims ...	In full.
Lewis, T. F., late of Bow Bazar in the town of Calcutta, Band supplier	1st dividend.	At 11 annas 4½ pice per rupee.
* Todd, R. A., late Manager of the Naganyan Tea Estate, Jorhat, Assam	Claims ...	In full.
Watkins, Mr. John, late of Medical Establishment	2nd dividend.	At 1 anna 4½ pice per rupee.
Yates, Thomas, late a Supervisor in the Public Works Department	2nd dividend.	At 1 anna 6½ pice per rupee.
Zorab, M. M., late of Ballygunge in the suburbs of Calcutta, Solicitor	2nd dividend.	At 4 annas 1½ pice.

N.B.—The surplus of the estates marked * is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

L. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General.
Calcutta, the 12th June 1886. (1341—1)

Notice.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

IT is hereby notified that the undermentioned Orissa Canals, which had been closed for repairs as per Notice published at page 555, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th April last, were re-opened for traffic on the dates specified:—

High Level Ranges II and III on the 4th instant;
Canal Juggutpore to Alkha, 5th; Jumboo, 7th; and High Level Range I, 8th instant.

D. B. HORN, Under-Secretary.
Calcutta, the 21st June 1886.

Notice.

IN pursuance of section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the Reverend Thomas Morgan, formerly of Howrah, and late of No. 24, Maitland Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, Middlesex, Baptist Missionary, who died at Maitland Park at resid on the 16th day of August 1885, should send in their claims to Mr. George Osmond Beeby, the administrator to the above estate, at 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of June 1886, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the estate will be distributed.

RICHARD RUTTER, Attorney for the Administrator.
10, Hastings Street, Calcutta, the 18th May 1886.
(1279—3)

MR. C. H. AGER is authorized to sign for us.
CARLISLES NEPHEWS & Co.
(1322—3)

Income Tax Notification.

THE persons named in the list, Parts III and IV,* which is open for inspection at the Collector's Office, No. 4, Bankshall Street, are hereby informed that they have been assessed under Part IV of the second schedule of Act II of 1886 for the financial year 1886-87 according to the particulars specified therein, and they are hereby required to pay the amount of the Tax to the Treasury Officer at No. 4, Bankshall Street, within sixty days from the date hereof, or to apply to me within thirty days from such date to have the assessment reduced or cancelled, failing which they will be proceeded against as the law provides.

G. M. GOODRICKE, Collector.
Calcutta Collectorate, the 23rd June 1886.

* Parts III and IV include persons who took out licenses in classes V and VI of the License Tax Act, II (B.C.) of 1880, in Monohur Dasa Street, Calcutta, and the town of Howrah, as well as all other persons now resident or carrying on business in those places who are deemed to have income between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 who were not assessed last year.

The India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 10th of July 1886, at noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 16th of June 1886, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution—

"That the new Regulations already approved by this meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be, and the same are hereby approved and that such Regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Regulations of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing Regulations thereof."

By order of the Directors,

G. J. SCOTT, Secretary

Dated at Calcutta, this 17th day of June 1886.

N.B.—A copy of the new Regulations above referred to can be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. (1377—3)

New Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, 1, Hastings Street, on Wednesday, the 7th July 1886, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the accounts for the half-year ending 30th April 1886, declaring a dividend, electing auditor, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

The share transfer books of the Company will be closed from 24th instant to 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

p. pro. A. R. MCINTOSH AND COMPANY,

JOHN MCINTOSH,

Calcutta, the 19th June 1886.

Managing Agents.
(1378—3)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 7th day of July 1886, at 11 A. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 12th June 1886.

By order of the Board,

H. H. MACLEOD, Superintendent.

Calcutta, the 15th June 1886.

(1342—4)

The Bengal Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Garstin's Place, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 7th day of July 1886, at 11 o'clock A.M., or as soon after that hour as the business of the other meeting of the Company to be held on that day will permit, to confirm the Resolution passed at the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 12th June 1886.

By order of the Board,

H. H. MACLEOD, Superintendent.

Calcutta, the 15th June 1886.

(1343—4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.*In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*

In the matter of AUSHOOTAN BOSH, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 10th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

S. J. Leslie, Attorney.

(1348—2)

In the matter of MANUK THEODORE MANUK, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

A. M. Gasper, Attorney.

(1350—2)

In the matter of GEORGE HENWOOD, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(1352—2)

In the matter of BHODARMULL, an insolvent.

On Monday, the 7th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. F. Pittar, Attorney.

(1354—2)

In the matter of KOONJOBEHARRY TREDADEE, an insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 1st day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. G. Newgill, Attorney.

(1358—2)

In the matter of NISSIM NISSIM ADIS and DAVID AARON GUBNOY, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. C. Bural, Attorney.

(1359—2)

In the matter of SITAL CHUNDRA SHAH, GADADHUR SHAH, PULIN CHUNDER SHAH, BEEPIN CHUNDER SHAH, PROTAP CHUNDER MONDLE and BAQOL CHUNDER SHAH, lately carrying on business at No. 26, Baniatollah Street, in Calcutta, under the name and style of Seetul Chunder Gadadhur Shah, Gadadhur Pulin Chunder Shah, Beepin Behari Protap Chunder Mondle and Baqol Chunder Gadadhur Shah, insolvents.

On Monday, the 31st day of May last, it was, on the petition of Srehari Shaw, a creditor of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Sital Chundra Shah, Gadadhur Shah, Pulin Chunder Shah, Beepinbehari Shah, Protap Chunder Mondle and Baqol Chunder Shah have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

N. C. Bose, Attorney.

(1360—2)

In the matter of KJETER MOHUN SEIN, an insolvent.

On Friday, the 28th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Wilson and Chatterjee, Attorneys.

(1362—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 15th day of June 1886.

In the matter of JAMES McARTHUR, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of June instant, it was ordered that the first Court day in July 1887 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after-acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Dignam and Robinson, Attorneys.

(1883—2)

In the matter of JAMES McARTHUR, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 2nd day of June instant, by an order of this Court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Dignam and Robinson, Attorneys.

(1384—1)

In the matter of HURRY PHROO MUG and PAN PHAMOO MUG, insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 2nd June instant, it was ordered that the order made in this matter for the personal discharge of the above-named insolvents be set aside, and that the hearing of the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be fixed for Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. C. Bural, Attorney.

(1385—1)

In the matter of JAMES ROBERT WALLACE, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 7th day of April last, by an order of this Court the said insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively, except as to the debt due to Pierre D'Costa and Charles D'Costa, the opposing creditors of the said insolvent, for the sum of Rs. 4,014-8; and as to such debt the said insolvent shall be entitled to his personal discharge as soon as he shall have been in custody at the suit of the said opposing creditor for six calendar months.

S. J. Leslie, Insolvent's Attorney.

Dignam and Robinson, Attorneys for the opposing creditors.

(1386—1)

In the matter of HENRY PAUL GREENWAY, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 2nd day of June instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 1st day of September next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

E. J. Fink, Attorney.

(1387—1)

In the matter of C. W. BOND, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 2nd day of June instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 22nd day of August 1885 to the 31st day of May last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

J. C. Macgregor, Official Assignee.

(1388—1)

In the matter of FRANCIS ADOLPHUS REBELLO, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 2nd day of June instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 1st day of May 1885 to the 31st day of May last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

J. C. Macgregor, Official Assignee.

(1389—1)

In the matter of EDWARD RUSHTON, an insolvent, (separate estate).

On Wednesday, the 2nd day of June instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 18th day of November 1881 to the 31st day of May last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

J. C. Macgregor, Official Assignee.

(1390—1)

In the matter of WILLIAM HENRY LEATHAM, Junior, an insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 2nd day of June instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 15th day of March 1876 to the 31st day of May last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

J. C. Macgregor, Official Assignee.

(1391—1)

In the matter of FREDERICK WARGAN BAKER, an insolvent, (separate estate).

On Wednesday, the 2nd day of June instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 18th day of June 1884 to the 31st day of May last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate

of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

J. C. Macgregor, Official Assignee.

(1392—1)

In the matter of RAMPERTAUB and LALLCHAND, insolvents.

On Friday, the 14th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvents in person.

(1393—2)

In the matter of RAMPERTAUB and LALLCHAND, of No. 1 Hookaputty in the Town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as dealers in piece-goods in co-partnership under the name and style of Rampertaub Lallechand, insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 14th day of May last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvents in person.

(1394—1)

In the matter of ENATOOLLAH SIRCAR and NAZEERBUKSH SIRCAR, insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 15th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Sitanauth Doss, Attorney.

(1395—2)

In the matter of ENATOOLLAH SIRCAR and NAZEERBUKSH SIRCAR, of No. 12, Lower Chitpore Road, godown No. 153 and 154, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business as dealers in sheep skin, izardar of the Terhitta Bazar meat stalls, and money lenders at the godown aforesaid, under the name and style of Enatoollah Sircar and Nazeerbuksh Sircar, insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 15th day of June instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Sitanauth Doss, Attorney.

(1396—1)

In the matter of CABAPIET MARTYROSE ARATHOON, an insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 30th day of June instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.

Sitanauth Doss, Attorney.

(1397—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 22nd day of June 1886.

Notice

IS hereby given that Uma Charan Sarma, of Bathajuri in Chittagong, has been declared an insolvent, and that Baboo Gangulus Das, Nazir of this Court, has been appointed Receiver of his estate.

R. H. GREAVES, Offg. District Judge.

Chittagong Dist. Judge's Court, the 22nd May 1886.

(1294—1)

Miscellaneous Case No. 23 of 1886.

ANONDO MOHON SHINGH, son of the late Tilock Chondro Shingh, of Shormohal, police station Noldhiti, district Bakirganj, was declared an insolvent on the 10th June 1886, and discharged under section 351, Civil Procedure Code.

J. F. BRADBURY, District Judge.

Bakirganj District Judge's Office, the 14th June 1886.

(1372—1)

Miscellaneous Case No. 18 of 1886.

MAZU MOLLIK, son of Shonai Mollik, of Gobindopore, police station Nolehiti, district Bakirganj, was declared an insolvent on the 14th June 1886, and discharged under section 351, Civil Procedure Code.

J. F. BRADBURY, District Judge.
Bakirganj District Judge's Office, the 18th June 1886.
(1379-1)

Miscellaneous Case No. 19 of 1886

KALAMUDDIN, son of Umedali Hawalahdar, of Baidyachor, police station Kotwali, district Bakirganj, was declared an insolvent on the 11th June 1886, and discharged under section 351, Civil Procedure Code.

J. F. BRADBURY, District Judge.
Bakirganj District Judge's Office, the 18th June 1886.
(1380-1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 22nd June 1886.

Archibald, A. M.	Okedon, W. P.
Bastien, J. V.	Palentine, W.
Dundas, R. H. D.	Parry, J. C.
Dunn, Mrs. E. A.	Sandeman, H. D.
Nicholson, G.	Schoenemann, C. H. T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Barnes, G. J.	Jefferson, J.
Barnett, Mrs. James.	Kelly, Miss G.
Bashem, M. E.	K. T. M.
Bates, J. N.	Kirkbride, J.
Berrill, Charles.	Knight, Capt. M. J.
Bigex, Mon. E.	Lea, Jay.
Blessett, W. V.	Lemarchand, J. R.
B. R.	Macqueen, T.
Burke, E. M.	Martin, H.
Bush, C.	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.
Capet, Lt. Col.	McCarthy, Chas.
Caws, Capt. A. E.	McDonald, J.
Charleston, R. M.	McDonald, Miss.
Cohen, Mr.	McLaughlin, John.
Delany, Mrs. J.	Mifsud, George.
Dimmock, Basil.	Miller, Capt. John C.
D'Mello, Jose.	Morris, Paul.
Dodd, C. B. N.	Mullen, J.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Norville, Mrs. L.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	Olsen, J.
D'Rozario, Miss J.	Page, J. B.
Driver, W. H. P.	Percy, A.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.	Perry, C. J.
Dukes, Mrs.	Polcy, J.
Dyson, H. J.	Power, J. O.
Easton, Percy H.	Preston, R. C. Campbel.
Ellis, R. H. M.	Randall, T.
Entwisle, R.	Rice, W. G. L.
Fox, R. C. W.	Rishworth, B. J.
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Goodall, Miss.	Sammi, T.
Greenhill, E. G.	Sargon, S.
Groseman, L. O.	Schmid, Otto.
Griffiths, Morris.	Schonamaun, C. H.
Guerrier, H. J.	Sole, Rev. A. B.
Guilday, Mr.	Stone, Mrs. T.
"Gusture."	Swingler, Mrs. C.
Hair, G.	Taylor, Capt.
Hannagan, C. H. M.	Todd, H. P.
Harford, J.	Tracey, A.
Harmer, Capt. Henry.	Tyrell, C. A.
Hoare, R.	Walker, P. C.
Horne, James S.	Ward, Lieut. B. R.
Hutton, Lt.-Col.	Williams, C.
J. M. Mc.	

Registered Letters

Grogan, H. C.	Sutherland, G.
Guerrier, H. J.	Wilson, W. T.
Jones, W.	Wrightson, T. N.
Power, J. O.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st June 1886.

Agar, H.	Mount, F. de.
Airakiel, M.	Mukerjee, Nelumber.
Banerjee, Shib Nath.	Nicholls, J.
Bhattacharjee, Ram Brohmo.	Owen, M. S.
Cress, J.	Phuffer, R.
Doyle, A.	Rayneau, G.
Flunks, Lt.-Col. W. A.	Thomas, C. F.
Hart, H.	Zacheriah, H. C.
Mitford, R. C. W.	

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Madras and Colombo ...	23rd "	Per P. & O. str Coromandel.
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	6th July	Per str. Tassag.
Rangoon and Moumein ...	23rd June	Ditto Sissa.
Akyah, Kyauk-Phyoo and Rangoon.	23rd "	Ditto Cocanada.
Port Blair and Camorta ...	1st July	Ditto Maharan.
Rangoon and Moumein ...	30th June	Ditto Nephada.
Akyah, Kyauk-Phyoo and Rangoon.	30th "	Ditto Mahacca.

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General Post Office, the 23rd June 1886.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 18th June 1886.

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. In.	
Bhagiradi.	Entrance from Ganges ...	9 3	
	Thence to Nurpur ...	4 9	Modanpur.
	From Nurpur to Jungipur ...	6 9	Hanabari.
	" Jungipur to Berhampore ...	5 6	Arijpur.
	" Berhampore to Cutwa ...	5 0	Nogore.
Bhryub-Jelingshi.	" Cutwa to Nuddea ...	5 0	Metari.
	Entrance from Ganges ...	4 6	
	Thence to Akirganj ...	5 6	
	Akirganj to junction of the Bhryub and Jelingshi ...	3 10	Hurirampur.
	Thence to Patkabari ...	5 6	Lalnagar.
Matibanga.	Patkabari to Nuddea ...	5 0	Taranagar.
	Entrance from Ganges ...	3 1	
	Thence to Chaypara ...	3 1	
	From Chaypara to Shikarpur ...	3 9	Dharwada.
	" Shikarpur to Bonlia ...	3 6	Malipara.
	" Bonlia to Chundanga ...	4 0	Katchikarta.
	" Chundanga to Kusen-ganj and Hanskhali ...	4 6	Mothoorapur.

Gauge Readings.

	Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea level.	Remarks.
Ganges.	Sahelganj ...	20-6-86	6	0'0	68'0	
	Rampore Boalin	19-6-86	12	0'2	42'2	
	Entrance of Bhagirathi ...	20-6-86	7	1'0	.....
	Entrance of Bhagirathi-Jellinghi ...	20-6-86	...	4'35	.....
	Entrance of Matubanga ...	19-6-86	...	2'10	.....
	Berhampore ...	21-6-86	10	8'1	.....
	Kishnaghur ...	18-6-86	12	4'5	.....
	Hanskhali ...	18-6-86	...	1'7	...	

P. B. ROBERTS, C.E., *Executive Engineer,*
Nuddea Rivers Division.
Berhampore, the 21st June 1886.

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R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 24th February 1886.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honour on the 29th March 1886, and having received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th May 1886, is hereby published for general information:—

of ACT No. II OF 1886.

An Act to amend Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Bengal Act II of 1866 and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866: It is enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

2. For section 41 of Bengal Act II of 1866, and for section 68 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, the following shall be substituted:—

New section substituted for section 41, Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and section 68, Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

“Whoever is found drunk and is incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour, in any

public street or thoroughfare, or in any place of public amusement or resort, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding eight days.”

New section to follow section 68 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

3. After section 68 of the said Calcutta Police Act the following shall be added:—

“68A. Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance, by casing himself in, or by the side of, or near to, any public street or thoroughfare or place, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, or in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three days.”

Amendment of section 72 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

4. After section 72 of the said Calcutta Police Act the following words shall be added:—

“if the name and address of such person be unknown to such police officer, and cannot be ascertained by him then and there.”

GORDON LEITH,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The Calcutta Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART VI.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LÉGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th June, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

NO. 8 OF 1886.

A Bill to alter the constitution of the body corporate known as the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and to confer certain additional powers on that body.

WHEREAS it is expedient to alter the constitution of the body corporate known as the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and to amend the law relating to the powers of the said Trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1)* This Act may be called the Indian Museum Act, 1886; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Indian Museum Act, 1876, are repealed.

3. For those sections the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Incorporation of the Trustees.

Constitution and incorporation of the Trustees of the Indian Museum. "3. The Trustees of the said Indian Museum shall be—

- (a) the person for the time being holding the office of Accountant General of Bengal;
- (b) five other persons to be appointed by the Governor General in Council;
- (c) five other persons to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;
- (d) five other persons to be appointed by the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and
- (e) five other persons to be appointed by the Trustees;

and the said Trustees shall be a body corporate, by the name of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

"4. All the powers of the said body corporate may be exercised so long and so often as there are nine members thereof.

"5. If a trustee appointed under section 3 dies, or is absent from India for more than twelve consecutive months, or desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act,

or becomes Accountant General of Bengal, then the authority which appointed the trustee may appoint a new trustee in his place."

4. (1) For the purposes of the Indian Museum Act, 1876, as amended by XXII of 1876 this Act—

- (a) the persons nominated by the Governor General in Council under the Indian Museum Act, 1876, and now holding office as Trustees, shall be deemed to be persons appointed by the Governor General in Council under section 3 of that Act as amended by this Act; XXII of 1876.
- (b) the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the other members of the Council of that Society nominated by that Council under the Indian Museum Act, 1876, and now holding office as Trustees, shall be deemed to be persons appointed by the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal under the said section; and XXII of 1876.
- (c) the persons elected and appointed by the Trustees under the said Act, and now holding office as Trustees, shall be deemed to have been appointed by the Trustees under the said section.

(2) The Secretary to the Government of India and the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India shall cease to be *ex officio* members of the said body corporate.

Power to Trustees to keep collections not belonging to them. 5. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Museum Act, 1876,—

XXII of 1876.

- (a) the Trustees of the Indian Museum, if they think fit, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and subject in each case to such conditions as he may approve and to such rules as he may from time to time prescribe, assume the custody and administration of collections which are not the property of the Trustees for the purposes of their trusts in that Act mentioned, and keep and preserve the collections either in the Indian Museum or elsewhere; and
- (b) in the event of the trust constituted by that Act being determined, collections of which the Trustees have assumed the custody and administration under the foregoing part of this section shall not, by reason of their then being in the Indian Museum, become the property of the Government of India.

And whereas it is provided in the Indian Museum Act, 1876, that the Trustees of the Indian Museum shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of their trusts in that

XXII of 1876.

Act mentioned, of the whole of the building called the Indian Museum, except certain portions thereof set apart for other purposes; and whereas the Trustees are by virtue of that provision in possession of the property described in the schedule to this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

6. The Trustees may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such conditions as he may approve, deliver possession of that property to such person as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may appoint in that behalf.

THE SCHEDULE.

Land bounded on the north by a straight line drawn between the east and the west boundaries parallel to the main south wall of the Museum at a distance of twenty-five feet from the said wall, on the west and south-west by the Chowringhee Road and the walls of the premises known as No. 29 Chowringhee Road, on the south by Kyd Street, and on the east by the walls of the premises known as No. 15 Kyd Street and No. 4 Chowringhee Lane, measuring in all four acres, three roods and sixteen perches, together with all buildings, roads and tanks existing or erected thereon, and all easements appertaining thereto.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to give effect to an arrangement, made with the approval of the Government of India, whereby—

- (a) the Bengal Government is to be represented among the Trustees of the Indian Museum;
- (b) the Bengal Government is to entrust the Trustees with the custody and administration of the economic, ethnological, Indian Art-ware and Fine Art collections belonging to that Government; and
- (c) the Trustees, in consideration of the provision by the Bengal Government of additional accommodation required by them, are to surrender certain land adjacent to the Museum on which that Government may build a School of Art and Art Gallery.

Sections 3 and 4 provide for the representation of the Bengal Government among the Trustees, and sections 5 and 6 empower the Trustees to assume the custody of the collections belonging to the Bengal Government, and to make over to that Government the land on which the School of Art and Art Gallery are to be built.

The 25th May, 1886.

S. C. BAYLEY.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th June, 1886:—

No. 9 OF 1886.

THE DEBTORS BILL, 1886.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Extent.
3. Definition.
4. Enforcement of decree or order for money by imprisonment permissible in excepted cases only.
5. Discretionary powers of Courts in some excepted cases.
6. Power to make rules for guidance of Courts in other excepted cases.
7. Provisions as to imprisonment under Act.
8. Commitment of fraudulent debtors to Magistrate.
9. Special provisions with respect to arrest before judgment.
10. Saving of proceedings antecedent to commencement of Act.
11. Act to bind the Crown.
12. Powers exercisable from time to time.

A. Bill to amend the law relating to Imprisonment for Debt.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Debtors Act, Short title and com- 1886; and it shall come into pence- ment. force on the first day of January, 1888.

2. (1) This Act shall extend, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

(2) But any other Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend this Act, with effect on and from a day not less remote than one year from the date of the notification, to the whole or any specified part of the territories under its administration or to any class of debtors within the whole or any specified part of those territories.

3. In this Act the expression "Revenue Court" means a Court having jurisdiction in suits for the rent, revenue or profits of land.

4. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure or any other enactment, a person shall not be liable to arrest or imprisonment for default in compliance with a decree or order of a Civil or Revenue Court for payment of money except in the following cases:—

(a) where the order is for payment of a fine; [Act X, 1882, s. 480; Act XIV, 1882, ss. 170, 174 & 412.]

(b) where the defaulter is a trustee or person acting in a fiduciary capacity, and the decree or order requires him, as such, to pay any money which is in his possession or under his control, or any money for which he is accountable and of which he has not discharged himself; [32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 4; Guardians and Wards Bill, 1856, s. 38.]

(c) where the Court is satisfied that, since incurring the liability in respect of which the decree or order was made, the defaulter has fraudulently transferred, concealed or removed any part of his property, or committed any other act of bad faith in relation thereto, with the object or effect of impeding the enforcement of the decree or order by the attachment and sale of his property; [L. R. 4 Ch. 156—159.]

(d) where the Court is satisfied that the defaulter either has, or has had since the date of the decree or order, the means to pay the money, and has refused or without reasonable cause neglected, or refuses or neglects, to pay the same. [32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 5.]

5. In any case coming within the exception specified in clause (b) of section 4 the Court may, after inquiry into the case, Discretionary powers of Courts in some excepted cases.

grant or refuse, either absolutely or on terms, any application for the arrest or imprisonment of the defaulter, or for his release from arrest or discharge from imprisonment.

[Act XIV,
1882, s. 287;
32 & 33 Vic.,
c. 62, s. 5.]

6. (1) The High Court, with respect to Courts subordinate to it, and the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, with respect to Courts subordinate to it, may, with the approval of the Local Government and the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for regulating the procedure to be observed in inquiries for determining whether the case of a defaulter for whose arrest or imprisonment application has been made is a case coming within the exceptions specified in clauses (c) and (d) of section 4, or within either of those exceptions.

(2) Rules may be made under this section—

(a) for the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, at any time after the passing of this Act, and

(b) for territories under the administration of any other Local Government, at any time after the publication of the notification extending this Act to those territories or to any class of debtors therein;

but rules so made shall not take effect until the Act comes into force in the territories for which they have been made.

(3) An authority making rules under this section shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribes.

(4) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(5) The authority making the rules shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(6) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(7) The publication in that Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this section shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

7. The operation of the enactment under which the defaulter is liable to

Provisions as to imprisonment under Act. arrest or imprisonment in any case coming within the exceptions specified in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of section 4, or within any of those exceptions, or is entitled to release from the arrest or discharge from the imprisonment, shall be subject to the following provisions, namely:—

(a) the defaulter may be imprisoned for such term, not exceeding six months, as the Court directs;

(b) no allowance for the subsistence of the defaulter, or for supplying him with clothing or bedding, shall be payable by the person on whose application the order for the imprisonment of the defaulter is made;

(c) during the term of his imprisonment the defaulter shall be maintained at the

expense of the Government, and be subject, as nearly as circumstances admit, to the discipline prescribed in the case of a criminal prisoner undergoing simple imprisonment; [L. R. 13 Ch. D. 348.]

(d) notwithstanding the payment of the money in respect of which the decree or order was made, or any arrangement for the payment thereof or proof of present inability to pay it, or any expression of intention to apply for a declaration of insolvency, or any declaration of insolvency, or any request by the person on whose application the order for the arrest or imprisonment was made, the defaulter shall not be released from arrest, or, if he is in prison and the term of his imprisonment is not fulfilled, be discharged from prison, without the order of the Court; [Act XIV, 1882, s. 336 & 311; & Act XII, 1881, s. 163.]

(e) an appeal from the order for the imprisonment of the defaulter, and from an order refusing his release or discharge under clause (d) of this section, shall lie— [Act XIV, 1882, s. 588 (29).]

(i) if the Court making the order is a Civil Court subordinate for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure to the District Court, then to the District Court,

(ii) if the Court making the order is any other Civil Court, then to the High Court, and

(iii) if the Court making the order is a Revenue Court, then to the authority to which appeals lie from orders of the Court relating to the execution of decrees, or, where those orders of the Court are final, to such authority as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf; [Act XII, 1881, s. 196.]

and the order passed on the appeal shall be final. [Act XIV, 1882, s. 622; Act XII, 1881, s. 199.]

8. Where the Court is of opinion that the defaulter has been guilty of any offence under the Indian Penal Code or under any enactment for the time being in force for the punishment of fraudulent debtors, it may, if it thinks fit, instead of ordering his imprisonment under this Act, send him to a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law. [Act XIV, 1882, s. 359.]

9. Notwithstanding anything in Chapter XXXIV of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other enactment, a defendant in a suit for money only who has been arrested before judgment shall not, as such, either be required to give security for his appearance at any time after the day on which judgment is given, or, if he has been committed to prison, be detained in prison after that day: [32 & 33 Vic. c. 62, s. 6.] XIV of 1882.

Provided that, if judgment is given against the defendant, and the decree-holder applies, on the day on which judgment is given, for the enforcement of the decree by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, the Court may require the judgment-debtor to give such security as it thinks

[Act XIV,
1882, s. 312.
Act XII,
1881 s. 163.]

[Act XIV,
1882, s. 339;
Act XII, 1881,
ss. 165 and
166; & Act
XXVI, 1870,

[Indian Bank-
ruptcy
Bill,
1886, s. 105.]

Act XIV,
12, s. 340.]

sufficient for his appearance at any time when called upon while the application is pending, and, if he fails to give the security, may commit him to prison, or place him in the custody of an officer of the Court, until the disposal of the application.

10. Nothing in this Act shall affect the liability to arrest and imprisonment of any person for whose arrest in execution of a decree or order a warrant has been issued by a Civil or

Saving of proceedings antecedent to commencement of Act.

Revenue Court before this Act comes into force in the territory in which the Court is established.

11. The provisions of this Act shall bind the [L. R. 2 Ex. D. 47.]
Act to bind the Crown.
Crown.

12. All powers conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.
Powers exercisable from time to time.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Imprisonment for Debt in India.

A decree or order for the payment of money may be enforced in India by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor (Act XIV of 1882, s. 251). The Court has a discretionary power to refuse execution at the same time against the person and property of the judgment-debtor (s. 230), but has no discretionary power to refuse execution either against person or against property at the option of the creditor. When an application for execution of a decree is presented, it must, if it is not barred by efflux of time and is otherwise in order, be admitted, and then the Court must order execution of the decree *according to the nature of the application* (s. 245). The Court cannot refuse to issue its warrant for the execution of the decree unless it sees cause to the contrary (s. 250), and "cause to the contrary," as interpreted by the Courts, means some cause which deprives the decree-holder of the right to execute, or to execute against the party against whom execution is sought, or to execute in the mode prayed for.

2. A judgment-debtor may, when arrested, obtain immediate release by payment of the debt; but if he does not, he must be brought at once before the Court (ss. 336-337).

3. The Local Government may by notification* direct that whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money, and brought before the Court, the Court shall inform him that he may apply, under Chapter XX of the Code, to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application, and if he places all his property in possession of a receiver appointed by the Court (s. 336).

* Notifications have been issued under this section by all Local Governments except Hyderabad and Coorg.

4. If the judgment-debtor expresses his intention so to apply, and furnishes sufficient security that he will appear when called on, and that he will, within one month, apply to be declared an insolvent, the Court is to release him from arrest. But if he fails so to apply, the Court may either direct the security to be realised, or commit him to prison in execution of the decree (s. 336).

5. A person is not to be imprisoned in execution of a decree for more than six months, or, if the debt does not exceed fifty rupees, for more than six weeks (s. 342).

6. Whilst he is in prison, a monthly allowance must be paid for his subsistence according to scales fixed by the Local Government. The allowance is to be supplied by the decree-holder, and is to be deemed costs in the suit (ss. 338 to 340).

7. He is to be discharged from prison—

- (a) on the amount mentioned in the warrant of committal being paid to the officer in charge of the prison, or
- (b) on the decree being otherwise fully satisfied, or
- (c) at the request of the person on whose application he has been imprisoned, or
- (d) on default in the payment of the allowance for his subsistence, or
- (e) on his being declared an insolvent, or
- (f) on the expiration of the term of his imprisonment (s. 341).

His discharge from prison does not discharge him from his debt, but he cannot be re-arrested under the same decree (s. 341).

8. By the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure are applied, with modifications and exceptions, to the procedure in the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Among the provisions not so applied are those which relate to the release of an arrested judgment-debtor on his expressing an intention to apply for a declaration of insolvency. Chapter XX of the Code, relating to insolvent judgment-debtors, is also not applied to these Courts. (Sec s. 23 and sched. II.)

9. The Act, however, contains certain special provisions with respect to an arrested judgment-debtor. Under section 29 the Court may release him from arrest on his giving security for payment. And under section 30, if it appears to the Court that a judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness, poverty or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, or of any instalment under the decree, the Court may, from time to time, for such time and on such terms as it thinks fit, suspend the execution of the decree, and release the debtor, or make such order as it thinks fit.

10. In the four districts of the Dekkhan to which the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts apply arrest and imprisonment for debt have been abolished in the case of agriculturists.* And certain special Acts for the relief of embarrassed landholders contain provisions protecting the debtor from arrest or imprisonment in respect of the debts to which the Acts apply.

* "No agriculturist shall be arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money passed whether before or after this Act comes into force."—(Act XVII of 1879, s. 21, as amended by Act XXII of 1882, s. 8.)

Imprisonment for Debt in England.

11. Imprisonment for debt was abolished in England by the Debtors Act of 1869 (32 & 33 Vic., c. 62), except in the following cases:—

- (1) default in payment of a penalty, or sum in the nature of a penalty, other than a penalty in respect of a contract;
- (2) default in payment of a sum recoverable summarily before a Justice or Justices of the Peace;
- (3) default by a trustee or person acting in a fiduciary capacity and ordered to pay by a Court of Equity any sum in his possession or under his control;
- (4) default by a solicitor in payment of costs, when ordered to pay costs for misconduct as such, or in payment of a sum of money, when ordered to pay the same in his character of an officer of the Court;
- (5) default in payment for the benefit of creditors of any portion of a salary or other income, in respect of the payment of which any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy is authorized to make an order;
- (6) default in payment of sums in respect of the payment of which orders may be made under the Act (that is, cases of contumacious refusal under section 5 of the Act, see para. 14).

12. The term of imprisonment in these excepted cases must not exceed one year (s. 4).

13. In cases (3) and (4) the Court has power to enquire into the case, and at discretion to grant or refuse an order for arrest or imprisonment (41 & 42 Vic., c. 54, s. 1).

14. Under section 5 of the Act of 1869, a Court may commit to prison for a term not exceeding six weeks, or until payment of the sum due, any person who makes default in payment of any debt, or instalment of any debt, due from him in pursuance of any order or judgment of that or any other competent Court. But the power is not to be exercised unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the person making default has, or has had, since the date of the order or judgment, the means to pay the sum in respect of which he has made default, and has refused or neglected to pay it. "Proof of the means of the person making default may be given in such manner as the Court thinks just, and for the purposes of such proof the debtor and witnesses may be summoned and examined on oath, according to the prescribed rules." A summons under this section is usually called a judgment summons.

15. It will be observed that all the cases in which a debtor is liable to imprisonment

† Lord Hatherley, L. C., in *Midleton v. Chichester*, L. R. 6 Ch. 152.

‡ Jessel, M. R., in *Morris v. Ingram*, L. R. 13 Ch. Div. 338.

under the Act of 1869 involve some degree of delinquency.† And it has been held by high authority‡ that the Act was distinctly intended for the purpose of punishing fraudulent or dishonest debtors.

16. Sums recoverable summarily before Justices, or, as they are called in modern statutory language, Courts of summary jurisdiction, are usually fines. But as ordinary civil debts are in some cases so recoverable, it has been provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vic., c. 49, section 35) that an order of a Court of summary jurisdiction for the payment of a civil debt is not to be enforced by imprisonment, unless the case is such as would make the debtor liable to imprisonment under section 5 of the Debtors Act, 1869.

Imprisonment for Debt in Scotland.

17. In Scotland imprisonment for debt for sums under £8-6-8 was abolished in 1835 by 5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 70, but alimentary debts (that is, debts for the support of the debtor's wife or children) were excepted from the operation of that Statute. In 1830 was passed the Debtors (Scotland) Act, 1830 (43 & 44 Vic., c. 34), which enacts, by section 4, that,

"with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, no person shall, after the commencement of this Act, be apprehended or imprisoned on account of any civil debt.

"There shall be excepted from the operation of the above enactment—

(1) taxes, fines or penalties due to Her Majesty, and rates and assessments lawfully imposed or to be imposed;

(2) sums decreed for aliment:

"Provided that no person shall be imprisoned in any case excepted from the operation of this section for a longer period than twelve months."

The same Act contains provisions for the relief of insolvent debtors and for the punishment of fraudulent debtors.

18. By the Civil Imprisonment (Scotland) Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vic., c. 12), imprisonment for alimentary debts was abolished, except in cases where there is a wilful failure to obey the decree for the debt (ss. 3 and 4), and the maximum term of imprisonment for failure to pay rates or assessments was reduced to six weeks (s. 5).

Imprisonment for Debt in Ireland.

19. In Ireland the law as to imprisonment for debt is regulated by the Debtors Act (Ireland), 1872 (35 & 36 Vic., c. 57), as amended by 41 & 42 Vic., c. 54, and is practically identical with the English law.

Proposals for amendment of Indian Law.

20. On the 17th November, 1881, a circular was addressed by the Government of India to all Local Governments and Administrations, stating that the Government of India had under consideration the question of amending the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure bearing upon the question of the arrest of *pardaushin* women in execution of the decrees of Civil Courts, but that before coming to any final conclusion on the subject the Governor General in Council thought it desirable to deal with the larger question of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and for this purpose to enquire whether sufficient reasons exist for the continued maintenance in India of the present system. Local Governments and Administrations were accordingly requested to favour the Government of India with a full expression of their opinion on the matter.

21. The replies to the circular disclosed much difference of opinion as regards the advisability of maintaining in India the present system of imprisonment for debt.

22. In favour of the maintenance under existing circumstances of the present system of imprisonment for debt were the Madras Government, the Madras High Court, the Bombay Government, the Bombay High Court, the Calcutta High Court, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, Calcutta (unless a change were accompanied by the enactment of a stringent bankruptcy law), the British Indian Association, Calcutta, the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, the Punjab Chief Court, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner of Assam (provided the law were so altered as to permit the issue of process against the person only after all means of realising the decree by process against property have been exhausted), and the Chief Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg. The arguments which they advanced appear to be in the main the following:—

(a) that the total abolition of imprisonment for debt in India would be premature, and would remove from the Statute Book the only check upon the fraudulent alienation of property by solvent but dishonest debtors;

(b) that legislation has proceeded quite far enough in relief of the judgment-debtor,

• Sir C. Sargent, of the Bombay High Court, wrote:—

• "The legal incidents of the undivided Hindu family, the minute distribution of property caused by the Muhammadan law of descent, and, though last not least, the practice of creating benami titles so common in this country, afford the dishonest debtor endless opportunities of baffling the efforts of the judgment-creditor to attach his property."

while there are in India special difficulties in executing a decree by attachment of property when the judgment-creditor is a member of an undivided family. Creditors are not, it is said, in the habit of proceeding to extremities unless the debtor has the means of liquidating a portion at least of the debt. The men who go to prison are

for the most part those who obstinately refuse to pay their debts, and cases of imprisonment for debt are not numerous;

(c) that the abolition of imprisonment for debt would deprive lenders of personal security, would thereby depreciate credit, and would involve an increase in the rate of interest, already very high. In the case of agriculturists this might seriously impair their ability to pay the land-revenue;

(d) that abolition of imprisonment for debt should only be attempted when the habits of secrecy, engendered by centuries of oppression, have partly worn away, and when transactions are open and the registration of deeds and bonds has become habitual. When the debtor's property can be easily traced and seized in execution of a decree, then it will be reasonable and right to withhold execution on the body of a pauper debtor except as a distinctly exceptional and penal measure in the case of fraud.

23. In support of the abolition of imprisonment for debt were the following authorities :—

- (a) the Advocate General of Bengal, who advocated the introduction of the English system, because there is no reason why the matter should not be regulated in India as in England, if proper exceptions and limitations, as contained in the English Debtors Act of 1869, are prescribed, and because the abolition of imprisonment for debt would not cause any public injury, while, on the other hand, the present system in most instances operates only as a means of oppression, to the total ruin of the party imprisoned and of his family ;
- (b) the Bengal Government, which, while not prepared to resist the opinions of the local officers that abolition would at present be premature, thought that, if an alteration of the bankruptcy law were at any time undertaken, measures might then be adopted for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in cases where fraud is not established against the judgment-debtor ;
- (c) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, which regarded the existing practice of placing in the creditor's hands the power of selecting his own method of coercion as a relic of the old semi-barbarous debt laws which has now been eliminated from almost every civilized code of judicial procedure. The present system operates with severity against all debtors, honest and dishonest, indiscriminately. The power of subjecting a debtor to arrest and imprisonment should be entrusted *not* to the decree-holder, but to the Courts, and its exercise should be limited to cases where clear proof exists of fraudulent and contumacious attempts on the part of the judgment-debtor to defeat the operation of a decree. Imprisonment is especially hard on the cultivator and working-man, whom it deprives of their means of subsistence and of providing for their families ;
- (d) the North-Western Provinces High Court, which advocated the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as it is doubtful whether "any useful purpose is served by the perpetuation in this country of that remnant of barbarism" ;
- (e) the Punjab Government, which believed that there is some reason to fear that, under the present system, creditors occasionally make use of the law to gratify vindictive feelings or personal spite, and to coerce debtors to sell their land and property at a price below its proper value or to relinquish their just rights. Discretionary power ought to be expressly allowed to the Civil Courts, imprisonment not being resorted to as an ordinary process of execution of a decree, unless the Court is satisfied that there has been fraud or wilful concealment of property ;
- (f) the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, who pointed out that the imprisonment of debtors who are paupers, but who are not fraudulent, does no real good to any class, works directly and indirectly great harm to the poorer classes, and causes a distinct loss to the community at large. The practice of permitting such imprisonment has been gradually circumscribed among other civilized nations ; among some nations it has absolutely ceased ; and there is no reason why the way should not be paved for the disappearance of the system in India. Civil Courts should be allowed to grant execution against the body of judgment-debtors against whom there might be *prima facie* ground for presuming fraud or bad conduct, unless the presumption were rebutted by the judgment-debtor ;
- (g) the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma and the Recorder of Rangoon, who were of opinion that imprisonment for debt should be abolished, except in case of fraud, which should be punished criminally. The Recorder recommended that the law as it now obtains in England should be applied to India ;
- (h) the Resident at Hyderabad, who considered that the present system of imprisonment for debt is *not* wanted to compel payment, while it may be used to bring undue pressure to bear upon a debtor, especially in an agricultural country where interest in land is generally given as security for debts. He recommended that imprisonment for debt should be retained only to meet cases in which debtors abscond or endeavour to fraudulently evade meeting their obligations.

24. Thus, the preponderance of opinion was on the whole in favour of the maintenance of imprisonment for debt under the present condition of India, but a considerable and influential minority were in favour of its abolition.

25. The arguments on which the upholders of the present system rely fall into two classes : first, arguments which, if valid at all, are valid for England as well as for India ; and, secondly, arguments based on the special circumstances and conditions of India.

26. To arguments of the first class belongs the assertion that "to remove from the Statute Book the penalty of arrest and imprisonment in execution of a decree for money would be to paralyze the commerce and trade of the country." The same objection was made in

* See Lord Cottonham's speech in 1814 on the Creditors and Debtors Bill; Hansard, 74, page 453.

England, first to the abolition of arrest on *mesne* process,* and afterwards to the abolition of arrest on final process. The power of arrest was removed, and neither commerce nor trade shewed any symptoms of paralysis.

27. Those who uphold imprisonment for debt, not as being generally expedient, but as being specially required for India, do so mainly on two grounds: first, the complexity and obscurity of Indian titles to property; and, secondly, the exceptional prevalence of fraud in India, and the exceptional difficulties of detecting it.

As to the first ground, it has been remarked that if it is wrong to allow a debtor to pledge his person as security for his debts, it is not the less wrong because, owing to the defect of Indian property law, he finds difficulty in giving a satisfactory security over his property.

In the argument based on the prevalence of, and difficulty of detecting fraud, there is undoubtedly much force, though it may be doubted whether the obstacles which can be placed in the way of a creditor realizing his debts are not as great in England as in India. But, however this may be, to make an honest, though needy, debtor liable to imprisonment, simply because fraudulent debtors are numerous and difficult to detect, appears to be as unjust as it would be to make homicide by misadventure punishable by death, simply because the crime of murder was rife and hard to prove.

28. There are in the opinion of the Government of India two principles which ought to be observed in every law of debtor and creditor. The Courts ought not to give effect to any pledge by a debtor either of his person or of the bare necessities of life. The debtor ought not to be allowed, by his own action, supplemented by the action of the Courts, either to deprive himself of his personal liberty, or to reduce himself to starvation. If he cannot obtain credit except on one or other of these securities, it is better that he should not obtain credit at all. Experience acquired in the Dekkhan goes to show that these principles are as applicable to India as to England. The Code of Civil Procedure recognises one of these principles by exempting from seizure for debt the debtor's bare means of subsistence. But this recognition is nullified by the refusal to adopt the principle of exempting the debtor's person from seizure. Of what use is it to reserve by law to the debtor the bare necessities of life, when he can be compelled to give them up by the threat of imprisonment? By those who advocate the retention of the present system, much reliance is placed on the very small proportion of actual imprisonments to warrants of arrest; and the inference drawn from this proportion is that the law, though harsh in theory, produces no hardships in practice. But there is reason to believe that, in the great majority of cases, exemption from arrest is purchased either by renewal of bonds on extortionate terms, or by surrender of property which the law has exempted from seizure, or by surrender of property which does not belong to the debtor at all, but to his relations or friends. In other words, the law enables a creditor to do indirectly what it forbids him to do directly.

29. It is said that the honest debtor has an easy way out of prison through the door of insolvency. But in the first place, the honest debtor ought not to be sent to prison at all; and in the next place, the door which is provided for his release is, for some reason or other, very rarely used. There is, or was until recently, a strong concurrence of opinion to the effect that the Insolvency Chapter of the Code of Civil Procedure is practically a dead letter. As to the causes of its failure,—whether it is to be accounted for by the preliminary proceedings being unnecessarily cumbrous or expensive, or by the difficulty of satisfying the Court under section 351 that the debtor has not been guilty of any kind of misconduct, or by ignorance of the law and of the modes of relief available to debtors,—opinions differ; but about the fact of failure there appears to be no difference.

30. Since 1883 the Government of India has received and published reports obtained from Her Majesty's representatives abroad on the systems of imprisonment for debt in force in the various countries to which they are accredited. Those reports showed that imprisonment for debt has been abolished in nearly all civilized countries.

31. Having regard to the state of the law in the United Kingdom, to those reports, to the success which has attended the abolition of imprisonment for debt in the case of agriculturists to whom the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts apply, to some expressions to be found in the opinions of the authorities who considered the draft Bankruptcy Bill of 1885, and to the advocacy by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, of the entire abolition of the process of arrest for debt, so far as it is a process that can be set in motion at the discretion of the creditor, and of the enforcement of the process being restricted to cases in which the Courts are satisfied that there have been fraudulent and contumacious attempts to defeat the operation of decrees, the Government of India has decided to introduce a Bill giving effect tentatively and, in the first instance, within a limited area to the policy which dictated the English Act of 1869, and is believed by several authorities of weight to be applicable to India.

Provisions of Bill.

32. *Sections 1 and 2.*—It is proposed that the measure shall apply in the first instance to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and be extendible to other Provinces, or to particular classes of debtors in other Provinces, by Local Governments with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

From the opinions recorded by the Chief Commissioner and by Mr. MacEwen, the Officiating Recorder of Rangoon, on the draft Bankruptcy Bill of 1885, and by the Recorder, Judicial Commissioner and other authorities, European and Native, on the circular of 1881, there appears to be a strong feeling in Burma in favour of abolishing imprisonment for debt where the debtor has not been guilty of fraud. But it is considered desirable that the proposed Act should apply in the first instance to the territories under one Local Government, and that its effect there should be ascertained before the Act is extended to other parts of the country.

The date on which the Act is to come into force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the 1st of January, 1888. If therefore the Bill is passed during the present year, decree-holders will have more than twelve months within which they may proceed against their judgment-debtors under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. In England the period which elapsed between the passing and the coming into force of the Debtors Act 1869, was less than five months.

33. *Section 4.*—This section is based on section 4 of the Debtors Act, 1869, but applies only to arrest and imprisonment for default in compliance with decrees and orders of Civil and Revenue Courts. Clause (c) is specially designed to check those fraudulent alienations of property by solvent but dishonest debtors which are relied on by the opponents of any mitigation of the existing law as the main justification of imprisonment for debt.

34. *Section 5.*—This section, following the 41 & 42 Vic., c. 54, permits the Court to refuse, either absolutely or on terms, an application for the arrest or imprisonment, or for the release or discharge from arrest or imprisonment, of a defaulter who is a trustee or person acting in a fiduciary capacity and is required, as such, to pay any money which is in his possession or under his control, or any money for which he is accountable and of which he has not discharged himself.

The origin and object of this clause are stated as follows by Jessel, M. R., in *Marris v. Ingram* (L. R. 13 Ch. D. 343):—

"Then we come to the Amendment Act of 1878, which was passed to meet a special class of cases, and the history of that Act was this: An application was made before me for the imprisonment of a trustee who had been ordered to pay a sum of money. It was a very hard case, one of an unintentional breach of trust; and though the man was actually dying, I had no alternative but to make an order. Then I had various other cases before me which led me to regret that the Court had no discretion, for it not unfrequently happened that a person who came in strictness under the first class of offences * was not guilty of any moral offence. Under these circumstances I thought it would be wise and prudent that a discretion should be given to the Courts to deal with exceptional cases, but not with the intention of repealing the existing Act. Mr. Marten, being a member of the Legislature, then adopted my suggestion, and procured this Amendment Act to be passed."

* That is to say, the defaults specified in 32 & 34 Vic., c. 62, s. 1.

35. *Section 6.*—This section empowers the High Court and the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority to make rules for regulating the procedure to be followed in the Courts subordinate to them respectively in inquiries as to the liability of persons to arrest and imprisonment on the ground of fraud or contumacy.

36. *Section 7.*—This section modifies the operation of enactments authorising arrest and imprisonment for default in compliance with decrees and orders of Civil and Revenue Courts for payment of money.

Clause (a), following the Code of Civil Procedure, limits the term of imprisonment to six months, notwithstanding that section 163 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, authorises imprisonment in certain cases for so long a period as two years.

Clause (b) relieves the decree-holder of the liability to maintain his judgment-debtor while in prison. If imprisonment is retained, not as a mode of enforcing payment but simply as a punishment, it will hardly be possible to continue the liability. This liability existed under the old Insolvency Law in England, and the Act which imposed it was once described as giving the creditor "the power of imprisoning and tormenting his debtor at the

* Hansard, 74, page 451.

expense of 3s. 6d. per week."* If it is abolished, great care should be taken that imprisonment is not inflicted except in cases of misconduct which deserve punishment.

Clause (c) requires that the defaulter, though in the civil jail, shall nevertheless be subject, as nearly as circumstances admit, to the discipline prescribed in the case of a criminal prisoner undergoing simple imprisonment. Where a person is ordered to pay a fine, the nature and term of his imprisonment will be regulated by the general law. This clause relates to the other cases in which a debtor is liable to imprisonment. Those cases, as before observed, all involve some degree of delinquency (L. R. 6 Ch. 157); and the imprisonment contemplated by the Bill, as by the English Act (L. R. 13 Ch. D. 343), is simple, that is, without hard labour. The effect of this clause will be to deprive the defaulter, as a civil prisoner, of the privilege of maintaining himself, and purchasing or receiving from private sources food, clothing, bedding, and other necessaries (Act XXVI of 1870, s. 34).

Clause (d) provides that, except where the arrest or imprisonment is for default in payment of a fine, the defaulter, when once arrested or imprisoned, shall not be released from

arrest, or discharged from prison, without the order of the Court. The Court may grant the order or refuse it. If it refuses the order, the defaulter may appeal.

Clause (c) so far modifies clause (29) of section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure as to admit of an appeal being preferred from an order for imprisonment in execution of a decree.

37. *Section 8.*—This section follows section 359 of the Code of Civil Procedure in providing that where the Court is of opinion that the defaulter has been guilty of an offence against the Indian Penal Code or any special enactment for the punishment of fraudulent debtors, it may, instead of ordering his imprisonment in the civil jail, send him to a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

38. *Sections 9 and 10.*—These sections contain special provisions with respect to arrest before judgment, and save proceedings taken before the Act comes into force.

39. *Section 11.*—It has been decided *In re Heavens Smith* (L. R. 2 Ex. D. 47) that the English Debtors Act of 1869 does not apply to a case in which the defaulter is a debtor to the Crown. It is proposed that the Indian Act shall have the like effect as against the Crown where a decree or order for payment of money is made in its favour by a Civil or Revenue Court, as it will have against a subject.

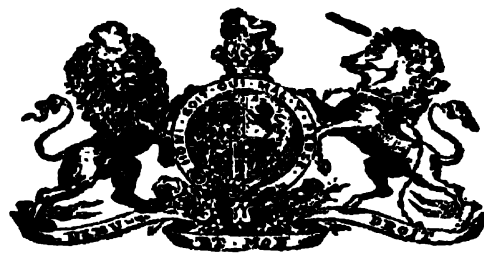
40. The question of giving the Courts a discretionary power to refuse an order for the arrest and imprisonment of a judgment-debtor, or at least of a female judgment-debtor, will be considered when next the Code of Civil Procedure comes under revision.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 9th June, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

LIST OF JURORS FOR THE YEAR 1886.

It is hereby notified that objections to the following List of Jurors for the district of 24-Pergunnahs for the year 1886 will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector of the district at the Sessions Court at 11 A. M., on Saturday, the 26th June 1886:—

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
A				
1 Anderson, T S	Ballygunge	2, Old Ballygunge Road	European	Merchant.
2 Apcar, S A	Garden Reach	21, Garden Reach	Armenian	ditto.
3 Appel, G	Ballygunge	31, Ballygunge Circular Road	German	Firm of G. Appel and Co.
4 Augier, F	Chitpore	4, Cally Prosono Neogi's Street	European	Engineer to S. C. Chunder.
B				
5 Barlow, P C	Watgunge	13, Watgunge Street	European	Manager, J. Field and Co.
6 Belchambers, J H	Ballygunge	27, Ballygunge Circular Road	Eurasian	Deputy Registrar, High Court.
7 Belletty, M	Entally	85, South Road Entally	East Indian	Assistant, Foreign Office.
8 Bennett, J	ditto	11, ditto	European	Printer.
9 Blechynden, R	Alipore	Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Garden, Alipore.	ditto	Deputy Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, India.
10 Blackford, M F	Ekbalpore	5, Kamedan Bagan Road	ditto	Engineer.
11 Blaker, G M	Entally	2, Convent Lane	Irish	Broker.
12 Bretten	Baniapooker	18, Gora Chand's Road	Eurasian	Merchant.
13 Bridgnell, J M	Entally	76, South Road, Entally	ditto	Clerk.
14 Brien, M O	ditto	21, North Road, Entally	European	Do., Mathematical Instruments Office.
15 Broadhead, L T	ditto	38, Middle Road, Entally	ditto	Pilot Master.
16 Browne, F C	Tallygunge	14, Guriahat Road	Eurasian	Zemindar.
17 Brownfield, R	Alipore	15, Alipore Road	ditto	Barrister-at-Law.
18 Burn, G	Entally	65, South Road, Entally	European	Master Pilot.

23 Coltiau, P A
24 Connelias, A M
25 Cox, N
26 Croft, J R
27* Culvert, J T

D

28 Deesfolts, Charles
29 Deesfolts, E
30 Duvar, Mr. B
31 Dozey, C
32 Dover, H
33 Dover, C B
34 Drysdale, D

E

35 Edward, J
36 Ellis, F A M
37 Elson, S R
38 Erakin, H

F

39 Fernandes, W
40 Fielman, B
41 Fortines, J

G

42 Gasper, C S Agency
43 Gasper, A
44 Geary, T
45 George, S
46 Gould, T H

...	Entally	...	2, South Road, Entally	...	East Indian ...	Clerk.
...	ditto	...	7, ditto	...	Eurasian ...	Clerk, High Court.
...	ditto	...	82, ditto	...	European ...	Teacher.
...	Ballygunge	...	30, Ballygunge Circular Road	...	ditto	Merchant.
...	Entally	...	Tangra, Tamarind Grove	...	ditto	Clerk.
.						
...	Waŕgunge	...	72, Diamond Harbour Road	...	East Indian ...	Pleader, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
...	Entally	...	8, North Road, Entally	...	ditto	Clerk.
...	Garden Reach	...	10, Garden Reach Road	...	European ...	Firm of Messrs. Morrison, Duvar & Co.
...	Chitpore	...	Chitpore	...	ditto	Mechanical Engineer.
...	Entally	...	35, Canal Street	...	East Indian ..	Coach-builder.
...	Ballygunge	...	19, Ballygunge Circular Road	...	Eurasian ..	Assistant, Comptroller of Military Accounts Office.
...	ditto	...	28A, ditto	...	ditto	Assistant to Ernsthausen and Oesterly.
.						
...	Balliaghatta	...	Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah	...	European ...	Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.
...	Watgunge	...	137, Garden Reach Road	...	East Indian...	Engineer, India General Steam Navigation Company.
...	Garden Reach	...	72, Diamond Harbour Road	...	European ...	Licensed Master Pilot.
...	Alipore	...	1, Alipore Lane	...	ditto	Accountant, Agra Bank
.						
...	Naihatty	...	Naihatty	...	Eurasian ...	Assistant Locomotive Foreman, Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
...	Entally	...	2, Convent Lane	...	German ...	Hide Broker.
...	Cossipore	...	5, Motty Jheel	...	European ...	Engineer.
.						
...	Ballygunge	...	Ballygunge Circular Road	...	Armenian ...	Zemindar.
...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Barrister-at-Law.
...	Entally	...	10, South Road Entally	...	European ...	Late Port Officer, False Point.
...	ditto	...	84, ditto	...	East Indian...	Accountant, Public Works Department.
...	Baniapooker	...	8, Delhi Serampore Road	...	ditto	Merchant.

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
47 Gregory, J A	...	16, Tengra Road	English ...	Late Manager, Great Eastern Hotel.
48 Gregory, J	...	South Road, Entally	East Indian...	Pensioner.
49 Guinness, C F	...	Municipal Slaughter-house	European ...	Superintendent, Municipal Slaughter-house.
H.				
50 Hart, F	...	15, North Road, Entally	ditto ...	Superintendent, Watts and Company's Tannery.
51 Haughton, A P	...	34, Kamardanga	East Indian ..	Dealer.
52 Hendry, R	...	20, North Road, Entally	European ...	Contractor of Emigrants.
53 Hugs, W	...	1, Kamedan Bagan	Eurasian ...	School-master.
54 Humphrey, G	...	Gun Foundry Road	European ...	Assistant, Turner, Morrison and Company.
J.				
55 Jarins, D	...	9, Garden Reach Road	ditto ...	Manager, Garden Reach Jute Mills.
56 Jones, H A	...	36, Ekbalpore Road	ditto ...	Assistant, Marine Department.
57 Judah, W A	...	26, South Road, Entally	Eurasian ...	Accountant, (alcutta Mint.
K.				
58 Kanadi, C	...	Tallygunge	European ...	Teacher.
59 Kennedy, J	...	25, Cossipore Road	ditto ...	Assistant, Cossipore Shell Factory.
60 King, F St. A	...	3, Alipore Lane	ditto ...	ditto Delhi and London Bank.
61 Kirschner, J	...	Alipore Reformatory School	ditto ...	Superintendent, Reformatory School, Alipore.
L.				
62 Laratt, O W	...	6, Monoshatollah Road	Eurasian ...	Assistant, Port Commissioners' Office.
63 Leslie, J	...	15, Canal Street	American ...	Engineer.
64 Limond, W A	...	26, Baniapookur Road	East Indian...	Merchant's Assistant.
65 Linguist, H	...	65, South Road, Entally	European ...	Master Pilot.
M.				
66 Malahua, M O	...	52, Pepulputtee Road	...	...
67 Manak, M Z	...	3, Middle Road, Entally	Armenian ...	Broker.
	...		ditto ...	Landholder.

68	Marcado, D C	...	Ekbalpore	...	41, Ekbalpore Road	...	East Indian...	Clerk, High Court.
69	McDowel	...	Cossipore	...	Balligunge	...	European ...	Merchant.
70	McFarlan, A C	...	Baniapooker	...	77, Lower Circular Road	...	East Indian...	ditto.
71	McGlashan, W	...	Cossipore	...	Cossipore	...	European ...	Mechanical Engineer, Cossipore Gun Foundry.
72	McLachlan, J E	...	Ballygunge	...	8, Ballygunge Circular Road	...	ditto	Merchant.
73	Meik, J	...	Entally	...	19, North Road, Entally	...	ditto	Manager, Hera Lal Seal's Estate.
N.								
74	Neame, J A C	...	Baniapooker	...	35, Baniapooker Road	...	European ...	Superintendent, Burial Ground.
75	Nyass, A G	...	Entally	...	78, South Road, Entally	...	European ...	No employment.
76	Nyass, E W	...	ditto	...	10, ditto	...	East Indian...	Clerk.
O.								
77	Oliver, J	...	Entally	...	18, Canal Street	...	East Indian...	No employment.
P.								
78	Payne, J H	...	Entally	...	24, Middle Road, Entally	...	East Indian...	Proprietor, Soorkee Mills.
79	Pereira, J F	...	ditto	...	12, Balliaghatta Road	...	ditto	Contractor.
80	Pereira, F	...	ditto	...	Police Hospital Lane	...	ditto	Examiner, Government Printing.
81	Phillips, D H	...	Baniapooker	...	34, Baniapooker Road	...	European ...	Head Assistant, Board of Revenue.
R.								
82	Rebello, G	...	Entally	...	2, Middle Road, Entally	...	East Indian ..	Clerk.
83	Rickhee, A	...	Chitpore	...	Kally Prasanna Singh's Street	...	European ...	Engineer.
84	Rigordy, J	...	Baniapooker	...	29, Baniapooker Road	...	ditto	Pensioner.
85	Rodrigues, H	...	Entally	...	1, Canal Street, Entally	...	East Indian ..	No employment.
86	Rodrigues, J, Senior	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto.
87	Rodrigues, H	...	ditto	...	35, Middle Road, Entally	...	ditto	Memorial Writer.
88	Rogers, J	...	Alipore	...	12, Belvedere Road	...	Irish	Assistant Storekeeper, Army Clothing Office.
89	Rost, H J	...	Balligunge	...	2, Ghoogoodanga Road	...	European ...	Manager of Palmer and Co.
90	Row, David J	...	Barrackpore	...	Barrackpore	...	East Indian ..	Assistant, Calcutta Municipality.
91	Rutledge, W	...	Entally	...	35, South Road, Entally	...	Eurasian ...	Ornithologist.
S.								
92	Schorne, S E	...	Entally	...	89, Lower Circular Road, 24-Pergunnahs	...	East Indian...	Independent.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
93 Sheramn, J	Ballygunge	18, Ballygunge Circular Road	European ...	Master Pilot.
94 Shiller, K	Alipore	Hermitage	ditto ...	Broker.
95 Silva, F D	Entally	18, South Road, Entally	East Indian ..	Employé, Port Commissioners.
96 Sinclair, E J	ditto	Old Ballygunge Road	European ...	Merchant.
97 Smith, C M	Ballygunge	28A, Ballygunge Circular Road	ditto ...	Broker.
98 Stewart, J	Garden Reach	Alipore Jail	ditto ...	Superintendent, Jail Manufactory.
99 Sullivan, W Z	Entally	4, Canal Street	East Indian...	Clerk, Post Office.
T.				
100 Templeman, A	Watgunge	Diamond Harbour Road	West Indian	Conductor, Naval Storekeeper's Department.
101 Thomas, G	Entally	13, Canal Street	East Indian ..	Landholder.
V.				
102 Vaneutsem, E C	Garden Reach	20, Garden Reach Road	European ...	Agent, Surinam Emigration.
103 Venderbeck, E H	Entally	10, Middle Road, Entally	East Indian..	Dealer.
W				
104 Waldie, D	Chitpore	Chitpore	European ...	Chemist.
105 Walker, G W	Ballygunge	11a, Store Road	ditto ...	Assistant, Gisborne and Co.
106 Ware, T E	Entally	76, South Road, Entally	ditto ...	Assistant, Surveyor-General's Office.
107 Watkins, F A	Alipore	Army Clothing Agency	ditto ...	Master Tailor, Clothing Agency.
108 Wills, H H G	Ballygunge	30, Ballygunge Circular Road	European ...	Broker.
109 Wilson, S	Dum-Dum	Dum-Dum Cantonment	ditto ...	Military Pay Office.
110 Wince, J	Ekbalpore	Ekbalpore	Eurasian ...	Head Clerk, Army Clothing Department.
A				
111 Akhanji Moyzeoddi	Bankipore	Belamidiarpore	Mahomedan	Landholder and Trader.
112 Ali, Agba Wassick	Tallygunge	Russa Road	ditto ...	Superintendent, Tallygunge School.
113 Ash, Lathyan Chandra	Baraset	Khanturia	Hindu ...	Trader.

114	Babeo Debi Prosad	...	Barrackpore	...	Enderbazar, Manpore	...	ditto	...	Banker.
115	Banerjee, Abinash Chandra	...	Bhowanipore	...	9, Comrangatollah Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
116	Banerjee Abboy Charan	...	Nowabunge	...	Ghola	...	Hindu	...	Municipal Commissioner and Record-keeper in • Government Emigration Superintendent's Office.
117	"	...	Baduria	...	Khurgachi	...	ditto	...	Schoolmaster.
118	"	...	Watgunge	...	20, Gourbari Road	...	ditto	...	Cashier.
119	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	11, Mohanundo Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
120	"	...	Maniktollah	...	28, Shibtolla Lane	...	ditto	...	do., Comptroller-General's Office.
121	"	...	24-Pergunnahs	...	Fatepore	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
122	"	...	Watgunge	...	2, Deshu Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
123	"	...	Talligunge	...	Shahanagore	...	ditto	...	do.
124	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	41, Russa Road (South)	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
125	"	...	ditto	...	44, Churruckdangah	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Small Cause Court.
126	"	...	Barriore	...	Kolyanpore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
127	"	...	Chitpore	...	Tallah	...	ditto	...	Merchant and zemindar.
128	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	5, Baloram Bose's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
129	"	...	pitto	...	47, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Cashier, Garrison Engineer's Office.
130	"	...	Joyanagore	...	Mozilpore	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
131	"	...	Baraset	...	Hridaypore	...	ditto	...	Pensioner and Landholder.
132	"	...	Tallygunge	...	Shahanagore	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Municipal Office.
133	"	...	Dum-Dum	...	Nymta	...	ditto	...	Talukdar.
134	"	...	Tallygunge	...	Shahanagore	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
135	"	...	Watgunge	...	1, Puddapooker	...	ditto	...	Manager.
136	"	...	ditto	...	2, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
137	"	...	ditto	...	15, Circular Garden Reach	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
138	"	...	Barranagore	...	Barranagore	...	ditto	...	Teacher, Barranagore School.
139	"	...	Chitpore	...	Kally Kumer Banerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Broker.
140	"	...	Joyanagore	...	Joyanagore	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Diamond Harbour Moonsiff's Court.
141	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	Bakul Bagan Lane	...	ditto	...	Head Clerk, Sanitary Commissioner's Office.
142	"	...	ditto	...	Bakul Bagan 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	Head Teacher.
143	"	...	ditto	...	12, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
144	"	...	ditto	...	22, ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto.
145	"	...	ditto	...	27, Baloram Bose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	ditto, East Indian Railway.
146	"	...	Garden Reach	...	Futeypore Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
147	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	46, Nokuleswartolla Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Small Cause Court.
148	"	...	ditto	...	29, Sankareepara Lane	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
149	"	...	ditto	...	38, Haldarpara Road	...	ditto	...	Does no work.
150	"	...	Chitpore	...	Kally Kumar Banerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear.
151	"	...	Ballighatta	...	7, Pitamber Bhattacharjee's Lane, Gurper	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
152	"	...	ditto	...	Moonshee Bazar	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
153	"	...	Bhowanipore	...	2, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.

	NAME.	PLACES OF ABODE.		RACE.	QUALITY OR BUSINESS.
		Thana.	Village, Road, or Street		
154	Banerjee, Kedar Nath	...	Rajpur	Hindu	Clerk.
155	" Kedar Nath	...	5, Surj Kumer Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk, P. W. D., Bengal.
156	" Kedar Nath	...	Nowapara	ditto	Municipal Commissioner.
157	" Kishori Mohan	...	8, Gungadhur Banerjee's Lane	ditto	Landholder.
158	" Lall Mohun	...	Gurray	ditto	Zemindar.
159	" Mohendra Nath	...	11, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
160	" Money Lall	...	15, Circular Garden Reach Road	ditto	Zemindar.
161	" Nebaran Chandra	...	11, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	ditto	Cashier.
162	" Nilmony	...	Sarsoona	ditto	Teacher.
163	" Nil Ratan	...	ditto	ditto	Clerk, East Indian Railway.
164	" Nobin Chandra	...	22, Ram Mohan Dutta's Lane	ditto	ditto
165	" Nobin Chandra	...	Kedebutt	ditto	do., Great Eastern Hotel.
166	" Nunda Lall	...	7, Sumbhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	do., L. M. Bank.
167	" Nurshing Chandra	...	7, ditto	ditto	ditto.
168	" Nurshing	...	Sarsoona	ditto	Teacher.
169	" Poorno Chandra	...	10, Bokul Bagan	ditto	Clerk, High Court.
170	" Preo Nath	...	15, Sakarepara	ditto	do., Commissioner's Office.
171	" Preo Nath	...	168, Russa Road (South)	ditto	do., Port Commissioner's Office.
172	" Preo Nath	...	Nymta	ditto	do., Surveyor-General's Office.
173	" Prosunna Chandra	...	17, Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Head Clerk, Paikparah Rajbari.
174	" Prasanna Chandra	...	63, Haldarpara, Jorabari	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
175	" Prasanna Kumer	...	Sasan	ditto	Zemindar.
176	" Panchannu	...	18, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
177	" Radha Nath	...	Sarsoona	ditto	do., Commissariat Office.
178	" Raj Kumer	...	Kadihatt	ditto	Landholder.
179	" Raj Krishna	...	Ram Kumer Mookerjee's Lane	ditto	Government Pensioner.
180	" Rajendro Nath	...	Khurda	ditto	Head Assistant, East Indian Railway Agent's Office.
181	" Rakhal Chandra	...	Russapugla Road, Manaharpore	ditto	Clerk.
182	" Ram Gopal	...	11, Bakul Bagan 1st Lane	ditto	do.
183	" Ramtaran	...	Beltollah	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
184	" Sarat Chandra	...	Watgunge	ditto	Clerk.
185	" Sarat Chandra	...	11, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	ditto	do.
186	" Sarada Prosad	...	8, Kalighat 1st Lane	ditto	Teacher.
187	" Sadanunda	...	43, Kalighat, Halderpara	ditto	Assistant, Telegraph Office.
188	" Shib Kristo	...	Khurdah	ditto	Municipal Commissioner and Sub-Registrar.
189	" Shita Nath	...	Rudrapara	ditto	Pleader, Basirhat Munsif's Court.
190	" Shoshee Bhoosun	...	Rames Road	ditto	Clerk.

191	"	Shyma Churn	Bhowanipore	47, Nokuleshwartalla Lane	...	ditto	Translator, High Court.
192	"	Shyma Churn	Chitpore	Barrackpore Road	...	ditto	Merchant.
193	"	Surendra Nath	Barrackpore	Monirampur	...	ditto	Chairman, North Barrackpore Municipality.
194	"	Trailakhyo Nath	Basirhat	Harrishpore	...	ditto	Zemindar.
195	"	Woomesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	28, Boloram Bose's Ghat	...	ditto	Clerk, Railway.
196	"	Wooma Churn	Tallygunge	16, Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	do., Attorney.
197	Bapuli,	Woomesh Chundra	Mothurapore	Mothurapore	...	ditto	Landowner.
198	"	Karali Mohun	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto.
199	Bhadder,	Kail Kumar	Manicktolla	25, Buldaypara Lane	...	ditto	Clerk, Comptroller-General's Office.
200	Bhadury,	Shib Chundra	Cossipore	Cossipore Branch Road	...	ditto	Clerk.
201	Bhattacharjee,	Barada Kantla	Bhowanipore	24, Bulloiram Bose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	Pundit, City School.
202	"	Bisto Das	Entally	105, Chingrighatta Road	...	ditto	Clerk.
203	"	Chandra Kumar	Pankipore.	Bardane	...	ditto	Landholder.
204	"	Deno Nath	Sonarjore	Arachi	...	ditto	Clerk.
205	"	Dwarka Nath	Watgunge	52, Monshatolia Lane	...	ditto	do.
206	"	Gomesh Chundra	Entally	105, Chingrighatta Road	...	ditto	do.
207	"	Huri Das	ditto	ditto.	...	ditto	Assessor.
208	"	Jagodish	Sonarjore	Arachi	...	ditto	do., Railway Department.
209	"	Rajendra Nath	Bussirhat	Bajitpore	...	ditto	Pleader of Munsif's Court.
210	"	Raj Kumar	Sonarjore	Huri Navi	...	ditto	Civil Court Ameen.
211	"	Ram Sarbassa	ditto	Kaddalia	...	ditto	Pundit.
212	"	Shosee Bhoosun	Watgunge	Beeropooker	...	ditto	Clerk.
213	"	Sris Chunder	Cossipore	Cossipore Road	...	ditto	do.
214	"	Surjya Kumar	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	Landlord.
215	"	Upendra Nath	Sonarjore	Chingripotta	...	ditto	Chuckdar.
216	"	Wunesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	68, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	Pleader.
217	Bhounick,	Durga Charan	ditto	4, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	Mukhtear, High Court.
218	Bhur,	Akhoy Coomar	Cossipore	Cossipore Ghat Road	...	ditto	Clerk.
219	Biswas,	Apoorbo Chunder	Baliaghatta	Soorah	...	ditto	Florist.
220	"	Ashutosh	Bhowanipore	57, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
221	"	Baikanta Nath	Sonarjore	Harinabli	...	ditto	Chaklar.
222	"	Bama Charan	Baliaghatta	22, Jagunath Dutt's Lane, Garpur	...	ditto	Clerk, Comptroller-General's Office.
223	"	Becharan	Beniapooker	18, Beniapooker Road	...	ditto	Rice dealer.
224	"	Broja Nath	Entally	18, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	Clerk, Port Commissioners' Office.
225	"	Durga Das	Alipore	Chetla	...	ditto	Mukhtear, High Court.
226	"	Grish Chandra	Ballygunge	51, Kurryah	...	ditto	Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office
227	"	Hera Lall	Entally	9, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	ditto, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
228	"	Jadab Chandra	Baliaghatta	Soorah	...	ditto	Book-keeper, Merchant's Office.
229	"	Lal Gopal	Chitpore	Bonomali Chatterjee's Lane, Tallah	...	ditto	Merchant.
230	"	Mohendra Nath	Watgunge	31, Gopal Ghose's Lane	...	ditto	Clerk.
231	"	Poresb Ram	Alipore	Chetla	...	ditto	Pleader.
232	"	Pran Nath	Bhowanipore	40, Puddapooker Road	...	ditto	Clerk.

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Town.	Village, road, or street.		
233 Biswas, Rakhal Chandra	Beniapookar	5, Beniapooker Lane	Hindu	Rice-dealer.
234 " Shashee Bhoosun	Watgunge	17, Nalocaparah Road	ditto	Zemindar.
235 " Tiluk Chandra	Manicktolla	81, Manicktolla Lane	ditto	ditto.
236 " Utkoor Coomar	Entally	3, Sambhoon Baboo's Lane	ditto	Assistant Godown Sircar.
237 Peral, Mohesh Chandra	Watgunge	17, Monsatolla Lane	ditto	Pleader
238 Rose, Abinash Chunder	Bhowanipore	8, Kundoo's Road	ditto	Cashier, Accountant-General's Office.
239 " Amrito Lail	Baraset	Moheswarpoore	ditto	Gantidar.
240 " Ashuto-h	Bhowanipore	76, Chuckerberia Road	ditto	Sub-Agent, Merchant's Office.
241 " Rama Churn	ditto	40, Chaulputty Road	ditto	Clerk. Agra Bank.
242 " Pasanta Kumar	ditto	62, Kassaripara Lane	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
243 " Bepin Chunder	Hasanabad	Takee	ditto	Patnidar.
244 " Bhogolan Churn	Entally	7, Entally Road	ditto	Clerk, Garrison Engineer's Office.
245 " Bidhu Bhusan	Diamond Harbour	Kamarpale	ditto	ditto.
246 " Brad Behary	Basirhat	Dandirhat	ditto	Zemindar and Pleader.
247 " Charn Chandra	Bhowanipore	7, Gobinda Prosad Bose's Lane	ditto	(Clerk.
248 " Durga Churn	ditto	Paddopooker Road	ditto	Mukhtear, Alipore Court.
249 " Durga Nunda	ditto	76, Chuckerberia Road	ditto	Godown-keeper.
250 " Durka Nath	Harwa	Salipore	ditto	Gantidar.
251 " Eshan Chandra	Baraset	Gairbar	ditto	Trader.
252 " Grish Chandra	Bankipore	Minjapore	ditto	Rural Sub-Registrar.
253 " Grish Chandra	Bhowanipore	57, Chaulputty Road	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
254 " Gopal Chandra	Baripore	Dhapatilapi	ditto	Pensioner.
255 " Gopal Chandra	Bhowanipore	57, Chaulputty	ditto	Clerk.
256 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	3, Belt lah Road	ditto	ditto.
257 " Gopi Nath	Garden Reach	Circular Garden Reach Road	ditto	Contractor.
258 " Gyanendra Nath	Bhowanipore	16, Balloram Bose's Road	ditto	ditto.
259 " Haran Chandra	Bankipore	Benipore	ditto	Landowner.
260 " Hari Charan	Bhowanipore	40, Jallipara Road	ditto	Mukhtear, High Court.
261 " Hiramba Chandra	Entally	3, Delhi Entally	ditto	Clerk.
262 " Jadu Nath	Basirhat	Dandirhat	ditto	Zemindar.
263 " Jogendra Nath	Watgunge	24, Puddopooker Road	ditto	Clerk.
264 " Jogendra Nath	Diamond Harbour.	Sarisa	ditto	Landowner.
265 " Jogeswar	Cossipore	Oktapurah Road	ditto	Merchant.
266 " Kailash Chandra	Raduria	Belgharia	ditto	Landholder.
267 " Kali Cocnar	Bengal Police, Tal-lygunge.	Meherpore	ditto	Zemindar.
268 " Kaji Nath.	Sonapore	Raipore	ditto	Clerk.
269 " Kali Nath	Baduria	Arbelia	ditto	Zemindar.
270 " Kali Prasanna	Baliaghatta	31, Gurpar Road	ditto	Pensioner.
271 " Kamini Mohon	Bhowanipore	5, Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Clerk.

272	" Kedar Nath	Bankipore	Dhanna	ditto	...	Pleader, Diamond Harbour Munsif's Court.
273	" Kedar Nath	Bhowanipore	61, Russa Road	ditto	...	(Clerk, High Court.
274	" Madhu Sudan	Bengal Police, Tallygunge.	Shopore	ditto	...	Pensioner.
275	" Mohendra Nath	Barrackpore	Panihatti	ditto	...	Zemindar.
276	" Mohendra Nath	Bassirhat	Nulkora	ditto	...	Pleader, Munsif's Court.
277	" Mohendra Nath	Joy nagore	Bolarooch	ditto	...	Zemindar.
278	" Mohendra Nath	Badhuria	Begharia	ditto	...	ditto.
279	" Mohit Chandra, M.A., B.L.	Baranagore	Koolichhatta	ditto	...	Vakil, High Court.
280	" Mon Mohon	Baraset	Jagolia	ditto	...	Landholder.
281	" Nogensdro Nath	Alipur	Nimtolah	ditto	...	Pleader.
282	" Nufer Chundra	Entally	11A, Palmer Bazar Road	ditto	...	Clerk.
283	" Okhoy Coomar	Baliaghhatta	Kalitara Bose's Lane	ditto	...	ditto, East Indian Railway.
284	" Peary Mohun	ditto	9, Juganath Dutt's Lane, Gurpur	ditto	...	Pensioner.
285	" Preonath	Entally	2, Palmer Bazar Road	ditto	...	Zemindar.
286	" Protab Chundra	Diamond Harbour	Baroda	ditto	...	Landowner.
287	" Panchanun	Bankipore	Hansuri	ditto	...	ditto.
288	" Radha Nath	Bhowanipore	11, Puddapooker Road	ditto	...	Zemindar.
289	" Radhica Prosad	Diamond Harbour	Netra	ditto	...	Pleader, Diamond Harbour Munsif's Court.
290	" Rajendra Nath	Entally	15, Debi, Entally	ditto	...	Clerk.
291	" Rakhal Das	ditto	10, Convent Lane	ditto	...	ditto.
292	" Ram Krishna	Baduria	Arbeia	ditto	...	Zemindar.
293	" Rangopal	Baliaghhatta	11, Gurpur Road	ditto	...	(Clerk, Account Office.
294	" Shama Charan	Joy nagore	Mozilpore	ditto	...	Pleader.
295	" Shama Charan	Bhowanipore	2, Gocinda Prosad Bose's Lane	ditto	...	Teacher.
296	" Sharoda Prosad	Bengal Police, Tallygunge.	Sharsheona	ditto	...	Clerk.
297	" Shuda Madhub	Bhowanipore	Koondo's Lane	ditto	...	Pensioner.
298	" Tarun Chundra	Nailhaty	Nailhaty	ditto	...	Teacher, Branch Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.
299	" Umbica Churn	Bhowanipore	Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
300	" Upendra Mohun	Garden Reach	Circular Garden Reach Road	ditto	...	Clerk.
301	" Upendra Nath	Bhowanipore	5, Puddapooker Road	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
302	" Woomes Chundra	Alipore	Chetla	ditto	...	Clerk.
303	" Wooma Churn	Diamond Harbour	Gopalnagore	ditto	...	Landowner.
304	" Wooma Churn	Tallygunge	Shabanagore	ditto	...	Mukhtear.
305	" Pullub Kapil Ram	Baniapookur	19, Baniapooker Lane	ditto	...	Merchant.
306	" Burman, Kedar Nath	Diamond Harbour	Patadha	ditto	...	Naib.
307	" Byababhatta, Bhooban Mohan	Bankipore	Panchgua	ditto	...	Landowner.
308	Chatterjee, Annoda Chunder	Baraset	Modhyomgram	ditto	...	Landowner and private service.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
309 Chatterjee, Baikanta Nath	Chitpore	Barrackpore Road, Paikparah	Hindu	Clerk, Merchant's office.
310 " Pasanta Kumar	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	Clerk.
311 " Bhogabati Charan	Naihaty	Naihaty	ditto	Clerk, Public Works Department.
312 " Bhogabati Charan	Watgunge	11, Ram Komul Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
313 " Briudaban	Barranagor	Allambazar	ditto	Merchant.
314 " Bonomali	Baripore	Keshabpur	ditto	Pensioner.
315 " Bunko Behari	Nawabgunge	Chanuck	ditto	ditto.
316 " Chandra Nath	Bhowanipore	36, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road	ditto	Clerk, Military Department.
317 " Chandra Nath	Nawabgunge	Nawabgunge	ditto	Municipal Chairman.
318 " Deno Nath	Bhowanipore	41, Chaulputti	ditto	Clerk.
319 " Devendra Nath	Beliaghatta	Beliaghata Canal Road	ditto	Merchant.
320 " Digamber	Bhowanipore	2, Beltallah Road	ditto	Sheristadar, Commissioner's Office, Presidency Division.
321 " Dwarka Nath	ditto	Gangooli Bagan, Puddopooker	ditto	Pensioner.
322 " Grish Chundra	ditto	5, Kalighat Road	ditto	Clerk, Government Medical Store Department.
323 " Grish Chundra	Cossipore	Cossipore Ghat Road	ditto	Muktear.
324 " Haran Chundra	Bhowanipore	2, Beltallah Road	ditto	Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Presidency Division.
325 " Hari Mohan	ditto	8, Shakharipara	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
326 " Hari Prasanna	ditto	40, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road	ditto	Translator, High Court.
327 " Iswar Chundra	Sonarpur	Rajpuker Lane	ditto	Clerk.
328 " Jadu Nath	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	ditto.
329 " Jogendranath	Chitpur	Bonamali Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Honorary Magistrate.
330 " Joyatish Chunder	Naihaty	Kantalpara	ditto	ditto.
331 " Kali Dhone	Bhowanipore	No. 43, Boloram Bose's Ghat	ditto	ditto.
332 " Kali Kissen	ditto	No. 12, Rup Chund Mookerjee's Lane	ditto	ditto.
333 " Kali Kumar	Chitpore	Ramis Road	ditto	ditto.
334 " Kali Prasanna	Bhowanipore	20, Boloram Bose's Ghat	ditto	Clerk, Superintendent of Police.
335 " Kali Prasanna	Tallygunge	12, Nepal Bhattacharjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
336 " Kali Prasanna	Baliaghata	Soorah	ditto	Florist.
337 " Khetro Mohan	Waigunge	Tarapdar's Tank Lane	ditto	ditto.
338 " Khetro Mohan	Bhowanipore	Boloram Bose's Ghat	ditto	Pensioner.
339 " Kherode Chunder	Barrackpur	Manirampore	ditto	Merchant.
340 " Kunja Belari	Baduria	Goverdanga (now Bussirhat)	ditto	Pleader, Bussirhat Munsif's Court.
341 " Loke Nath	Bhowanipore	Bakul Bagan Road	ditto	Clerk.
342 " Mohendro Nath	Laniapooker	Boragubrah	ditto	Zemiadar.
343 " Nil Komal	Sonarapore	Nagulberia	ditto	Chuckdar.
344 " Nitya Gopal	Chitpore	Paikparah	ditto	Proprietor of a Nursery.
345 " Nobakumar	Baliaghata	Soorah	ditto	Broker.
346 " Nobin Chundra	Bhowanipore	17, Mohanunda Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.

347	"	Nobin Chundra	Bankipore	Dhara	ditto	...	Mukhtear, Diamond Harbour.
348	"	Nundo Lali	Barrackpore	Monirampore	ditto	...	Zemindar.
349	"	Otool Chundra	Chitpore	Tallah	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
350	"	Raj Kumar	ditto	Barrackpore Road	ditto	...	Clerk.
351	"	Rajendro Nath	Busirhat	Kachna	ditto	...	Gantidar.
352	"	Ram Chundra	Tallygunge	Behalla	ditto	...	Pensioner.
353	"	Ram Taron	Watgunge	18, Monshatollah Lane	ditto	...	Clerk, Jetty Officer.
354	"	Baghu Nath	Dum-Dum	Kalkhall	ditto	...	do.
355	"	Romesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	29, Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	...	Translator, High Court.
356	"	Romesh Chundra	Tallygunge	Hazra Road, Beltollah	ditto	...	Clerk, Road Cess Office.
357	"	Saroda Churn	Bhowanipore	2, Beltollah Road	ditto	...	do.
358	"	Shib Chundra	Achipore	Nungi	ditto	...	Pensioner.
359	"	Shyama Charan	Watgunge	18, Monshatollah Lane	ditto	...	Clerk.
360	"	Siva Prosunno	Baliaghatta	Soorah	ditto	...	Florist.
361	"	Sree Mohan	Tallygunge	10, Shahanagar Lane	ditto	...	Teacher.
362	"	Sri Ram Chundra	ditto	Behala	ditto	...	Mahajan.
363	"	Srikisto	Bhowanipore	16, Bokul Bagan, 1st Lane	ditto	...	Translator, High Court.
364	"	Surji Kumar	ditto	7, Surji Kumar Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	...	Pensioner.
365	"	Tarak Nath	Bhowanipore	16, Rammohun Dutta's Lane	ditto	...	Clerk.
366	"	Umbica Churan	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	...	do.
367	"	Umbica Churan	Tallygunge	40, Chaulputtee Road	ditto	...	do.
368	"	Upendra Nath	Tallygunge	Sorshoona.	ditto	...	Contractor, Public Works Department.
369	Chakrabutty,	Dwarka Nath	Watgunge	Tarupdar's Tank Lane	ditto	...	Merchant.
370	"	Grish Chundra	Tallygunge	Fatepore	ditto	...	Clerk.
371	"	Iswar Chundra	Bhowanipore	19, Puddopooker Road	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
372	"	Kali Dass	Dum-Dum	Gopalpore	ditto	...	Clerk.
373	"	Mohim Chunder	Cassipore	Cassipore Road	ditto	...	Zemindar.
374	"	Preo Nath	Dum-Dum	Pepulpore, Dum-Dum	ditto	...	Merchant.
375	"	Preo Nath	Bhowanipore	Russa Road	ditto	...	Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.
376	"	Ramgopal	Baripur	Shekarbali	ditto	...	Pleader.
377	"	Ramjoy	Bankipore	Mollarehuck	ditto	...	Land owner.
378	"	Ramkumar	Bhowanipore	25, Gobinda Prosad Bose's Lane	ditto	...	Pundit, L. M. S. Institution.
379	"	Rama Nath	Bankipore	Bistopore	ditto	...	Landholder.
380	"	Sarat Chundra	Dum-Dum	Gopalpore	ditto	...	Clerk.
381	"	Syama Charan	Ballygunge	46, Beltollah	ditto	...	do., Surveyor-General's Office.
382	Choudhry,	Bama Charan	Kulpi	Ghateswara	ditto	...	Land owner.
383	"	Brojendra Kumar	Barripore	Barripore	ditto	...	Landholder.
384	"	Bhuban Chandra	Bhowanipore	19, Pepulputtee Road	ditto	...	Zemindar.
385	"	Bhuban Chandra	Cassipore	Cassipore Ghat Road	ditto	...	ditto.
386	"	Joygopal	Alipore	Gopalnaggar	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
387	"	Kailash Chundra	Bhowanipore	19, Pepulputtee Road	ditto	...	Clerk.
388	"	Kali Kumar	Barripore	Barripore	ditto	...	Zemindar.
389	"	Kedar Nath	Kulpi	Ghateswara	ditto	...	Land owner.

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE		Place.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
390 Chaudhry, Khetra Kumar ..	Barripore	Barripore	... Hindu	Land owner and Pleader.
391 " Mohesh Chundra ..	Bhowanipore	Mohesh Chundra Chaudhuri's Lane	... ditto	Pleader, High Court.
392 " Motilal ..	Bhangore	Bodra	... ditto	ditto.
393 Choudhury, Sirish Chandra ..	Bhowanipore	2, Mohesh Chaudhuri's Lane	... ditto	Vakil, High Court.
394 " Troilakhya Nath ..	Bara-at	Gaipore	... ditto	Money transaction and trade.
395 " Upendra Kumar ..	Kulpi	Ghateswara	... ditto	Land owner.
396 Chender, Annoda Lal ..	Watgunge	1, Puddopooker West Lane	... ditto	Clerk Attorney.
397 " Banimadhub ..	ditto	15, ditto	... ditto	Clerk.
398 " Jadav Krishna ..	Bhowanipore	18, Sakaripara Lane	... ditto	do.
399 " Ram Krishna ..	ditto	18, ditto	... ditto	do.
400 " Coomar Bunko Behari ..	Entally	24, Camrangatollah Lane	... ditto	Head Assistant, Merchant's Office.
401 Cooar, Jogendro Nath ..	ditto	24, Camardanga	... ditto	Clerk.
402 Cowar, Kailash Chundra ..	Bhowanipore	24, Baloram Bose's 1st Lane	... ditto	Landholder.
403 " Raj Kumar ..	Alipore	Chetla	... ditto	Clerk, Inspector-General's Office.

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404 Dass, Beni Madhub ..	Peniapooker	33, Beniapooker Lane	... ditto	Merchant.
405 " Bhola Nath ..	Cassipore	Sinthee Road	... ditto	Jeweller.
406 " Bhuban Mohun ..	Bhowanipore	13, Kansarepar h Road	... ditto	Attorney-at-Law.
407 " Bhut Natha ..	Beniapooker	20, Beniapooker Road	... ditto	Landholder.
408 " Boloram ...	Entally	21, South Road, Entally	... ditto	ditto.
409 " Chandhi Charan ..	Do.	1, Panbagan Lane	... ditto	Clerk, Commissariat Office.
410 " Chandhi Charan ..	Cossipore	Sinthee Road	... ditto	Jeweller.
411 " Digamber ..	Watgunge	24, Ram Komul Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	Trader.
412 " Deno Bhundu ..	Bhowanipore	91, Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	Clerk, Government Printing Office.
413 " Deno Bandu ..	ditto	91, Kansaripara Road	... ditto	Unemployed.
414 " Dino Nath ..	ditto	21, Chundra Nath Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	ditto.
415 " Durmo Dass ..	Maniktolla	Budree Das' Temple Lane	... ditto	Accountant, East Indian Railway.
416 " Gogan Chundra ..	Entally	78, Puddopooker Road	... ditto	Clerk.
417 " Gopal Chundra ..	Bhowanipore	30, Madhub Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	ditto.
418 " Gopal Chundra ..	ditto	30, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Lane	... ditto	Gantidar.
419 " Gopal Chunder alias ..	Hasanabad	Jalalpur	... ditto	Proof Examiner.
420 " Sarut Chunder ..	Bhowanipore	178, Kussa Road	... ditto	Land-holder.
421 " Gopal Chundra ..	Chitpore	Nawabputty	... ditto	Pensioner.
422 " Hari Churan ..	Entally	Kamardanga Road	... ditto	Clerk.
423 " Hago Chundra ..	ditto	16, Police Hospital Road	... ditto	ditto.
424 " Jadu Nath ..	Bhowanipore	57-1, Chaulaputty Road	... ditto	...

425	Joy Kissen	...	ditto	...	ditto	...
426	Kailash Chundra	...	Beniapooker	...	ditto	General Assistant, East Indian Railway.
427	Kali Charan	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	Clerk, Calcutta Municipality.
428	Kali Mohun	...	ditto	...	ditto	Vakeel, High Court.
429	Kedar Nath	...	Cossipore	...	ditto	Book-keeper.
430	Kedar Nath	...	Beniapooker	...	ditto	Clerk.
431	Krishno Lal	...	Chitpore	...	ditto	Lock Manufacturer.
432	Madhub Chundra	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	Pensioner.
433	Mihir Lal	...	Nawabgunge	...	ditto	Contractor.
434	Mohendra Nath	...	Entally	...	ditto	Clerk.
435	Mohesh Chundra	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	Clerk, Comptroller's Office.
436	Nobin Chundra	...	Barranagore	...	ditto	Landholder.
437	Rajendro Chundra	...	Cossipore	...	ditto	Clerk.
438	Rajkishen	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	Clerk, Merchant Office.
439	Rakhal Chundra	...	Ditto	...	ditto	do.
440	Ram Narain	...	Cossipore	...	ditto	Jeweller.
441	Shyam Chand	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	Merchant.
442	Truylukhya Nath	...	Baraset	...	ditto	Money-lender.
443	Unnoda Prosad	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	Clerk, Public Works Department.
444	Umirta Lal	...	Ditto	...	ditto	Clerk.
445	Wooma Charan	...	Ditto	...	ditto	do.
446	Grish Chunder	...	Watgunge	...	ditto	...
447	Shib Chundra	...	Chitpore	...	ditto	Clerk, Messrs. Angelo Brothers.
448	Dey, Altolal	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	Proprietor of a bakery.
449	Baikanta Natah	...	Cossipore	...	ditto	Formerly an Executive Engineer.
450	Bedu Bhusun	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	Clerk.
451	Bhola Nath	...	Entally	...	Christian	do.
452	Chundra Kumar	...	Ditto	...	Hindu	do.
453	Doyal Chundra	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	Writer.
454	Gopal Chundra	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department.
455	Gopal Chundra	...	Watgunge	...	ditto	do.
456	Hori Narayan	...	Chitpore	...	ditto	do. Eastern Bengal Railway.
457	Hem Chundra	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	do. State Railway.
458	Heramboo Nath	...	Entally	...	ditto	do.
459	Jahur Lal	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	Broker.
460	Kedar Nath	...	Ditto	...	ditto	Clerk.
461	Madhub Chundra	...	Ditto	...	ditto	Pensioner.
462	Mohendra Nath	...	Entally	...	ditto	Zemiudar.
463	Mohendra Nath	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	Contractor.
464	Nafaz Chundra	...	Cassipur	...	ditto	Clerk.
465	Narayan Dass	...	Entally	...	ditto	do.
466	Nilmony	...	Cossipur	...	ditto	do.
52,	Beniapooker Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto	
17,	Chaulaputty Road	...	Beniapooker	...	ditto	
48,	Russapaglia Road	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	
147,	Sintee South Road	...	ditto	...	ditto	
43,	Ghose's Bagan	...	Cossipore	...	ditto	
91,	Kansaripara Road	...	Beniapooker	...	ditto	
Nawabgunge		...	Chitpore	...	ditto	
80,	Kamardanga Road	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	
14	Gobinda Prosad Bose's Lane	...	Entally	...	ditto	
Ariseidah		...	Barranagore	...	ditto	
Cossipore Ghat Road		...	Cossipore	...	ditto	
52,	Chaulaputty Road	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	
91	Kasarpura Road	...	Ditto	...	ditto	
Sinthee Road		...	Cossipore	...	ditto	
35,	Beniapuker Lane	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	
Gaipur		...	Baraset	...	ditto	
91,	Kasarpura Road	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	
52,	Chaulaputty Road	...	Ditto	...	ditto	
46,	Puddapuker Road	...	Ditto	...	ditto	
50,	Monshatollah	...	Watgunge	...	ditto	
34,	Lockgate Door	...	Chitpore	...	ditto	
39,	Beniapuker Road	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	
Cossipore Ghat Road		...	Cossipore	...	ditto	
39D,	Pepulputty Road	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	
Dehi, Entally Road		...	Entally	...	Christian	
2,	Dehi, Entally	...	Ditto	...	Hindu	
42,	Beniapuker Road	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	
4,	Dhobapara (luckerbere	...	Bhowanipore	...	ditto	
48	1, Puddapuker, West Lane	...	Watgunge	...	ditto	
2,	Setpuker Road	...	Chitpore	...	ditto	
42,	Beniapuker Road	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	
52,	South Road, Entally	...	Entally	...	ditto	
16,	Beniapuker Lane	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	
42-1	Beniapuker Road	...	Ditto	...	ditto	
21,	Beniapara Lane	...	Ditto	...	ditto	
Dehi, Entally		...	Entally	...	ditto	
3,	Beniapuker Road	...	Beniapuker	...	ditto	
Pramanick Ghat Road		...	Cassipur	...	ditto	
Dehi, Entally		...	Entally	...	ditto	
Dum-Dum Road		...	Cossipur	...	ditto	

	NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race	Quality or business.
		Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
467	Dey, Nobin Chundra	Bhowanipore	4, Dhobapara Road	Hindu	Pensioner.
468	" Nobin Chundra	Cossipore	Pramanik Ghat Road	ditto	Trad-sman.
469	" Prasanno Kumar	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Zemindar.
470	" Prasanno Kumar	Watgunge	13, Moushatolla Lane	ditto	Clerk, Central Office, Commissariat Accounts.
471	" Preo Nath	Cossipore	Pramanik Ghat Road	ditto	Tradesman.
472	" Rajendra Kumar	Watgunge	13, Moushatolla Lane	ditto	Clerk.
473	" Rajnarayan	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	do.
474	" Russik Lal	Ditto	52, South Road, Entally	ditto	do.
475	" Shroda Prosad	Ditto	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	do.
476	" Shores Ohundra	Beniapukur	42, Beniapukur Road	ditto	do.
477	" Srinath	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	do.
478	" Svama Charan	Ballygunge	18, (hukerbere Road	ditto	Contractor.
479	" Woodey Charan	Beniapukur	15, Beniapara	ditto	Merchant.
480	" Woomes Chundra	Bhowanipore	36, Pakootollah Road	ditto	Clerk.
481	Dutt, Aghore Nath	Entally	Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	do.
482	" Baikanta Nath	Beniapukur	14, Beniapukur Road	ditto	do.
483	" Bhowani Charan	Bhowanipore	Jelliparah	ditto	Vakeel, High Court.
484	" Bhupendra Nath	Ditto	26, Sakaripara Road	ditto	Clerk.
485	" Bhupendra Narayan	Joynagore	Mazilpore	ditto	Zemindar.
486	" Brindabun	Watgunge	Sastitollah Road	ditto	Government Pensioner.
487	" Debendro Nath	Baripore	Baripore	ditto	Zemindar.
488	" Deb Narain	Baripore	Baripore	ditto	Landholder.
489	" Durga Dass	Bhowanipore	58, Sankareeparah	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
490	" Dwarka Nath	Ditto	5, Bancee Madhub Nundun Bros.' Lane	ditto	Teacher, Civil Engineering College.
491	" Dwarka Nath	Baliaghatta	1, Gurpar Road	ditto	Broker.
492	" Grish Chundra	Cossipore	9, Paramanik Ghat Road	ditto	Contractor.
493	" Grish Chundra	Entally	Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Clerk.
494	" Gopal Chandra	Watgunge	26, Moushatolla Lane	ditto	Clerk, Agra Bank.
495	" Hari Das	Joynagore	Mazilpore	ditto	Zemindar
496	" Hurish Chandra	Alipur	Durgapore	ditto	Landholder.
497	" Haro Nath	Diamond Harbour	Hatugunge	ditto	Naib.
498	" Ishan Chandra	Baripore	Baripore	ditto	Landholder.
499	" Ishan Chandra	Entally	Palmer's Bazar Road	ditto	Assistant, Asiatic Jute Mills.
500	" Jadu Nath	Baliaghatta	2, Jagurnath Dutt's Lane	ditto	Zemindar.
501	" Jadu Nath	Entally	22, Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Clerk.
502	" Jogobundu	ditto	4, Dehi, Entally	ditto	ditto.
503	" Janaki Nath	ditto	96, Chingrighat Road	ditto	Coolie Contractor.
504	" Kailash Chandra	ditto	4, Palmer's Bazar Road	ditto	Clerk.
505	" Kali Charan	Tallygunge	Barnah	ditto	Zemindar.
506	" Kali Charan	Bhowanipore	1A, Madan Pal's Lane	ditto	Clerk, Pay Examiner's Office.

507	Kali Dass	Dum-Dum	Nymte	ditto	Teacher.
508	Kali Nath	Joyuagore	Mazilpore	ditto	Landholder.
509	Kasi Nath	Baranagore	Dhariabagan	ditto	Zemindar.
510	Kedar Nath	Joyuagore	Mozilpur	ditto	Pleader.
511	Khetter Pal	Bhowanipore.	79, Russa Road (North)	ditto	Clerk.
512	Mohendra Nath	Belliaghatta	Guapur	ditto	Attorney-at-Law.
513	Mohesh Chandra	Entally	Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Translator, High Court.
514	Purno Chandra	Bhowanipore	28, Kalighat Road	ditto	Zemindar.
515	Pran Nath	Chitpore	Kali Kumar Banerjee's Lane	ditto	Pensioner.
516	Raj Kissen	Bhowanipore	21, Chuckerbere Road	ditto	Pensioner and Landholder.
517	Satkowri	Baraset	Nibondhi	ditto	Clerk.
518*	Shib Chandra	Ballygunge	44, Kurrayah Road	ditto	Zemindar.
519	Surendro Nath	Joyuagore	Mozilpur	ditto	Clerk, Garrison Engineer's Row.
520	Wootum Chandra	Bhowanipore	9, Bakul Bagan Road	ditto	

G.

521	Gangooly, Aughore Nath	Tallygunge	Shahanagore Road	ditto	Clerk, Municipal Office, Alipore.
522	" Amar Nath	Chitpore	Bononali Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Clerk.
523	" Amrita Prokash	Ditto	Barackpore Road, Tallah	ditto	Landholder.
524	" Beni Madhub	Bankipore	Runginabad	ditto	Landholder and Naib.
525	" Bisfu Chandra	Bhowanipore	43, Shakaripara Road	ditto	Vakeel.
526	" Bhola Nath	Barackpore	Deypara	ditto	Banker.
527	" Chandra Mohun	Bhowanipore	2, Bolaram Bose's 1st Lane	ditto	Contractor.
528	" Kali Dass	Baduria	Bajitpore	ditto	Clerk, 1st Moonsiff's Court, Busirhat.
529	" Ketter Mohun	1, Bhowanipore	Puddopooker, Ganguli Bagan	ditto	Clerk.
530	" Pasu Pati	Ditto	Haladarpara	ditto	Pleader.
531	" Suresh Chandra	Chitpore	Paikpara	ditto	Landholder.
532	" Tara Prosed	ditto	Tallah	ditto	Baniam.
533	" Ambica Nata	Bhowanipore	9, Puddopooker Lane	ditto	Assistant, G. A. & Co.
534	Ghattack, Ambica	Suarpore	Rajpur	ditto	Pleader, Court of Small Causes.
535	" Jogeshwar	Alipore	Chetla	ditto	Zemindar.
536	" Ramanath	ditto	ditto	ditto	Mukhtear.
537	" Woomesh Chundra	Bhowanipore	4, Baloram Rose's Ghat Road	ditto	ditto.
538	Ghoshal, Bhobetarun	Manicktollah	3, Buddypara Lane	ditto	Contractor.
539	" Grish Chandra	Naihatti	Naihatti	ditto	Landholder.
540	" Cowar Sutta Satya Bahadoor.	Ekbalpore	Bhukalash, occasionally at Cossipore	ditto	Zemindar.
541	" Nobin Chundra	Bhowanipore	16, Russa Road	ditto	Clerk.
542	" Siroda Prosad	ditto	3, Kundoo's Lane	ditto	ditto.
543	Ghose, Abinash Chundra	Ballinghatta	Kakurgachia	ditto	Zemindar.
544	" Abinash Chundra, B.A.	Cossipore	Cossipore Road	ditto	Teacher.
545	" Abinash Chandra	Garden Reach	Sonai 1st Lane	ditto	Clerk.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality of business.
	Tanna.	Village, road, or street.		
546 Ghose Abnani Nath	Hasnabad	Thoonba	Hindu	Grantidar.
547 " Akhoy Coomar	Entally	15, Samboe Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
548 " Akhoy Lall	ditto	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	ditto.
549 " Amirto Lall	ditto	2, ditto	ditto	ditto.
550 " Ananda Chundra	Joy nagore	Joy nagore	ditto	Landholder.
551 " Apurva Krishna	Bhowanipore	5, Mahanundo Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
552 " Baikanth Nath	Watgunge	3-2, Gopal Ghose's Lane	ditto	ditto.
553 " Bauko Behari	Balurua	Arbeli	ditto	Zemindar.
554 " Beni Madhub	Entally	Baniapara Road	ditto	Assistant, Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co.
555 " Bhuban Mohun	Tallygunge	Haltoo, 24. Pergunnahs	ditto	Clerk.
556 " Disto Chandra	Alipore	Nimtollah	ditto	Pleader.
557 " Brindaban Chandra	Bhowanipore	Strand Road	ditto	Pleader, Judge's Court.
558 " Broja Kishore	Kulpi	Karanjali	ditto	Landholder.
559 " Brojo Nath	Dum-Dum	Kaikhali	ditto	Clerk, Eastern Bengal Railway.
560 " Chandi Charan	Tallygunge	Mudiali	ditto	Merchant.
561 " Chinta Mony	Cossipore	Cossipore Ghat Road	ditto	Pleader.
562 " Chuni Lal	Entally	Dehi, Entally	ditto	.....
563 " Dino Nath	Sonarpore	Boraul	ditto	Pleader.
564 " Durga Das	Bhowanipore	13, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
565 " Durga Das	Entally	Hazrabagan Lane	ditto	Pensioner.
566 " Dwarka Nath	Bhowanipore	15, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Contractor.
567 " Dwarka Nath	Garden Reach	Sonai, 1st Lane	ditto	Clerk.
568 " Dwarka Nath	ditto	ditto	ditto	Superintendent, Cooly Depot.
569 " Girish Chundra	ditto	ditto	Christian	Clerk, High Court.
570 " Gopal Chunder	Bhowanipore	6, Chuckerbere Road	Hindu	Zemindar.
571 " Haran Chundra	Bussirhat	Malhamgram alias Sisi	ditto	Clerk.
572 " Harish Chundra	Bhowanipore	14, Bokul Bagan	ditto	Assistant, Bank of Bengal.
573 " Harish Chundra	ditto	10, Boloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
574 " Hira Lall	ditto	68, Bogul Bagan Road	ditto	ditto.
575 " Jadav Chundra	ditto	68, ditto	ditto	ditto.
576 " Jadu Nath	Entally	8, Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	Clerk, Merchant's Office.
577 " Jadu Nath	Baliaghatta	22, Narikeldanga, Shostitolla	ditto	Zemindar.
578 " Jadu Nath	Entally	7, Dehi Entally	ditto	ditto.
579 " Jogendro Chundra	Watgunge	Puddapooker	ditto	Zemindar.
580 " Jogendro Nath, M.A., B.L.	Barranagore	Coonighatta	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
581 " Jogeswar	.....	Khankipara	ditto	.....
582 " Joygopal, R.L.	Sonapore	Boral	ditto	Pleader.
583 " Kailash Chundra	Bussirhat	Bussirhat	ditto	ditto Munsif's Court.
584 " Keilash Chunder	Barrapore	Rannagore	ditto	Land owner.
585 " Kailash Chundra	Tallygunge	Mudiali	ditto	Zemindar.

586	Kailash Chundra	Entally	Kamardanga Road	ditto	Broker.
587	Kali Dass	Bhowanipore	11, Beltolah	ditto	Clerk.
588	Kali Prosonno	ditto	13, Madhub Chunder Chatterjee's 1st Lane	ditto	ditto, High Court.
589	Kali Prosonno	ditto	20, Gobind Bose's Lane	ditto	ditto.
590	Kedar Nath	Entally	South Road, Entally	ditto	Zemindar.
591	Kedar Nath	ditto	8, Dehi Entally	ditto	Teacher.
592	Kedar Nath	Hasnabad	Taki	ditto	Zemindar.
593	Khettra Mohun	Watgunge	Kidderpore, South, Old Thana	ditto	ditto.
594	Kristo Chunder	Cossipore	Uttarpara Road	ditto	Tradesman.
595	Kristo Dhona	Bhowanipore	49, Chukerbere Road (North)	ditto	Clerk, High Court.
596	Mohendro Nath	ditto	50, ditto	ditto	ditto.
597	Mohendro Nath	Alipore	Chetla, Shashiji Bagan	ditto	ditto, High Court.
598	Mohesh Chandra	Garden Reach	Sonai	ditto	Contractor.
599	Monmotho Nath, B.L.	Baraset	Baraset	ditto	2nd Master, Government School.
600	Motilal	Garden Reach	Sonai, 1st Lane	ditto	Clerk, Port Commissioners' Office.
601	Nando Gopal	ditto	69, Sonai	ditto	Teacher.
602	Nim Chand	Bhowanipore	9, Bakul Bagan (West)	ditto	Clerk.
603	Nobin Chundra	Sonarpore	Raipore Hari Narain	ditto	Zemindar.
604	Nobin Chundra	Entally	2, Dehi, Entally	ditto	Clerk.
605	Preo Nath	ditto	Dehi, Entally Road	ditto	.....
606	Preo Nath	Cossipore	11, Gun Foundry Road	ditto	Clerk
607	Punchanund	Entally	28, North Road, Entally	Convert	Landholder.
608	Purna Chundra	Ballygunge	Chukerbere, Ballygunge	Hindu	Clerk, Inspector's Office.
609	Radha Nath	Watgunge	82, Diamond Harbour Road	ditto	Contractor.
610	Radha Nath	ditto	Nuzzer Mahamed Ghat Manjee's Lane	ditto	Ditto.
611	Radhika Narayan	Nawabgunge	Echapore	ditto	Late Assistant Engineer, now pensioner.
612	Rajendra Chunder	Entally	12, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Pensioner
613	Rakhal Chundra	Beliaghatta	Soorah	ditto	Pleader, Civil Court.
614	Rakhal Das	Joy nagore	Mozilpore	ditto	Landholder.
615	Ram Dhona	Cossipore	Cossipore Road	ditto	Merchant.
616	Ram Krista	ditto	23, Simtee Roypara Road	ditto	Clerk.
617	Ram Wootam	Bhowanipore	13-28, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Do.
618	Rash Behari	ditto	63, Sankaripara	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
619	Romoni Mohun	Watgunge	7, Circular Garden Reach	ditto	Clerk.
620	Rano Nath	Tollygunge	Sorsuna	ditto	Do., Financial Department.
621	Saroda Prosad, B.L.	Nawabgunge	Echapora	ditto	Pleader.
622	Shashi Bhusun	Bhowanipore	1, Kansaripara Road	ditto	Articled Clerk.
623	Shashi Bhusun	ditto	Boloram Bose's 1st Lane	ditto	Clerk.
624	Sri Krishna	Watgunge	11, Nazir Mahomed Ghat Manjee's Lane	ditto	Do, Public Works Department.
625	Srish Chundra	Bhowanipore	12, Balloram Bose's Lane	ditto	Assistant, French Bank.
626	Syama Charan	Sonarpore	Kodalia	ditto	Clerk, Treasury Department.
627	Sydhewar	Entally	8, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Do.
628	Tarini Churan	Chitpore	4, Ramee's Road, Paikpara	ditto	Merchant

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Religion	Quality of business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
629 Gho-e, Taruck Nath	...	Dehi, Entally Road	Hindu	Government pensioner.
630 " Womesh Chandra	...	49, Luckerbere	ditto	Contractor
631 Guha, Baistabharan	...	Nagar Bazar	ditto	Merchant
632 " Radha Krishna	...	Mari Poddar's Ghat	ditto	ditto.
633 Gupta, Apurva Kristo Sen	...	49, Sakariparah Lane	ditto	Cashier.
634 " Bipin Behary, B.A.	...	Malisabar	ditto	Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
635 " Brejo Kissen	...	9, Kalighat Road	ditto	Clerk.
636 " Kishori Mohan, M.A.	...	Malishabar	ditto	Professor, Hooghly College.
637 " Peary Mohan	...	Shahanagore	ditto	Sheristadar.
H				
638 Halder, Basanta Kumar	...	Gabbaria 9, year	ditto	Landholder.
639 " Bisewar	...	9, Kalighat, 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk.
640 " Deno Nath	...	Belala	ditto	do.
641 " Jatin Nath	...	ditto	ditto	do., East Indian Railway.
642 " Kali Prasuno	...	ditto	ditto	do.
643 " Narsingh Chandra	...	22, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk
644 " Pasu Pati	...	29, Kalighat 2nd Lane	ditto	Translator High Court.
645 " Pratu Krishna	...	Gokuna	ditto	Zemindar.
646 " Preo Nath	...	4-1 Kalighat 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk
647 " Purna Chandra	...	22, Mahanunda Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	do.
648 Hazra, Gopi Nath	...	Snai Road	ditto	do., Government Dockyard Office.
649 " Roma Nath	...	ditto	ditto	Timber Merchant.
J				
650 Jamadar Mohur Babuli	...	Menapaol	Malomedan...	Zemindar.
K				
651 Kabiraj, Girish Chandra	...	Beniapooker Lane	Christian	Clerk.
652 Kerr, Durga Das	...	8, Narikeldanga, Shastitola	Hindu	do., Merchant's Office.
653 " Girish Chunder	...	Rusa Road, South	ditto	Pleader.
654 " Harish Chandra	...	Nalkora	ditto	Zemindar.
655 " Mahav Chandra	...	ditto	ditto	ditto.
656 " Sirish Chandra	...	ditto	ditto	ditto.
657 " Kazi Odiodzumma	...	Khashya	Mahomedan	Pensioner.
658 Khan, Balas	...	Jangirpur	ditto	Zemindar.
659 " Rohimalli	...	Sudder Basar	ditto	Pensioner.

660	Koch, Swastidhar	Harba	...	Khanpura	...	Hindu	...	Trader.
661	Koyal, Kanye Lal	Beniapooker	...	34, Beni-pooker Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
L								
662	Laba, Lakhi Narayan	Watgunge	...	1, Ram Komal Mockerjee's Lane	...	Hindu	...	Clerk, Treasury Office.
M.								
663	Mandal, Aditya (haran	Nowabgunge	...	Echapore	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
664	" Brindaban	Watgunge	...	Barapooker	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
665	" Brojendro Nath	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
666	" Chundra Kumar	Tallygunge	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	Ditto.
667	" Grish Chandra	Bankipore	...	Sherpore	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear, Foujdari Court, Diamond Harbour.
668	" Kali Coomar	Diamond Harbour	...	Purnia	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
669	" Kali Krishna	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Ditto.
670	" Kader	Cossipore	...	Barrackpore Trunk Road	...	ditto	...	Ditto.
671	" Mohesh Chandra	Entally	...	Karnadanga Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
672	" Nil Gopal	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Bridge Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
673	" Syamlal	Ditto	...	60, Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Ditto.
674	" Upendro Krishno	Ditto	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Ditto.
675	" Mir, Korban Ali	Beniapooker	...	44, Kurrya	...	Mahomedan	...	Landholder.
676	" Mitter, Akhil Chunder	Baliaghatta	...	Shastitollah	...	Hindu	...	Watchmaker.
677	" Ananda Prosad	Joynagore	...	Joynagore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
678	" Amirta Lal	Chitpore	...	Bonomali (hatterjee's Street, Tallah	...	ditto	...	Engineer.
679	" Beharilal	Baliaghatta	...	Soorah Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
680	" Beni Madhub	Garden Reach	...	Sonai	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
681	" Biddu Bhuson	Cossipore	...	46, Cossipore Road	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
682	" Bishu Chandra	Dum-Dum	...	Nympta	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Merchant's Office.
683	" Bhuban Mohan	Joynagore	...	Joynagore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar and Pleader.
684	" Brojo Nath	Bhowanipur	...	12, Bolloram Bose's 1st, Lane	...	ditto	...	Attorney-at-Law.
685	" Chandra Coomar	Garden Reach	...	Sonai	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
686	" Charoo Chunder	Entally	...	4, Dehi, Entally	...	ditto	...	Do.
687	" Dwarka Nath	Bhowanipore	...	65, Puddapuker Road	...	ditto	...	Cashier.
688	" Gauga Charan	ditto	...	22, Rupaarayan Nanda's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Judge's Court.
689	" Gopal Lal	Palliaghatta	...	Soorah	...	ditto	...	Broker.
690	" Haradhone	ditto	...	16, Jaganath Dutt's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Currency Office.
691	" Hem Chandra	Diamond Harbour	...	Boroni	...	ditto	...	School-master.
692	" Iswar Chander	Baliaghatta	...	17, Jaganath Dutt's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
693	" Jadab Chander	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge Road	...	ditto	...	Mukhtear.
694	" Jadu Nath	Watgunge	...	Kidderpore Moonsheetollah	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
695	" Jadu Nath	ditto	...	64, Beniapooker Road	...	ditto	...	Do., Commissariat Godowns.
696	" Jogendra Nath	Joynagore	...	Joynagore	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.

NAME	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race	Quality of business.
	Tuana.	Village, road, or street.		
697 Kali Coomar	Bhowanipore	32-33, Chakerbere	Hindu	Overseer.
698 Kali Krishna	ditto	35, Chakerbere Road	ditto	Clerk, Small Cause Court.
699 Kali Nath	Watgunge	3, Kootree Road	ditto	Clerk.
700 Kasi Chandra	Bhowanipore	5, Puddapuker Road	ditto	Pleaser, Small Cause Court, Sealdah.
701 Khetter Mohan	Chitpore	4-33, Talabagan	ditto	Contractor.
702 Mohendra Nath	Bhowanipore	35, Chakerbere Road	ditto	Clerk, Comptroller-General's Office.
703 Mohesh Chandra	ditto	8, Jelesaparah Road	ditto	do., Merchant's Office.
704 Nilmony	Chitpore	31, Bonomally Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Engineer.
705 Nibratan	Joynagore	Joynagore	ditto	Zemindar.
706 Nim Narayan	Baripore	Baripore	ditto	Chukdar.
707 Nobin Chandra	Bhowanipore	77, Puddapuker Road	ditto	Pensioner.
708 Protap Chunder	Bhowanipore	1, Dhobaparah Lane	ditto	Godown-keeper.
709 Raj Jogeswar	ditto	13, Puddapooker Road	ditto	Manager, Bengali Newspaper.
710 Raj Rajeswar	ditto	13, Puddapooker	ditto	Manager to the Firm of B. Rigold and Bagmull & Co.
711 Rakhal Dass	ditto	81, Belkollah Road	ditto	Record-keeper, 24-Pergunnahs Magistracy.
712 Ram Chandra	Barasat	Daipur	ditto	Pensioner.
713 Ram Tarun	Baduria	Arbelia (now Bussirhat)	ditto	School-master.
714 Romesh Chandra	Bhowanipore	63, Puddapooker Road	ditto	Clerk.
715 Ranjitlal	Entally	13, Dehi Entally Road	ditto	ditto, High Court.
716 Runglal	Watgunge	Nallapara	ditto	ditto.
717 Saroda Prosad	Baranagore	Alambazar	ditto	Contractor.
718 Sonkamoy	Alipore	Sabibagan Chetla	ditto	Mukhtear, Revenue Office.
719 Srinath	Ul'adingi	55, Upper Circular Road	ditto	Clerk, Small Cause Court, Sealdah.
720 Suresh Chandra	Bhowanipore	Puddapooker	ditto	(Clerk.
721 Thacoordas	ditto	11, Puddapuker Road	ditto	Contractor.
722 Trailashya Nath	ditto	165, Russa Road (south)	ditto	Vakil, High Court.
723 Woopendra Nath	Sonarapore	Rajpur	ditto	Pleaser.
724 Moitra, Abhoya Chandra	ditto	Rajpur Banerjeepara	ditto	Clerk.
725 Annoda Prosad	ditto	Malancha	ditto	Zemindar.
726 Jogendro Nath	Bussirhat	Mirzapore	ditto	ditto.
727 Mohima Chunder	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
728 Mollah Bassiroodin	Kulpi	Dholla	Mahomedan...	ditto.
729 Abdool Hamed	Tallygunge	Molla Haut Road	ditto	Land-holder.
730 Moonshi Abdool Hamed	Mamuktollah	14, Sealdah Road	ditto	Contractor.
731 Ahmedullah	Alipur	10, Chetlahat Road	ditto	Pleaser.
732 Gofam Rohaman	Baniapooker	Joynagore	ditto	Draftsman.
733 Hossen Ali	Entally	Middle Road, Entally	ditto	
734 Irfanullah	Alipore	Gopalnagore	ditto	Zemindar.
735 Mogebar Rahaman	Baliaghatta	Soorah	ditto	Draftsman.

736	"	Mohamed Iswali	ditto	ditto	ditto	Clerk.
737	"	Mohamed Mosah	ditto	ditto	ditto	Zemindar.
738	"	Mohamed Jan	ditto	ditto	ditto	Merchant.
739	"	Moomrez	Cassipore	ditto	ditto	Aratdar.
740	"	Motullah	Ballygunge	ditto	ditto	Draftsman.
741	"	Resjuddin	Cassipore	ditto	ditto	Aratdar.
742	"	Moonshee, Woozeer Ali	Tallygunge	ditto	ditto	Muktear.
743	"	Yaseen	Baniapukur	ditto	ditto	Draftsman.
744	"	Moulavi, Golan Kassen	Basirhat	ditto	ditto	Zemindar.
745	"	Naziruddin	Entally	ditto	ditto	Translator.
746	"	Syed Ali Hafez	Bhowanipore	ditto	ditto	Clerk, Commissioner's office, Presidency Division.
747	"	Mozcomdar, Barada Prosad	ditto	Hindu	ditto	son.
748	"	Bolloram	ditto	ditto	ditto	Clerk.
749	"	Chandra Nath	Entally	ditto	ditto	Zemindar.
750	"	Dino Nath	Sonapore	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
751	"	Dwarka Nath	Watgunge	ditto	ditto	Assistant, Bengal Office.
752	"	Gopal Chandra	Naihati	ditto	ditto	Clerk, Inspector-General of Registration.
753	"	Girja Sanker	Bhowanipore	ditto	ditto	Vakil, High Court.
754	"	Hari Mohun	Basirhat	ditto	ditto	Muktear.
755	"	Kedar Nath	Sonarpur	ditto	ditto	Landholder.
756	"	Khettro Mohan	Basirhat	ditto	ditto	Clerk.
757	"	Nibaran Chandra	Bhowanipore	ditto	ditto	Clerk, Attorney's Office.
758	"	Preo Nath	Kulpi	ditto	ditto	Landowner.
759	"	Rajendra Nath	Basirhat	ditto	ditto	Zemindar.
760	"	Mrijee, Mahamed Egg	Beniapukur	ditto	Mahomedap	ditto.
761	"	Mukerjee, Abhoy Charan	Bhowanipore	ditto	Hindu	Clerk, Railway Office.
762	"	Atinash Chandra	ditto	ditto	ditto	Clerk.
763	"	Aghore Nath	Watgunge	ditto	ditto	Collector, Suburban Municipality.
764	"	Aghore Chunder	Entally	ditto	ditto	Clerk.
765	"	Akhil Chandra	Belliaghata	ditto	ditto	Landholder.
766	"	Akhoy Coomar	Bhowanipore	ditto	ditto	Muktear.
767	"	Ambika Charan	Acheepore	ditto	ditto	Landholder.
768	"	Ambika Charan	Sonarpore	ditto	ditto	Pleader.
769	"	Annoda Charan	Alipore	ditto	ditto	Teacher, Reformatory School, Alipore.
770	"	Annoda Prosad	Ultadangi	ditto	ditto	Landholder.
771	"	Ashutosh	Chitpore	ditto	ditto	Clerk, Railway Office.
772	"	Atul Chandra	Bhowanipore	ditto	ditto	Pleader, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
773	"	Bama Charan	ditto	ditto	ditto	Clerk.
774	"	Bama Charan	ditto	ditto	ditto	Pleader at Hooghly.
775	"	Banapada	ditto	ditto	ditto	Clerk, East Indian Railway.
776	"	Basanta Coomar	ditto	ditto	ditto	Book-keeper.
777	"	Banemadhub	Baranagore	ditto	ditto	

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE		Race.	Quality or business.
	Taluka	Village, road, or street.		
778 Mukerjee, Benode Chandra	Chitpore	Birparah Road	Hindu	Clerk.
779 " Bepin Behari	ditto	18, Galiff Street	ditto	Teacher.
780 " Bipra Das	Bhowanipore	54, Puddapuker Road	ditto	Vakil, High Court.
781 " Brojo Mohan	ditto	1, Surjee Coomar Chatterjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk, Bengal Secretariat.
782 " Chunder Kumar	Basirhat	Bhabla	ditto	Zemindar.
783 " Chandra Shekher	Bhowanipore	28, Haldarparah Road	ditto	Pleader.
784 " Chiranjeeb	ditto	154, Russa Road (south)	ditto	Zemindar.
785 " Deno Nath	Entally	6, Shambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
786 " Dhurno Das	Bhowanipore	16, Iswar Chunder Gangoollee's Lane	ditto	do
787 " Digamber	Watgunge	Sasitolla Road	ditto	Cashier, Messrs. Teil & Co.
788 " Dwarka Nath	ditto	Puddapker, Kidderpore	ditto	Engineer.
789 " Dwarka Nath	Chitpore	1, Barnackpore Trunk	ditto	Assistant, Lyall Rennie & Co.
790 " Grish Chandra	Bhowanipore	13, Holoram Bose's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
791 " Gobind Chandra	Tal yungge	2, Gopal Chuander Banerjee's Lane	ditto	Clerk, Commissariat Examiner's Office.
792 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	Sorshoona	ditto	Clerk, Military Department.
793 " Gopal Chandra	Bhowanipore	Hazra Road, Beltolla, Nos. 72-73	ditto	Clerk, Road Cess Office.
794 " Gopal Chandra	Basirhat	Basirhat	ditto	Road Cess Overseer.
795 " Gopal Chandra	Watgunge	6, Watgunge Road	ditto	Contractor.
796 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	Gourbari Road	ditto	Clerk, P. & O. Co.
797 " Gopal Chandra	Entally	Dehi Entally	ditto	Landholder.
798 " Gopal Chandra	ditto	6, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	ditto	Clerk
799 " Hara Dhene	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	ditto
800 " Haran Chandra	Bhowanipore	14, Sankariparah Road	ditto	Clerk.
801 " Haran Chandra	ditto	97, Kasariparah Road	ditto	Writer.
802 " Hari Das	Baranagore	Koti Ghatia	ditto	Merchant
803 " Hara Prosanna	Bhowanipore	6, Kalighat	ditto	Clerk, High Court.
804 " Hara Lal	Tallygunge	Shanagore Road	ditto	Pleader.
805 " Jadu Nath	Baraset	Baraset	ditto	Head Clerk, East Indian Railway Agent's Office.
806 " Jadu Nath	Bhowanipore	32, Sankariparah Lane	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
807 " Jadu Nath	Bhowanipur	22, Sankariparah Road	ditto	Pleader, High Court.
808 " Jadu Nath	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	Clerk, East Indian Railway.
809 " Jadbo Nath, B.L.	Baraset	Baraset	ditto	Pleader, Baraset.
810 " Jagabandu	Bhowanipur	25, Chakerbere Road	ditto	Clerk.
811 " Jogendro Nath	Entally	9, Palmer's Bazar Road	ditto	ditto.
812 " Kala Chand	Sonarpur	Boral	ditto	Zemindar.
813 " Kala Chand	Bhowanipur	2, Rani Sankarie's Lane	ditto	Clerk.
814 " Kali Das	Watgunge	36, Paddapuker West Lane, Khiderpore	ditto	Store keeper, Public Works Department.
815 " Kali Nidhan	Kulpi	Singhsar	ditto	Landowner.
816 " Kali shobaya	Chitpur	10, Tarak Nath Ghose's Lane, Talla	ditto	Muktear.

817	"	Kanti Chandra	Bhowanipur	13, Chaulapatty	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
818	"	Kanti Chandra	Entally	6, Samboo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
819	"	Karuna Sindhu	Bhowanipur	84, Kansareeparah	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court
820	"	Kadar Nath	ditto	Chakbera Road	...	ditto	...	Treasurer.
821	"	Khogendra Nath	Watgunge	8, Paddapuker Street, Khiderpore	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
822	"	Khelat Chandra	ditto	2, Bishoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
823	"	Krishna Nath	Bhowanipur	Kasariarah	...	ditto	...	Translator, High Court.
824	"	Lally Mohun	ditto	36, Kalighat	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Army Clothing Agency.
825	"	Madhu Sudan	Maniktalla	1, Kal. Nath Banerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Teacher
826	"	Mohendra Nath	Tallygunge	Shahanagur	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
827	"	Mohendra Nath	Bankipore	Ghattakipur	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
828	"	Mahendronath	Nowabgunge	Panihatty	...	ditto	...	Supervisor in the Office of Exmr. of Ordnance.
829	"	Mahendronath	Bhowanipur	22, Sankaripara Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
830	"	Mahendronath	ditto	15, Bakul Hagan, 2nd Lane	...	ditto	...	ditto.
831	"	Mathuranath	Bhowanipur	19, Beltoiah Road	...	ditto	...	ditto.
832	"	Makhamlal	Entally	57, Kamardanga Road	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
833	"	Nagendronath	Tallygunge	3, Gopal Chandra Bannerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Bengal Office.
834	"	Nandalal	Bhowanipur	34, Kalighat, Iswar Gangooly's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
835	"	Nandalal	ditto	27, Madhab Chatterjee's 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
836	"	Nibaran Chandra	ditto	68, Bholloram Bose's Ghat	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
837	"	Nilmoney	ditto	13, Kalighat, 3rd Lane	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
838	"	Nimchand	ditto	9, Rupchand Mukerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, East Indian Railway, Agent's Office.
839	"	Nobin Chunder	Chitpore	Durgapur Lock Gate Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Small Cause Court, Sealadah.
840	"	Panchanan	Bhowanipur	68, Pollooram Bose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
841	"	Porebnath	Watgunge	8, Gangadhar Bannerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
842	"	Prankrishna	Chitpore	Talla	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
843	"	Prankristo	Watgunge	26, Pudooputer West Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
844	"	Preorath	Chitpore	1, Barrackpur Trunk Road	...	ditto	...	Cash-keeper.
845	"	Radhika Prosad	Bhowanipur	Rasapaglia Road	...	ditto	...	District Engineer, 24-Pergunnahs.
846	"	Ram Kali	Barranagar	15, Sinthee, Shibtolla Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Merchant's Office.
847	"	Ranonath	Bhowanipur	22, Sankariparah Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
848	"	Rassicklal	Manicktollah	123, Manicktollah Road	...	ditto	...	Money-lender.
849	"	Rassicklal	Bhowanipur	24, Sankariparah Road	...	ditto	...	Assistant Cashier.
850	"	Shama Charan	ditto	12, Kanarpara	...	ditto	...	Pleader, Moonsiff's Court.
851	"	Shadhu Charan	Nowabgunge	Nona	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
852	"	Shib Chandra	Bhowanipur	39, Jellapara Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
853	"	Srikanth	Watgunge	Watgunge	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
854	"	Srinarayan	Entally	Dehi Entally Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
855	"	Srinath	Bhowanipur	14, Kanarpara Road	...	ditto	...	Storekeeper, Garrison Engineer's Office.
856	"	Srinath	ditto	13, Strand Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
857	"	Surendranath	Baranagar	Prannath Chowdhurie's Lane	...	ditto	...	Money-lender.
858	"	Syama Charan	Bhowanipur	14, Rup Chand Mookerjee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
859	"	Syamlal	ditto	24, Sankariparah Road	...	ditto	...	do.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
860 Mukerjee,	...	42, Kansariparah Road	Hindu	Clerk, Attorney's Office.
861 " "	Ditto	7, Paddapuker Square	ditto	Clerk.
862 " "	Watgunge	24, Sankariparah Road	ditto	do., Calcutta Municipality.
863 " "	Bhowanipur	1, Kalighat 3rd Lane	ditto	Zemindar.
864 Mukhopadhyay, Bhutnath	Ditto	Behala	ditto	Clerk, Accountant-General's Office.
865 " "	Basirhat	Cochoca	ditto	Gantidar.
866 " "	Tallygunge	Behala	ditto	Pensioner.
867 " "	Ditto	Ditto	ditto	ditto.
868 " "	Ditto	Sarsoona	ditto	Clerk.
869 " "	Harwa	Khalsati	ditto	Gantidar.
870 " "	Tallygunge	Sharshoona	ditto	Clerk.
871 " "	Ditto	Barisha	ditto	do.
872 " "	Ditto	Behala	ditto	do.
873 Mullick, Hari Nath	Bhowanipur	7, Bollaram Bose's Lane	ditto	do.
874 " "	ditto	7a, Puddopooker Road	ditto	Sub-Auditor.
875 " "	ditto	1, Boloram Bose's 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk, Pay Examiner's Office.
876 Prosunno Kumer	Sonarapore	Harinavi	ditto	Clerk.
877 " "	Entally	17, Onrait's 1st Lane	ditto	do.
878 " "	ditto	ditto	ditto	do., Public Works Department.
879 " "	Bhowanipore	No. 4, Bulloram Bose's Lane	ditto	do.
880 " "	Entally	17, Onrait's 1st Lane	ditto	do.
881 Mustafi, Jadab Chandra	Chitpur	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	ditto	Clerk.

N.

882 Nag, Kailas Chandra	...	22, Garpar Road	ditto	Landholder.
883 Choudhary, Kunja Behary	...	Arbelia, at present Basirhat	ditto	Pleader, Munsif's Court.
884 " Trailakhya Nath	...	Taragonia	ditto	Zemindar.
885 Nawab Golam Rohim	...	Tallygunge	Mahomedan...	
886 Naaker Golam Hussein	...	Mohanpur	ditto	Landowner.
887 Nath, Grish Chandra	...	39, Pepalpathi Road	Hindu	Clerk.
888 " Nil Kanth	...	25, Beniapuker Road	ditto	Compositor.
889 Neogi, Bindaban	...	Wooterparah	ditto	Clerk.
890 " Mohendra Nath	...	1, Ganjawalla Gulli	ditto	Zemindar.
891 " Roma Nath	...	Bardi Das Temple Street	ditto	Clerk.
892 " Srinath	...	15, Onrait's 1st Lane	ditto	do.
893 Nundy, Gebindo Dutty	...	1, Mohesh Choudhuri's Lane	ditto	Assistant, High Court.
894 " -Haralal	...	41, Bani Madhub Nandan's Lane	ditto	Muktear.

895	Pal, Amirto Lal	...	Entally	...	2, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Bengal Office.
896	" Bani Madhab	...	Cossipur	...	Wooterparah	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
897	" Brindabun Chandra	...	Bhowanipur	...	104, Kasaripara	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
898	" Hem Chunder	...	Entally	...	2, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
899	" Kali Puddo	...	do	...	11, Onrait's 1st Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
900	" Modhu Sudan	...	Cossipur	...	Barrackpore Road	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
901	" Mohir Lal	...	Entally	...	12, Sambhoo Baboo's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
902	" Probodh Chandra	...	ditto	...	2, ditto	...	ditto	...	do.
903	" Tarini Churn	...	Tallygunge	...	Moodially	...	ditto	...	do.
904	" Tin Cowri	...	Cossipur	...	Barrackpore Road	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
905	" Woopendro Chandra	...	Baniapukur	...	3, Baniapukur Road	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
906	Pandit, Pran Nath	...	Bhowanipur	...	50, Pepulputti Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
907	" Abhoy Churn	...	Sonarpore	...	Chingripota	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
908	" Anando Gopal	...	Entally	...	59, Kamerdanga Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
909	Paulit, Brojo Lal	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto.
910	" Kalipuddo	...	ditto	...	11, Convent Lane	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
911	Potitendo, Syama Churn	...	Bhowanipur	...	54, Boloram Bose's Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
912	Pattra, Mohendra Narain	...	Kulpee	...	Belpukheria	...	ditto	...	ditto.
913	Prince Fyazooddin	...	Tollygunge	...	Tallygunge Seramehal	...	ditto	...	Political Stipend holder.
914	" Rohimooddin	...	ditto	...	Tallygunge	...	Mahomedan	...	Zemindar.
							ditto	...	
R.									
915	Raja Baroda Kanto Roi	...	Baduria	...	Khargachi	...	Hindu	...	Zemindar.
916	Roy, Aboni Nath	...	ditto	...	Poora	...	ditto	...	ditto.
917	" Ambica Churn	...	Bhowanipur	...	75, Chuckerbere Road, North	...	Convert	...	Pensioner.
918	" Bhola Nath	...	Garden Reach	...	Sonai, 4th Lane	...	Hindu	...	Teacher.
919	" Chunder Nath	...	Dhacooriah	...	Poora	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
920	" Chunder Kanto	...	Bhowanipur	...	30, Chunder Nath Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Medical Store.
921	" Coomar Doulat Chunder	...	Cossipur	...	Barrackpore Road	...	Hindoo	...	Zemindar.
922	" Dwarka Nath	...	Harwah	...	Menakhan	...	ditto	...	Manager, Port Canning Company.
923	" Monohur Chunder	...	Cossipur	...	Barrackpore Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
924	" Gobindo Chunder	...	Bhowanipur	...	100 Kali Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Calcutta Municipality.
925	" Gopee Nath	...	ditto	...	31, Gobindo Bose's Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader.
926	" Hurri Prosad	...	Bhowanipur	...	43, Rup Nundun Nundon's Lane	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
927	" Jodu Bhuson	...	Basirhat	...	Dhancoora	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
928	" Jogendro Nath	...	Cossipur	...	Cossipur Ghat Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
929	" Jogesh Chunder	...	Bhowanipur	...	30, Chunder Nath Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Presidency Commissioner's Office.
930	" Jogesh Chunder	...	ditto	...	61, Chaulputi Road	...	ditto	...	Vakil, High Court.
931	" Kali Coomar	...	ditto	...	9, Halderpara Road	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
932	" Kamini Mohun	...	ditto	...	Potet Dandee's Lane	...	ditto	...	Clerk, High Court.

NAME.	Place of Abode		Race	Quality of business.
	Thana.	Village, road, or street.		
933 Roy, Kessori Mohun	Balligunge	15, Balligunge Circular Road	Hindoo	Pleader, High Court.
934 " Krishno Kissorsore	Dum-Dum	Shola	ditto	Landholder
935 " Lakhi Kanth	Bhowanipur	62, Russa Road (North)	ditto	Muktear, High Court.
936 " Mohini Mohun	ditto	Chuckerbere Road	ditto	ditto.
937 " Nim Chand alias Tara Chand	Tallygunge	Barisa	ditto	Zemindar.
938 " Nobonarain	Alipur	3, Gopalnagore Road	ditto	Pleader, Alipur Moonsif's Court.
939 " Poorno Chandra	Bhowanipur	9, Bakul Bagan, 1st Lane	ditto	Accountant, Alipur Jail.
940 " Raj Narain	Baliaghatta	15, Upper Circular Road	ditto	Clerk, Bank of Bengal.
941 " Ram Lal	Bhowanipur	16, Bani Madhub Nundun's 2nd Lane	ditto	do. High Court.
942 " Sarut Chandra	Basirhat	Shibhatti	ditto	Zemindar and pleader.
943 " Satish Chunder	Barranagore	Kutighatta	ditto	Pleader, Sealdah Court.
944 " Shib Chandra	Alipore	Gopalnagore	ditto	Merchant.
945 " Shoshi Bhoosun	Entally	5, Onrait's 2nd Lane	ditto	Clerk.
946 " Upendro Nath	ditto	3, ditto	ditto	do.
947 " Upendro Nath	Baduria	Poorah	ditto	Zemindar.
948 Roy Choudhuri, Ardho Chunder	Nawabgunge	Panibhatti	ditto	ditto.
949 " Bhubon Mohun	Hasnabad	Takeo	ditto	ditto.
950 " Chunder Nath	ditto	Beokati Minakhan	ditto	ditto and Manager of Port Canning Company.
951 " Girja Nath	Cassipur	Cassipur Road	ditto	Zemindar.
952 " Gyanundo Coomar	Hasnabad	Takeo	ditto	ditto.
953 " Hem Nath	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
954 " Keder Nath	ditto	Sadepore	ditto	Gantidar and Schoolmaster.
955 " Krishno Chunder	ditto	ditto	ditto	Zemindar.
956 " Monmotho Nath	Cassipur	Cassipur Road	ditto	ditto.
957 " Prosunno Coomar	Hasnabad	Takeo	ditto	ditto.
958 " Prosunno Coomar	Ballygunge	Takeo	ditto	Clerk.
959 " Rajendro Nath	Hasnabad	Olooberiah	ditto	Zemindar.
960 " Ramdass	Dum-Dura	.....	ditto	Vice-Chairman, Municipality.
961 " Rama Prosad	Hasnabad	Birati	ditto	Zemindar.
962 " Shib Chunder	Nawabgunge	Saidpore	ditto	ditto.
963 " Shotis Chunder	Hasnabad	Panibhatti	ditto	ditto
964 " Surji Nath	Tallygunge	Takeo	ditto	Sub-Registrar.
965 Rudra, Nil Madhub	Baliaghatta	Barisha	ditto	Jeweller.
		Soorah	ditto	
966 Sadkhan Hatadhone	Cassipur	Cassipur Road	ditto	Tradesman.
967 Sastri, Harro Prosad, M.A.	Naihatti	Naihatti	ditto	Teacher, Sanskrit College.

S.

NAME.	PLACE OF ABODE.		Race.	Quality or business.
	Village, road, or street.	Tamra.		
1011 Sirkar, Benode Behari	Watungge	Hindu	Clerk.
1012 " Debendro Nath	Ditto	ditto	Assistant, Commissary Audit Office.
1013 " Dhurmo Fars	Ditto	ditto	Clerk, Municipal Office.
1014 " Durga Dass	Ditto	ditto	do.
1015 " Gobur Dhona	Ditto	ditto	Merchant.
1016 " Huri Krishna	Nowabgunge	ditto	Zemindar.
1017 " Jadoo Nath	Entally	ditto	Gautidar.
1018 " Jogodish Chandra	Baduria	ditto	Contractor.
1019 " Joy Krishna	Nowabgunge	ditto	Muktear.
1020 " Kali Prosuno	Chitpur	ditto	Clerk.
1021 " Moti Lall	ditto	do.
1022 " Nepal Chandra	Ballygunge	ditto	do.
1023 " Nobin Chunder	Balinghatta	ditto	do., Cooley Office.
1024 " Rajkrishna	Garden Reach	ditto	do., High Court.
1025 " Rasick Lall	Bhowanipur	ditto	Teacher.
1026 " Rusick Lall	Cassipur	ditto	Pleader, Moonsiff's Court, Diamond Harbour.
1027 " Roma Nath, B.A., B.L.	Diamond Harbour	ditto	Clerk.
1028 " Sib Chandra	Bhowanipur	ditto	Zemindar.
1029 " Tarapaddo	Tallygunge	ditto	Head-Master, Baraset Govt. English School.
1030 " Taruck Nath, B.A.	Baraset	ditto	Landowner.
1031 " Wooma Churn	Diamond Harbour	ditto	Clerk.
1032 " Lukhi Narain	ditto	ditto	do.
1033 " Preo Nath	Cossipur	ditto	Accountant, Public Works Department.
1034 " Sunlye, Chandra Nath	ditto	ditto	Clerk
1035 " Sur, Kunjo Behari	Entally	ditto	Peshkar, High Court.
1036 " Syed Moonshee Anwarally	Bhowanipur	ditto	

T.

Mooktear, Bussirhat.

ditto

Bithceri

Baduria

Tarafdar, Shoshee Bhoosun

24-PERCUNNAHS COLLECTORATE;

The 31st May 1886.

A. FORBES,

Officiating Collector.

968	Sen, Akhil Chandra	...	Bhowanipur	...	104, Kassariparah Road	...	ditto	...	Vakil, High Court.
969	" Amirto Lall	...	Dum-Dum	...	Dum-Dum	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
970	" Behari Lall	...	Achipur	...	Talari	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
971	" Behari Churn	...	Bhowanipur	...	35, Chuckerbaria	...	ditto	...	ditto.
972	" Brojo Lall	...	ditto	...	31, Chuckerbaria	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Office of Examiner of Clothing Agency.
973	" Chundro Kanto	...	ditto	...	148, Russa Road (South)	...	ditto	...	do.
974	" Gopal Chunder	...	Naihati	...	Garifa	...	ditto	...	do., Audit Office, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.
975	" Jogut Chunder	...	Bhowanipur	...	38, Rup Narain Nundan's Lane	...	ditto	...	do.
976	" Kali Kissen	...	ditto	...	49, Sankarcepara Lane	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
977	" Kassi Kanto	...	ditto	...	53, Strand Road	...	ditto	...	Vakil, ditto.
978	" Loke Nath	...	Baniapukur	...	23, Hatibagan Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
979	" Nil Madhub	...	Bhowanipur	...	21, Russa Road	...	ditto	...	Pleader, High Court.
980	" Mohadeb	...	ditto	...	13, Pacoortolla Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk, ditto.
981	" Moni Mohun	...	Tallygunge	...	Russa	...	ditto	...	Teacher.
982	" Nundo Lall	...	Naihati	...	Garifa	...	ditto	...	Landholder.
983	" Shah, Brahmanund	...	Baliaghatta	...	Baliaghatta	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
984	" Prince Hoormoz	...	Tallygunge	...	Tallygunge	...	...	Mahomedan	Pensioner.
985	" Rodhu Nundun	...	Dum-Dum	...	Dum-Dum	...	...	Hindu	Merchant.
986	" Woopendro Nath	...	Basirhat	...	Dhankuray	...	...	ditto	Zemindar.
987	" Sheikh, Moni Buddin	...	Bhowanipur	...	14, Banimadhub Nundun's Lane	...	...	Mahomedan	Clerk.
988	" Moheerdin	...	Manicktollah	...	14, Munsheepara Lane	...	...	ditto	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.
989	" Nowabjan	...	Baniapukur	...	26, Butcherkhanna	...	...	ditto	...
990	" Shyamsheali, Munshi	...	ditto	...	24, Koyrabazar Road	...	...	ditto	Pleader.
991	" Shobrath	...	Watgunge	...	141, Circular Garden Reach	...	...	ditto	Overseer, Municipality.
992	" Shome, Gopal Chunder	...	Bhowanipur	...	25, Chaulputty Road	...	Hindu	...	Clerk
993	" Sil, Boikanth Nath	...	Watgunge	...	52, Puddopuker West Land Khidirpore	...	ditto	...	Clerk, Government Dockyard.
994	" Behari Lall	...	ditto	...	52, ditto	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
995	" Bhola Nath	...	ditto	...	20, ditto	...	ditto	...	Attorney's Clerk.
996	" Singh, Annoda Prosad	...	Bhaduria	...	Arbellia	...	ditto	...	School-Master.
997	" Coomar Indro Narain	...	Chitpur	...	Barrackpur	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
998	" Chintabaran	...	Entally	...	Entally	...	ditto	...	Overseer, Suburban Municipality.
999	" Dwarika Nath	...	Do.	...	Kamardanga Road	...	ditto	...	School Master.
1000	" Girish Chunder	...	Bhowanipur	...	14, Beltolla Road	...	ditto	...	Mooktear, High Court.
1001	" Gocool Chunder	...	Dum-Dum	...	Sultanpur, Dum-Dum	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
1002	" Gopal Chunder	...	Bhowanipur	...	27, Puddopuker Road	...	ditto	...	Contractor.
1003	" Jodoo Nath	...	Bankipur	...	Maathurhat	...	ditto	...	Mooktear, Diamond Harbour Foudari Court.
1004	" Nobin Chunder	...	Mothurapur	...	Mothurapur	...	ditto	...	Landowner.
1005	" Raja Poorno Chander	...	Chitpur	...	Barrackpur Road	...	ditto	...	Zemindar.
1006	" Sarut Chander	...	Do.	...	Ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
1007	" Serish Chander	...	...	...	53, Kamardanga Road	...	ditto	...	Clerk.
1008	" Shib Chander	...	Bhowanipur	...	53, Paddapuker Road	...	ditto	...	do., Superintendent, Govt. Printing Office.
1009	" Wodhab Chander	...	Baniapukur	...	19, Hukawalla Gali	...	ditto	...	Merchant.
1010	" Womesh Chander	...	Chitpur	...	Bonomali Chatterjee's Street	...	ditto	...	Clerk.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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LIBERALITY OF BABOO HURIHUR INDUR SAHAI.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION.

Darjeeling, the 18th June 1886.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 341G, dated the 28th May 1886, reporting, for the information of Government, that Baboo Hurihur Indur Sahai, a resident of Manjha, in the district of Sarun, has contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of construction of the "Thompson Goutama Patshala" building in the Revelgunge Municipality, and has also made a free gift to the school of his share of the land on which it is built.

The Lieutenant-Governor tenders his thanks to Baboo Hurihur Indur Sahai for his liberal donation in the cause of education.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that copies of it be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Patna Division for information and for communication to Baboo Hurihur Indur Sahai, and to the Director of Public Instruction, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

TRANSFER OF THE MANAGEMENT OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT COLLEGES TO LOCAL BODIES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Darjeeling, the 18th June 1886.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 7102, dated 7th November 1885, from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Letter No. 2877, dated 29th April 1886, from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Re-read—

Paragraph 10 of the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 1—60, dated the 3rd February 1882 (under which Resolution the Education Commission of 1882-83 was appointed). Recommendations on the subject of the transfer of the management of certain Government Colleges to the local bodies, contained in Chapter VIII, section 10 of the Report of the Education Commission, and the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, thereon. No. 10—309, dated the 23rd October 1884.

Paragraphs 16 and 17 of letter No. 2285T—G, dated 25th September 1884, from the Government of Bengal, addressed to the Government of India, on the subject of the Report of the Education Commission.

Paragraphs 13 and 33 of Resolution No. 10—309, dated 23rd October 1884, by the Government of India, in the Home Department, on the above-named Report.

Paragraph 4 of letter from the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 323C, dated 28th October 1884.

Paragraph 2 of letter No. 9427, dated 30th December 1884, from Mr. C. B. Clarke, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Paragraph 7 of letter No. 229, dated 15th June 1885, from the Government of Bengal, addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

The Government of India, in the Resolution appointing the Education Commission of 1882, expressed a desire to offer every encouragement to native gentlemen interested in the subject to come forward and assist even more extensively than they had done previously in the cause of public instruction, considered necessary to secure that freedom and variety which are essential conditions in any sound and complete educational system. The Resolution continues :—

“The Government is ready therefore to do all that it can to foster such a spirit of independence and self-help. It is willing to hand over any of its own colleges or schools in suitable cases to bodies of native gentlemen who will undertake to manage them satisfactorily as aided institutions; all that the Government will insist upon being that due provision is made for efficient management and extended usefulness. It will be for the Commission to consider in what mode effect can most fully be given to these views, and how the grant-in-aid system may best be shaped so as to stimulate such independent effort, and make the largest use of the available Government funds.”

2. The Education Commissioners, in discussing the subject, observed that if, as had been shown, private enterprise even now produces results which are found by ordinary tests to be by no means unsatisfactory, and produces them at an average cost in colleges of one-eighth, and in secondary schools of one-fourth the amount spent on each pupil in departmental institutions, it does not seem unreasonable to hope that it will at some future period meet all, or all except the very highest, educational wants of the community at an expense to public funds that will be little more than nominal. They were in favour of a gradual and cautious withdrawal of the State from the immediate management, as distinguished from the control, of colleges, and their specific recommendations were as follows :—

“That in dealing with the question of the withdrawal of Government from the management of existing colleges, these colleges be regarded as divided into three classes, viz. :—

- (1) Those from which it is premature for Government to consider the propriety of withdrawal on the ground that they are, and will long continue to be, the institutions on which the higher education of the country mainly depends.
- (2) Those that might be transferred with advantage, as a measure promising useful political results, to bodies of native gentlemen, provided the new managers give satisfactory guarantees that the colleges will be maintained (a) permanently, (b) in full efficiency, (c) in such a way as to make it adequate for all the wants of the locality.

- (3) Those which have been shown to be unsuccessful, or of which the cost is not of proportion to the utility, and from which Government might advantageously withdraw even with less stringent guarantees for permanent efficiency. Such colleges should be closed if, after due notice, no local body be formed to carry them on with such a grant-in-aid as the rules provide."

* * * We have therefore no hesitation in recommending that the Government of Bengal be requested to consider the propriety of dealing with the Rajshahye and Krishnagur Government colleges on the principle applicable to the second class, and with the colleges at Berhampore, Midnapore, and Chittagong on the principles applicable to the third class, as suggested by the Bengal Provincial Committee.

3. In the Resolution recorded by the Government of India in the Home Department, under date the 23rd October 1884, on the report of the Commission, it stated that—

"The Government of India accepts the cautious and well considered proposals of the Commission on the subject of the gradual withdrawal of the Government from the charge of institutions of a high order, and especially from colleges. These recommendations are quite in accordance with the policy of Government as explained in paragraph 10 of the Resolution appointing the Commission. It is left to the Local Governments to give effect to the recommendations on this subject gradually and as local circumstances permit. It is, as has been repeatedly declared, in no degree the wish of the Government of India to discourage high education in any way whatever. On the contrary, it believes it to be one of its most important duties to spread and foster it. What it specially, however, desires is to secure assistance to the limited funds of the State by calling forth every available private agency in connection with every branch of public instruction. It is in connection with high education, and in view of the direct pecuniary advantages which it holds out to those who follow it, that the Government thinks it can most properly insist on the fullest development of the principle of self-help."

4. The Lieutenant-Governor took an early opportunity of intimating his agreement with the views expressed upon this subject by the Commission, and of instituting enquiries with a view to give practical effect to their recommendations. An application recently received from Narail, in the district of Jessore, for the establishment at that place of a college on the grant-in-aid system, is receiving the favourable consideration of Government, and it is hoped that such an institution upon an independent basis will be opened before the end of the current year. The colleges of Rajshahye and Krishnagur will be transferred only in case any body of native gentlemen can give adequate guarantees for permanent and efficient management, and as yet no arrangement under such conditions has been possible. It has been represented, with regard to Chittagong, that the town is so isolated and cut off from other centres of education that there are good reasons for maintaining a college in it, whether a local body comes forward to undertake the management or not. In all these cases, while inviting offers from residents of position, it is necessary to wait until public opinion has matured, and the change recommended can be effected with the cordial co-operation of all concerned. In the meantime attention of public officers is drawn to the following passage in the report of the Commission as indicating the attitude they should at present adopt:—

"Of course a Director has no means of compelling private parties to come forward, and in ordinary cases we are not prepared to recommend the closing of departmental institutions which local effort is not willing to provide for. But a Director, and still more a Government, can do much to influence public opinion, and patient persistence in carrying out the policy of withdrawal whenever a suitable opportunity occurs will doubtless make it generally felt in course of time that all should co-operate in such measures who are capable of taking broad and comprehensive views of popular education and its true necessities."

5. The Midnapore College dates its existence from January 1873, when the people of the district, with much public spirit, subscribed a sum of Rs. 60,000 for the purpose of improving the status of the zillah school; and in consideration of this fact Sir George Campbell, in sanctioning the establishment of the college and law classes, fixed the Government grant at Rs. 3,000 a year for the following five years. These classes were to be maintained from a sum of Rs. 3,000 representing interest on endowments, and fees estimated at Rs. 1,200, the Government grant of Rs. 3,000 being devoted to defraying the expenses of the school department alone. The charges properly debitable to the college largely exceeded the estimated Rs. 4,200; and on a redistribution of the expenditure between the two departments in 1878, it was ascertained that, while the College Department was working at a loss of Rs. 1,600 a year,

there was an annual profit in the School Department of over Rs. 3,000. The Government grant was then redistributed, Rs. 2,000 being assigned to the college and Rs. 1,000 to the school. The limit of Rs. 2,000 for the college, however, was not very strictly observed, and the Government contribution to the College Department increased, with increase of expenditure, from Rs. 2,077-1-4 in 1880-81 to Rs. 2,850-2-8 in 1883-84. In 1884-85 large reductions were effected, and the Government grant dropped to Rs. 623-8-6 in that year, and to Rs. 406-15-7 in 1885-86. The receipts from interest on endowments and from fees in 1885-86 were Rs. 2,912-10 and Rs. 1,649-11 respectively, or Rs. 4,562-5 together; and as the total expenditure was only Rs. 4,969-4, it appears that the income from these two sources is almost sufficient to meet all the current expenses of this college, the amount contributed by Government during the past year having amounted to little more than 8 per cent. of the whole receipts.

6. The School Department of this institution, known as the Midnapore Collegiate School, has hitherto received a fixed annual grant of Rs. 1,000; and its total income, including the grant, in 1885-86 was Rs. 7,282-1, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,813-14-3. The Municipal Commissioners of Midnapore have now offered to take over the management of the Midnapore College without making any reference to the school; but it has been strongly urged by the District School Committee, whose arguments are emphatically endorsed by the Inspector of Schools and the Director of Public Instruction, that the collegiate school should go with the college. It is represented that they are in fact two departments of one institution, sharing the expenses of a common establishment, viz. the head pundit, the clerk, the librarian, and menial servants; sharing also the same library, and working on the same premises. It is clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that, under these circumstances, division of management would only lead to grave inconveniences; and there appears to be no objection to transferring the school, as well as the college, to local management. The Education Commission recommended that all Directors of Public Instruction should aim at the gradual transfer to native management of Government schools of secondary instruction (including schools attached to first or second grade colleges), whenever the transfer could be effected without lowering the standard or diminishing the supply of education, and without endangering the permanence of the institution transferred. The Commission further advised that the experiment should begin with schools which had already won a high position, and laid down the following test:—"The fact that any school raises more than 60 per cent. of its entire expenditure from fees to be taken as affording a presumption that the transfer of such school to local management can be safely effected." This test, which was accepted as reasonable by the Lieutenant-Governor, has been fully satisfied in the case of the Midnapore Collegiate School.

7. The average sum required from Government by the college during the last two years has been Rs. 514; but the Lieutenant-Governor recognises the fact that the expenditure, especially on contingencies, must vary from year to year, and to provide for possible increases he is willing to allow a net grant of Rs. 600 to the College Department. He is also prepared to continue the present grant of Rs. 1,000 to the School Department. Both grants will be made for three years, after which period they will, if necessary, be revised.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is assured that the Midnapore Municipality, or a body constituted under section 64 of the Local Self-Government Act, 1885, will be willing to assume the management of both the college and school on the terms above indicated. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore will be glad if the Director of Public Instruction will take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the transfer of the double institution on the conditions stated in the present Resolution.

9. The Berhampore College was first opened in 1853. It was raised in 1865 to the status of a full college teaching the B.A. course, but in 1872 it was reduced to a lower class, teaching only up to the F.A. standard, on the ground that the Calcutta and Hooghly Colleges would suffice for such of the Berhampore students as might desire a more complete education. In 1879 it was noticed, in the Government Resolution on the Educational Report for 1878-79, that the number of students had fallen to 32, and that each of these cost the Government

Rs. 605 a year—about twice the average expense at a Government college. The question of the abolition of the institution was then taken into consideration; but although it appeared that this step would set free funds which might probably have been employed elsewhere with greater benefit to the educational needs of the province, the Government was unwilling, having regard to the past history of the college, and the feeling of the people of Moorshedabad on the subject, to adopt the extreme measure of final closure. The opportunity was, however, taken to make certain changes in the establishment with the view of at once increasing efficiency and diminishing expenditure. The effect of these reforms was to reduce the cost of education to a nearer approximation to the provincial average, and in 1884-85 the average total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 376, the cost to Government being Rs. 253.

10. The number of students at the Berhampore College continues to be much the same as in 1878-79, and the proportion of the expense of their education borne by the State is still excessive. The monthly cost of maintaining the institution is Rs. 1,185, and the income derived exclusively from fees is only Rs. 167. In this case no direct offer has as yet been received from any local body to take over the charge of the institution, but it is understood that proposals for that purpose may soon be made. Government will be prepared to give to any responsible and suitable managers the maximum grant-in-aid allowed by the rules, and to make over considerable endowment funds for a hostel, as well as for buildings and for scholarships in connection with the college. There is a school attached to the college, the management of which should be transferred at the same time and on the same conditions.

11. In pursuance of the policy indicated by the Education Commission, and affirmed by the Government of India, it will be necessary, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, to close the Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges if no arrangement can be made before the 1st of May 1887 for the transfer of their charge. It is thus left to those interested to determine for themselves whether these institutions shall continue to exist, and the Lieutenant-Governor confidently anticipates that the public spirit and interest in high education, for which both the important districts immediately affected are remarkable, will be found equal to the occasion.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The 22nd June 1886.—The following is published for general information.

P. NOLAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CYCLONE OF SEPTEMBER 1885 IN THE ORISSA DIVISION.

No. 840, dated Cuttack, the 7th of May 1886.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Dept.

WITH reference to your No. 21391—R, dated 3rd November 1885, and subsequent reminders, I have the honour to submit a further report on the cyclone of September 1885, confining my narrative as to the extent of damage done in the districts of this Division.

2. Mr. Grant's report No. 982, dated 25th September, which had been forwarded direct to you, gave details of the injury caused on the northern twenty miles of the coast of his district. He promised a further report about the condition of the rest of his district, and directed the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhadruck to make enquiries. Since then petitions were received from the tenants of the Government estate Birso, praying for relief on account of loss of their crops. These petitions were enquired into both by the khas tehsildar of Balasore and the sub-divisional officer. As the results of the first enquiries were too speculative in their character to be reported, it was thought best to wait till the loss actually suffered could be estimated by the outturn of the harvest.

3. From the Collector's report it is clear that, of all the other parts of the district of Balasore, the tenants of the Government estate Birso had lost most in crops and cattle. In speaking of the state of the crops on this estate in his letter No. 1096, Mr. Grant then observed:—"What I do know is that half the crop is certainly lost, that about half the rest (one-fourth of the whole) seems safe, and that the other half is doubtful. I say that one-fourth seems safe, because credible persons affirm that even that is not safe. It looks well and flourishing now, but I am assured that, when the moisture around the roots dries up, the small amount of salt it holds will become fatal because of its being then left undiluted."

4. The Government estate (Birso) is situated on the sea-face of the district; a small sketch map of the part of the country in which it lies is herewith annexed. At the northern portion of this tract, the Goomai river crosses the coast canal and falls into the sea. The banks of the canal have been cut away for a length of 1,000 feet to allow the river to pass over it. Immediately to the south of Goomai a sea embankment runs southward along the coast in a direction parallel to the coast for some 12 or 14 miles. To the west of this embankment runs the coast canal embankment, and the Government estate of Birso lies between these two embankments. The bulk of the sea-wave flowed southward between the canal embankment and the sea embankments. These latter prevented the prompt return of the salt water to the sea, and consequently the area between the double banks suffered more than any other part by the wave.

5. After the crops had been harvested, it appeared that most of the tenants in this estate had lost either their whole crop, or at least three-fourths of it. In the way of relief they asked for—

- (1) a remission of the entire rent for the year 1293 F. S.;
- (2) a postponement of the unpaid 3 annas kist for the year 1292 till the beginning of 1294;
- (3) a tuccavi advance of Rs. 1,000 at the time of the harvest.

Of these proposals Mr. Grant refused to admit the second, and I agreed with him that it would be inexpedient to grant remissions of *past* arrears on account of unforeseen *present* calamities, which at best are only temporary in their effects. The first and third proposals were recommended to the Board in my letter No. 432, dated 16th February, and sanctioned in their No. 76A, dated 18th March last. Copies of this correspondence are herewith submitted for the information of Government.

6. The report of the khas tehsildar showed that Nuanand also suffered from the effects of the cyclone; but there was very little loss of paddy crops in the estate. Here, as in other parts of the Balasore district over which the cyclone passed, there had been a large number of huts and trees blown down by the wind. In some places the sugarcane plants were uprooted, but the loss caused thereby is reported to have been very slight, and no notice has therefore been taken of it.

7. In addition to the damage done in Government estates as above described, I have received no authentic reports of any other parts of the district having been injured in any appreciable extent by the late sea-wave and cyclone. Happily the greater portion of the sea coast is covered with jungle and is uninhabited, otherwise the loss of life would have been much greater. Happily also the centre of the storm travelled in a narrow track, thus limiting the injury. Some of the tenants of pergunnahs Ankura and Bhera submitted two memorials to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor during his recent visit to Orissa. These were forwarded to me with your memorandum No. 3700—350Fam., dated 28th December last. The tenants complained of loss of other crops and scarcity of fresh water for drinking purposes, &c.

8. The properties situated in these pergunnahs are private properties of zemindars, and although their crops suffered from the violence of the wind, they were not affected by the sea-wave, which was stopped by the embankment of the sea coast canal. Whatever may be the financial result of this canal, it has at least proved of great service in protecting life and property. But for its embankment, hundreds of square miles would have been submerged, with much loss of life and absolute destruction of crops. During my visit to this part of the division after the cyclone, it was remarkable how all the land to the south of the canal looked black and charred, and wherever the salt water had reached, the vegetation was burnt up. The effect of this canal bank shows the advisability of constructing an embankment in Kuldeep and Kurara.

9. In the interior of the Cuttack district, about Jajpur, there was great destruction of trees and houses. Three hundred lives were lost by falling trees, walls and homesteads. The Executive Engineer's house at Aquapada was entirely wrecked, the roof bodily carried away, and some of the masonry pillars destroyed; the Europeans (one a lady) at the time in the house were driven outside, and were for some hours exposed to the violence of the wind and rain. At times they were unable to stand and lay on the ground, moving forward when the wind lulled, and again throwing themselves down when the terrific gusts came.

10. The storm also passed into the Gurjats, the centre travelling into Keonjhar. At Nilgiri, a little to the east of the centre, the storm was a strong gale only; but where the centre passed the destruction of trees in the forest was very great; the roads were completely blocked by fallen timber and rendered impassable even for elephants.

11. It is marvellous how quickly the villages have recovered from the effects of the storm. Trade was for a time suspended, whilst the inhabitants set to work to repair their homesteads, but within a short time few vestiges of the destructive character of the storm remained. Enquiries have shown that nowhere was there such complete wreckage of house property with total destruction of crops as in Kuldeep and Kurara and in part of Koojung.

12. The Government is already in possession of the steps taken to relieve the people by systematic distribution of grain to the survivors, of whom lists were immediately made, and later by advances of money, which are now being given under the orders of the Board and Government. Work was commenced very shortly after the storm-wave in cutting channels from the drinking tanks to draw off the salt water, and in digging out the salt impregnated soil. It was ascertained that amongst cattle, buffaloes suffered more than cows and oxen from want of fresh water; that whilst the latter could, in common with deer, quench their thirst by standing in brackish water, buffaloes could obtain no such relief, and wildly strayed for miles in spite of the efforts of the herdsmen in search of fresh water.

13. No trace of the remains of the houses which stood at Hookeytollah has been found, nor of the treasure chest of the Port and Customs

Department. I cannot conceive that the chest could have been washed away. Possibly it may have been stolen. One chest was found with its lid broken in, the work of wreckers immediately after the storm; but it was not the one in which cash was kept, as it stood in a small unused masonry cesspool, which probably accounted for its being left standing. The cesspool had disappeared together with the surrounding soil, of which a depth of five feet was washed away. A new coil of hose was found twisted and deeply buried in the soil. It has also been found that the set of the tide to the northward along the coast deposited hundreds of dead bodies along the sea-face, and amongst them, seven months after the disaster, the body of Mrs. Douglas has been identified by her clothing. It was found some 40 miles away from Hookeytollah.

14. Reference to former correspondence show that Orissa has frequently been visited by storm-waves, and that every ninth year the sea-coast has suffered from the effects of a cyclone.

15. I believe all that could reasonably be done has been done to relieve those who survived. The ready and generous aid given by the Government, by one of the English newspaper presses of Calcutta, and by the Inundation Fund, enabled the district officers to render immediate assistance, while the fortunate circumstance of the Kanika estate being under the Court of Wards has enabled the Board to give continued assistance from funded savings to the royts who had lost everything, which they could not have received if the estate had been in the hands of the proprietor.

REVIEW OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE FINE FUNDS ON THE STATE RAILWAYS OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

No. 1094K—A, dated Calcutta, the 4th June 1886.

READ—

Government of India, Financial Dept. Resolution No. 427, dated the 28th June 1880.
 Letter No. 188A, dated 27th April 1886, from Manager, Northern Bengal S. Railway.
 Letter No. 4192, dated 1st May 1886, from Manager, Tirhoot State Railway.
 „ „ 1672, dated 17th April 1886 „ „ Dacca State Railway.
 „ „ 1568, dated 5th May 1886 „ „ Nalhati State Railway.

The receipts and disbursements upon the several lines were as follow:—

RAILWAYS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Balance at end of 1885-86.
	Balance on 1st April 1885.	Fines.	Interest.	Total.	Disbursements.	Refunds.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Northern Bengal ..	1,608 11 3	1,826 5 3	56 10 3	3,491 10 9	1,686 6 3	28 8 0	1,714 14 3	1,776 12 6
Tirhoot ...	2,074 0 7	1,159 13 11	95 1 5	3,229 15 11	1,787 14 0	20 11 0	1,808 5 0	1,491 6 11
Dacca ...	9 4 0	459 10 3	5 5 3	474 3 6	300 0 0	4 14 0	304 14 0	169 5 6
Nalhati ...	386 11 5	39 4 0	12 10 6	438 10 8	167 5 10	4 0 0	171 5 10	267 4 10
Total ...	4,078 11 3	3,485 2 2	140 11 5	7,704 8 10	3,941 10 1	58 1 0	3,999 11 1	3,704 13 2

During the year 1885-86 the assets of the Fine Funds upon the Bengal Provincial Railways were expended as follows:—

Northern Bengal State Railway.—Schools Rs. 1,367, institutes Rs. 100, amusements Rs. 150, sick employes Rs. 69-6-3.

Tirhoot State Railway.—Schools Rs. 149, institutes Rs. 297-7, amusements Rs. 780, sick and miscellaneous Rs. 361-1, and volunteering Rs. 200.

Dacca State Railway.—Institute Rs. 300.

Nalhati State Railway.—Schools Rs. 49, institutes Rs. 90, sick employes Rs. 23-5-10.

Of the balance at credit of the Northern Bengal State Railway Fund, Rs. 500 represented the balance of last year's loan to the Railway Co-operative Stores Association, which was still outstanding at the end of 1885-86.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution on the Fine Fund reports last year, attention was drawn to the necessity of avoiding any undue accumulation of balances, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes in the present reports that on the Tirhoot State Railway and Nalhati State Railway the balances have been reduced. On the Northern Bengal State Railway, however, the balance still shows a tendency to increase, and the Manager should take steps to avoid this. A larger proportion of the assets of the fund on this line may with advantage be spent in providing amusements and recreation for the employes.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and to the Managers of the Bengal Provincial Railways, for information, and that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R. E.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
 P. W. Dept.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th June 1886.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.		
BENGAL.					
Western Districts					
HURDWAR DIVN.	1 Burawan, June 19 '86	4.68	Weather - much cooler owing to the rain. Rain has done much good. Price of rice 16 to 22 seers per rupee. Public health good.		
	Culina	2.03			
	Cutwa	1.60			
	Ranigunge	1.56			
	2 Bankoota, " 19 "	5.05			
	3 Beerbhoom, " 19 "	5.30			
	Rampur Haut	0.53			
	4 Midnapore, " 19 "	5.37			
	5 Hooghly, " 19 "	5.73			
	Scramport	2.36			
Jehanabad	5.58				
Howrah		Report not received.			
Central Districts					
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergha, " 19 "	7.67	Weather—heavy fall of rain with high and unsettled winds of a cyclonic type. Early rice, jute and sugarcane are doing well. Public health generally good.		
	7 Nudda, " 19 "	3.17			
	Kooshtea	4.71			
	Meherpur	2.22			
	Chudanga	3.01			
	Ranaghat	1.78			
	8 Khootka, " 19 "	8.31			
	9 Jessore, " 19 "	6.01			
	Jhemdah	7.89			
	Magura	5.47			
Narail	6.16				
Kongong	2.76				
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	10 Mooshtadabad, " 13 "	3.52	Weather—violent storm on 16th instant with high tides; weather since then cloudy and rainy. Prospects of rice crops favourable. Public health good.		
	Lalbagh	1.71			
	Kandi	2.53			
	11 Dinapore, June 18 '86	6.96			
	12 Ranahye, " 19 "	4.67			
	Natore	1.50			
	Nowgong	1.64			
	13 Ranepore, " 19 "	0.73			
	Kurigram	0.36			
	Gaibanda	0.14			
Nilphamari	1.98				
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	14 Bogra, " 19 "	1.15	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable. Sowing of <i>dhan</i> going on. Public health good. Price of rice stationary.		
	Sherpur	2.91			
	Nowkhilla	0.55			
	15 Puura, " 19 "	2.47			
	Senajunge	1.38			
	16 Barcetta, " 19 "	8.12			
	17 Julpigore, " 19 "	1.15			
	Eastern Districts.				
	DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, June 19 '86		4.63	Weather—seasonable with rain. Cultivation of <i>aus</i> , jute, and sugarcane going on well. Prospects good. Rice is selling from 18 to 25 seers per rupee.
		Manickgunge		0.82	
Munshigunge		4.32			
Narsingunge		1.26			
19 Farrukpore, " 19 "		2.72			
Madaripore		3.85			
Goatundo		2.35			
20 Backergunge, " 19 "		3.76			
21 Mymensingh, " 18 "		0.30			
Kishoregungo		0.22			
Attea	1.71				
Netrokona	0.44				
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, June 15 '86	1.48	Weather—hot and cloudy. Sowing of <i>raochia</i> and <i>shail</i> paddy going on. Harvesting of <i>aus dhan</i> has commenced. Recent rain has done much good to jute and paddy crops. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.		
	23 Noakhally, " 18 "	4.21			
	Fenny	1.40			
	24 Tippera, " 17 "	4.56			
	Br. B. numberah	1.43			
	C. B. B. B.	1.50			
	25 Chitt. Hill, 15 "	2.04			
	Tr				
	Hill				
	Hill				
26 Hill, " 16 "	Nil				
Weather—very sultry till 14th, after which cooler with rain and high wind from south-east. <i>Aus</i> promises fair, but some damage done by senipoka. Cultivation for <i>amun</i> goes on.					
Weather—very hot till the 15th. The rainfall has been in defect. Heavy rain fell on the 15th and 16th, but the amount is still below the average. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> being pushed on.					
Weather—alternate rain and sunshine throughout the week. <i>Joom</i> paddy doing well. Lands being ploughed for late rice crop. <i>Aus</i> paddy ripening. Fever prevalent.					
Weather—very warm; rain expected. Prospects of <i>satya</i> paddy and <i>joom</i> crops good. <i>Til</i> (oilseeds) being gathered. Public health generally good.					

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAL.			
PATNA DIV.	26 Patna, June 19 '86	2 11	Weather—extremely hot during the greater part of the week. High wind accompanied with rain during last two days. <i>Cheena</i> and sugarcane promise well. <i>Bhadoi</i> sowings have commenced. Public health generally good.
	27 Gaya, „ 19 „	2 54	Weather—rains appear to have set in. Strong easterly winds with 24 hours continuous rain from 10-30 P.M. on Wednesday, 16th instant. <i>Kesari</i> and <i>banga</i> doing well. <i>Marua</i> is being transplanted and <i>dhan</i> sown. Cattle-disease reported from three villages. Public health good. Prices moderate.
	28 Shahabad, „ 19 „	1 29	Weather—cool and cloudy since 17th with strong winds. The monsoon broke on the 17th. Sugarcane, the only crop on the ground, doing well. Several deaths from sunstroke reported; public health otherwise fair. Prices stationary.
	Buxar „ „	Few drops	
	Sassaram „ „	0 22	
	Bhabhua „ „	Nil	
	29 Darbhanga „ 19 „	0 58	Weather—occasionally cloudy and close. High east winds prevailed during latter part of the week. Prospects of paddy on low lands favourable. More rain needed for the cultivation of <i>bhadoi</i> . <i>Moong</i> is being harvested with a good outturn. Prices continue stationary. A few cases of cholera reported from Madhubani; otherwise public health good.
BHAGPUR DIV.	30 Mozufferpore, „ 19 „	1 29	Weather—at time of report fine with partially clouded sky. Cyclonic weather with light rain on the 17th and 18th. The rain was much required. Standing crops in good condition, and <i>bhadoi</i> sowings in progress.
	31 Saran, „ 19 „	1 67	Weather—cloudy since last three days. Heavy rain fell during the week. Sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> crops has commenced. Indigo, <i>cheena</i> , and sugarcane have been benefited by the rain that fell during the week. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from the mofussil; public health otherwise good.
	32 Champaran, „ 19 „	0 35	Weather—cloudy with easterly wind of stormy nature. Lands for <i>bhadoi</i> crops are being prepared and sowings have commenced in places. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
	33 Moughyr, June 19 '86	3 32	Weather—little cooler owing to heavy rain with high east winds of last three days. Sowings of <i>bhadoi</i> crops going on briskly; seedlings of rice crops on low lands being transplanted. Public health good, but sporadic cases of small-pox continue to be reported from Begusarai. Prices stationary.
	Begusarai „ „	0 06	
	Jamui „ „	0 15	
	34 Bhagpur, „ 19 „	2 63	Weather—very sultry till 17th, when heavy rain came up with strong wind. Prospects very favourable; cultivation and sowing proceeding briskly.
	35 Patna, „ 19 „	3 15	Recent rain has much lowered the temperature, which was otherwise hot. The rain has done much good to the crops. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops doing well.
	Kissengunge „ „	0 72	
	Araon „ „	0 11	
ORISSA	36 Malda, „ 19 „	3 10	Weather—cloudy, windy and stormy. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are thriving. Price of coarse rice 21 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	Chanchal „ „	Nil	
	Shahgunge „ „	3 15	
	Gazole „ „	1 83	
	37 South Patna, „ 19 „	3 78	Weather—cool and rainy. Ploughing and sowing going on. Public health good.
	Godda „ „	1 82	
	Rajmehal „ „	2 91	
	Pakour „ „	3 78	
	Jamtara „ „	3 9	
	38 Cuttack „ „	...	Report not received.
ORISSA DIV.	39 Pooree, „ 17 „	4 28	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Progress of <i>sarad</i> sowing retarded owing to late rain. <i>Dalua</i> crop is being harvested. Relief works going on in Chilka tracts. Common rice sells at an average of 17 seers 15 chittacks per rupee in Sudder sub-division and 17 seers 3 chittacks in the Khoorda sub-division. Cases of cholera reported from the mofussil.
	Khoorda „ „	1 29	
CHOTA NAGPORK.	40 Balasore, „ 18 „	8 78	Weather—stormy with much rain. Prospect of crops promising. Recent rain will greatly facilitate cultivation. Public health good.
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
	41 Hazaribagh, June 18 '86	4 10	Weather—very hot and oppressive up to 15th, heavy rain since. Indian-corn, <i>m. rusa</i> and rice being sown and are germinating in places. General health good.
	42 Joharabugga, „ 19 „	4 41	Weather—cool. Heavy rain during the week. Cultivation is rapidly going on. Prices of food-grains stationary. Public health good.
	43 Singhbhum, „ 18 „	3 55	Weather—hot till the 10th, when heavy rain fell. The fall is said to have been general. <i>Dhan</i> being sown all over district, some up in places. Recent rain has done much good. Prospects good. Public health good.
	44 Warbhoom, „ 19 „	3 55	Weather—seasonable. Rains set in on the 15th. Ploughing going on vigorously. Public health good.
	Govindpore „ „	0 64	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.;
The 22nd June 1886.P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 6	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	18 8	18 8	16 0	23 8	21 0	18 0	19 8	19 8	14 4	22 8	22 8	17 0	...	...	...
3	Peerbhoom	20 0	15 0	17 4	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	19 8	13 12	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 4	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 6	19 0	8 8	8 4	7 8	15 4	16 0	...	19 12	19 0	14 0			
6	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	13 4	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	14 8	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	16 0	17 4	17 4	23 0	26 0	22 15	13 5	11 0	11 6	15 0	15 2	12 0	...	...	...
8	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...
9	Jessore	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	11 8	17 0	16 12	15 0	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	10 0	17 0	17 0	12 12	...	...	...
11	Dinapore	16 0	15 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	...	16 8	17 0	12 0	21 0	20 4	13 12	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	19 0	19 0	17 10	31 12	32 0	26 4	16 0	16 4	10 0	18 0	18 8	12 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	22 8	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	18 4	16 0	10 8	20 8	20 0	12 12	...	...	...
14	Bogra	15 0	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	9 12	21 12	22 8	13 8	...	...	...
15	Pabna	21 12	22 8	19 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 14	8 4	18 0	18 6	12 12	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	13 4	13 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
18	Dacca	15 0	16 0	21 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
19	Furzedpore	24 0	24 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	17 0	17 12	14 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	13 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	11 4	20 0	21 0	13 4	...	...	...

A In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culina 14 seers, Cutwa 13½ seers, and Raneeungu 13½ seers.

B In Bishenpore retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

C In Rampore Hat retail price of salt 13½ seers per rupee.

D In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 13 seers.

E In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.

F In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12½ seers, Bussiruat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpithat) 12½ seers, and Barrackpore and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

G In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koochta 14½ seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, Banaghat 12½ seers.

H In Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

I In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhezuda and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10½ seers, and Dongong 13 seers.

Districts of Bengal during the Fortnight ending the 15th June 1886—(Concluded.)

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.									
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.							
Eastern Districts.—Concluded.																					
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	Chittagong.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly.		
...	...	...	0 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 13	12 0	12 0	3 11 0	3 3 6	3 2 0	Tipperah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Hill Tipperah.		
BEHAR.																					
26 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 0 0	Patna.						
...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	Gya.				
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	T 12 8	12 8	13 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	Shahabad.				
23 0	25 0	20 15	20 0	20 0	...	160 0	160 0	178 0	U 11 8	11 8	13 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	.....	Durbhunga.					
27 0	27 8	21 0	22 8	22 8	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	V 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	Muzafferpore.						
25 8	26 0	24 0	26 8	27 4	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	W 11 0	12 0	11 0	3 5 6	3 1 6	3 3 0	Saran.						
...	28 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	X 12 0	12 4	12 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	Chumpana.		
21 2	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	126 0	126 0	126 0	Y 13 2	13 2	13 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	2 14 6	Monghyr.						
22 11	25 4	25 4	19 9	20 3	...	164 2	176 12	164 0	Z 11 14	12 10	12 10	3 1 6	3 1 0	3 0 0	Bhagnipore.						
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	Z1 10 8	10 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 5 3	Purneah.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 1 3	Maldah.		
30 0	28 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	Z2 11 8	11 8	10 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 15 0	Sonthal Pergas.						
ORISSA.																					
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.		
...	...	...	17 1	18 6	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	14 7	14 7	16 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	Pooree.				
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	Z3 9 8	9 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Balasore.				
CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
South-Western Frontier Agency.																					
24 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	Z4 10 0	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 7 3	3 12 0	Hazareebagh.						
...	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 10 0	Lohardugga.						
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	360 0	360 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Singbhoon.				
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	Z5 11 10	11 10	10 10	3 6 0	3 6 6	3 8 0	Manbhoom.				

Z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, and Mudchpura and Soopole 10 seers.

Z1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishougunge 10 seers and Airareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.

Z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Rajmehar and Godda 11 seers, Pakour 12 seers, and Jantara and Deoghur 13 seers.

Z3 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.

Z4 At Kharagdiha in Giridih sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

Z5 At Govindpore sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Off. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number	MARKTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta	2 6 2	2 6 6	2 6 0	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	4 1 2	4 6 3	5 8 0	2 5 9	2 3 6	...
2	Serajgunge ..	1 14 0	1 13 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	1 15 6	2 0 0	3 2 0
3	Dacca ...	2 4 0	2 7 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 13 0
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 10 0
5	Chittagong ...	2 10 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	...	..	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 0
6	Patna	1 13 6	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 4 0	1 5 3	1 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
7	Balasore ...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 0
8	Poorree ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2 4 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
9	Cuttack ...	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0

Erratum—In the Prices Current (wholesale) during the fortnight ending 30th April 1886, published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd June 1886.

un dermentioned *Marts* of Bengal during the Fortnight ending the 15th June 1886.

GRAM, KHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer Arietinum</i> .)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays</i> .)			ARHAR OR THUR CHADJAN PRA. (<i>Cajanus indicus</i> .)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 12 7	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 13 3	1 12 6	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	...	0 7 3	0 8 3	0 6 3	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 12 0	Calcutta.
1 3 9	2 2 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 9 0	...	Serajgunge.
0 0 2	6 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	Dacca.
7 0 2	6 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	Naraingunge.
8 0 3	4 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	Chittagong.
5 6	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 6 6	1 0	1 6 6	1 6 0	1 6 0	...	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 9	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 0 0	Patna.
...	2 8 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	Pooree.
2 0	(kalan) 2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

d 12th May 1886, page 95.; for "Rs. 2-14 0" against Serajgunge, Rice common. Present return, read "Rs. 1-14-0."

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 18th June 1886 - *concl'd.*

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.						TOTAL.		Total rain- fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain- fall from 1st of month.	Total rain- fall since 15th May 1886.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1886 to date.
			Saturday, 12th June.	Sunday, 13th June.	Monday, 14th June.	Tuesday, 15th June.	Wednesday, 16th June.	Thursday, 17th June.	Friday, 18th June.	Number of rainy days.					Rainfall in week.
NORTH BEHAR —continued.	Saran	Gopalgunge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.80	0.80	0.80	3.13	3.64	3.7
		Sewan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.03	1.64	1.67	3.29	3.24	4.1
SOUTH BEHAR	Shahabad	Choprah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.12	1.67	1.67	2.1	3.4	3.0
		Buzar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.75	0.55	1.30	1.65	1.40	2.0
		Dohoon ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	2.50	4.20	1.64	0.46	2.0
		Rhatoonh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.23	2.48	1.79	3.24	2.2
		Saswarian ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	1.53	1.58	2.42	2.10	3.0
		Arrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	2.30	?	2.50	?
		Mohania ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	?	.....	?
	Gya	Aurungabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.58	1.95	2.93	2.18	1.21	3.0
		Gya ...	.....	.....	.....	0.48	0.11	1.14	0.80	2.50	2.32	4.64	1.1
		Sowadsh ...	.....	.....	.....	0.25	0.11	1.74	0.22	2.42	2.32	5.24	3.5
		Behmanabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.77	0.31	1.08	2.44	2.16	3.0
		Irwa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.22	0.51	1.73	?	2.61	?
CHITTA NAG- PUR.	Patna	Daudnagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.30	2.10	3.40	4.40	4.80	?
		Sherghati ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	0.55	2.55	?	3.05	?
		Kajuli ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	0.25	1.65	?	3.15	?
		Patna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.19	1.92	2.11	2.95	2.89	4.1
		Chhapore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.17	1.50	1.67	2.61	2.45	3.7
	Monehr	Behar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	0.80	1.44	2.24	2.69	3.85	4.1
		Barh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.7
		Begoonseri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.59	2.55	3.14	3.41	4.56	4.1
	South Bhagal pore.	Monchyr ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	2.32	3.32	4.35	3.35	4.1
		Samui ...	0.11	.....	.....	0.04	.....	1.14	3.21	4.35	5.42	0.89	3.4
		Gingri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.27	1.70	2.97	3.43	4.04	?
CHITTA NAG- PUR.	South Bhagal pore.	Sheikpura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	2.03	3.68	3.68	7.36	?
		Chakulpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.04	1.24	3.28	3.85	7.89	5.1
		Sanka ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.77	5.02	3.24	10.87	1.1
	Sonthal Per- gunnahs.	Kolmog ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	1.24	3.40	?	5.65	?
		Dajmual ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.01	1.78	4.05	5.20	7.98	6.1
		Soda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.07	1.75	1.57	3.30	3.41	7.59	4.1
	Hazaribagh	Sakour ...	.....	.....	.....	0.61	.....	3.00	0.65	4.43	6.42	12.50	8.7
		Gya Doomka ...	1.35	.....	.....	0.21	1.84	1.74	4	5.15	4.71	8.00	6.4
		Jeognur ...	.....	.....	.....	0.57	2.52	1.47	4	4.80	5.49	3.88	6.1
	Lohardugga	Samtara ...	.....	.....	.....	0.24	0.43	3.15	0.48	4.28	5.22	7.93	6.1
		Simra ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.20	0.20	2.40	3.29	7.34	?
		Vanthat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.09	2.32	4.41	?	10.49	?
CHITTA NAG- PUR.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.13	3.65	0.13	3.91	4.03	6.61	5.7
		(Giridi) ...	.....	.....	.....	0.13	0.20	3.32	0.76	4.11	4.67	8.32	4.1
		Hazaribagh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.76	5.4	
	Lohardugga	Samtara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.49	5.1	
		Samtara Hills ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.36	5.1	
		Thoomrah Hill ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.85	0.09	3.93	3.93	5.94	?
	Singbhoom	Barh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.28	0.53	2.81	?	4.74	?
		Chatra ...	.....	.....	.....	0.59	.....	3.70	0.11	4.45	?	0.51	?
		Karandeha ...	0.42	.....	.....	0.35	0.20	3.43	0.10	4.20	?	0.35	?
	Wannbhoom	Kanghar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	?	.....	?
		Lehardugga ...	.....	.....	0.18	0.82	.....	3.83	2.77	4.63	4.98	7.86	5.5
		Samtara ...	.....	.....	.....	0.10	0.25	3.54	1.00	3.34	3.32	5.42	3.3
CHITTA NAG- PUR.	Singbhoom	Pannaow ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.61	1.65	3.32	2.68	5.42	3.3
		Silli ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.2	4.40	?	4.40	?
		Halumat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.40	1.00	4.40	?	4.40	?
	Wannbhoom	Hossonabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	?	.....	?
		Garwah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	?	.....	?
		Chyabansa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	2.65	0.10	3.65	5.92	3.07	5.9
	Singbhoom	Chakradhar ...	.....	.....	0.76	0.35	0.95	2.95	0.45	5.45	6.35	9.71	?
		Chatsilla ...	.....	.....	0.11	0.55	2.28	.....	0.20	3.00	3.09	6.67	?
		Baharagura ...	.....	.....	.....	0.25	2.50	1.17	0.40	4.32	4.92	7.34	?
	Wannbhoom	Purulia ...	.....	.....	.....	0.41	0.79	2.20	0.09	3.55	3.63	7.24	6.1
		Goonhapore ...	.....	.....	.....	0.28	0.41	3.04	0.3	3.71	4.35	5.07	4.1
		Kaghnath ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	3.60	0.07	4.73	4.73	9.54	?
CHITTA NAG- PUR.	Singbhoom	Harrahbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....	0.01	1.22	1.90	0.05	3.27	3.31	5.57	?
		Jhalda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.41	2.10	.....	2.41	?	5.84	?
		Chus ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.82	1.81	0.04	2.65	?	.....	?

First station.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CHITTA, the 21st June 1886.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE 1886.

THE most important feature of the meteorology of the past week has been the formation of a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity at the head of the Bay, and its passage in a north-westerly direction, as far certainly as the Bikaner desert, where the storm was situated on Sunday, the 20th, though at this time it had become very feeble and had almost broken up. By the advance of this storm over the country, the monsoon rains have been brought up to the whole of Bengal, and thus the storm will probably form an important feature in the meteorological history of the year.

From the observations received on Saturday, the 12th June, there were no indications of the existence of the storm; pressure was, however, falling rapidly, particularly at the head of the Bay, and while very light winds were blowing in South Bengal, in the centre and south of the Bay a fairly strong monsoon current was reported. The observations, however, which were received on Sunday, the 13th, showed very distinctly that a feeble cyclonic storm was in process of formation at the head of the Bay. The storm continued to develop, remaining almost stationary on the 14th, and on this day very strong monsoon winds were reported from the whole of the centre and south of the Bay, showing clearly that the storm had intensified. On Tuesday, the 15th, the storm had again intensified still further, and was evidently advancing in a northerly or north-westerly direction, and storm signal No. 6, denoting that a small cyclonic storm was advancing towards the head of the Bay, was hoisted at the signal stations in the river Hughli at 2-30 A.M. of the 15th. On this day the centre of the storm was probably to the east or south-east of False Point, though a considerable distance from land. During the whole of this day it was evident that the storm was intensifying and slowly, but steadily, advancing, and as it progressed it became evident that it would reach the coast not very far from Saugor Island, so at 6-30 P.M. orders were issued to hoist a further signal indicating the advance of the storm towards Saugor Island. The storm centre continued to approach nearer and nearer to Saugor Island during the night of the 15th and the morning of the 16th, and as the storm was evidently of considerable size and intensity, it was thought desirable to hoist the first or warning signal in the Calcutta Port, indicating the existence of a cyclone near Saugor Island, and its probable approach towards Calcutta. This signal is the only one available for the Port of Calcutta to indicate the existence of a storm which is near Saugor and approaching northward, whether the storm be of the most intense kind or of comparatively small intensity.

The storm centre reached the coast to the east of Saugor Island at 7 A.M. on the morning of the 16th, and travelling in a north-westerly direction its centre was a little to the north of that station at 10 A.M. of this day, where the excessively low pressure of 29.106" at 9 A.M. was reported. So far as observations have been received up to the present time, it would appear that the centre of the storm was accompanied by winds which were of very considerable violence, though comparatively little damage was done; but at Mud Point it may be mentioned the violence of the wind was such that it broke the signal flagstaff on which the storm signals are hoisted, so that for the present storm signals cannot be hoisted at that station. From the light-vessel at the mouth of the Mutlah it has been since reported that they were visited by a cyclone on the 16th, so it is probable that the storm centre passed either over this place or close to it, and then advancing in a north-westerly direction to the north of Saugor Island, it passed through the Midnapore district. At 10 A.M. on the 17th the centre of the cyclonic storm was in the south or south-west of Chutia Nagpur, probably to the south-west of Ranchi, while at 10 A.M. on the morning of the 18th the storm was passing from South Behar into the North-West Provinces, the centre being probably to the south-west of Dehree, and on the morning of the 19th the telegraphic report from the Meteorological Reporter of the Government of India at Simla showed that the storm had advanced to Jhansi, and on the morning of the 20th it had advanced to the Bikaner desert, where it finally broke up. The storm therefore travelled over a course of about 1,200 miles, and after it passed over the land, it advanced in a north-westerly direction at the rate of about 200 miles a day.

When the storm centre had advanced well inland, the storm signals which had been hoisted in the Port and in the river were lowered at 4 A.M. of the 17th instant.

The advance of the storm over the land was accompanied by very heavy rain, and in the rear of the storm a very strong advance of monsoon winds took place over the whole Bay, which, following the storm, have caused the rainy season to set in over the whole province. The rainfall has of course been heaviest in the line of the advance of the storm, and some extremely heavy falls of rain are thus reported in South-West Bengal, Orissa, Chutia Nagpur and South Behar, while the rainfall has been lighter in other districts.

The pressure variations during the week have been exceptionally large, for, as before pointed out, the pressure accompanying the storm was exceptionally low, and it is probable that, when detailed information of the storm is received, it will be found that pressure was decidedly below 29 inches at its centre, which is of course exceptionally low. Pressure has consequently been much below the normal, the greatest defects occurring in the path of the storm. Thus at Saugor Island the mean pressure for the week has been 0.159" below the normal, at False Point the defect has been 0.156", and so on. The mean pressure for the whole province has been 0.072" below the normal for the week.

With the heavy rainfall which has attended and followed the advance of the storm, temperature fell with great rapidity from Wednesday, the 16th, but previous to this temperature was largely above the normal in all districts. The mean temperature of the province for the week is thus 1·2° in excess of the normal, while in North Behar the excess has been no less than 4·7° and in South Behar 2·7°.

Rainfall, as stated previously, has been particularly heavy in South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, Orissa and South Behar, while comparatively small quantities have fallen in other districts. In South-West Bengal the average fall for the week is 5·14 inches, which is nearly double the normal fall; in Orissa the fall has been 6·00 inches, the normal amount being 1·86 inches, and thus this district has received three times the normal fall. In Chutia Nagpur the actual fall has been 3·82 inches the normal being 2·47 inches, so that this division has received about one and a half times the usual amount. South Behar reports 3·12 inches against the normal 2·13 inches, or an inch in excess. The other districts have received falls in defect of the normal—thus East Bengal has received 3·90 inches against 5·74 inches, North Bengal 1·90 inches against the normal 4·47 inches, and North Behar 1·31 inches against 2·93 inches, so in each case the fall is considerably below the normal. The heavy rainfall accompanying the advance of the storm is shown by the fact that on the 16th the following stations reported falls exceeding 4 inches:—Balasore, Howrah, Jehanabad; and Cox's Bazar, while ten stations reported amounts between 3 and 4 inches and seventeen stations between 2 and 3 inches. On the 17th 29 stations reported amounts over three inches and 38 stations over two inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 18th of June 1886:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	102·9	70·4	90·8	78·2	84·5	—1·6	6·00	1·86	+4·14	4·5	3·0	+1·5	7·59	3·93	10·22	5·77
South-West Bengal ...	104·4	75·2	95·1	79·5	90·3	+0·1	5·14	2·70	+2·44	4·0	3·7	+0·3	5·84	6·09	9·72	8·36
East Bengal	95·3	75·6	87·9	78·2	83·1	0	3·90	5·74	—1·84	4·2	4·9	—0·7	9·92	11·89	14·79	15·90
North Bengal	99·4	69·8	92·3	78·2	85·3	—	1·90	4·47	—2·57	2·9	4·3	—1·4	3·27	11·78	10·24	15·41
North Behar	107·5*	76·0*	100·8*	82·9*	91·8*	+4·7*	1·31	2·93	—1·62	1·8	2·8	—1·0	1·84	4·57	4·86	6·87
South Behar	109·6	65·0	99·2	81·6	90·4	+2·7	3·12	2·13	+0·99	2·7	2·8	—0·1	3·63	3·23	5·74	4·56
Chutia Nagpur	101·5†	70·9†	93·3†	76·4†	84·9†	+1·3†	3·84	2·47	+1·37	3·8	3·7	+0·1	4·25	4·03	6·80	5·18

* Purneah not included.
† Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 22nd June 1886.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th June 1886.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 59° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1886.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches	°	%.			Inches.	
June	13th	153·5	9·4	29·481	88·0	95·2	15·0	80·2	81·2	0·075	78·5	76	SE by E, ENE and SSE.	111	Nil	Chiefly cloudy.
"	14th	155·8	9·7	·439	87·0	96·5	16·0	80·5	80·8	·959	77·0	74	SS E, E and variable.	101	Not measurable.	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, t.
"	15th	153·6	1·8	·361	83·4	90·1	13·8	82·3	78·5	·013	76·4	80	ENE	269	0·92	Cloudy, o, g, t, d, p.
"	16th	104·5	Nil	·167	79·4	82·8	6·0	76·2	77·8	·032	77·5	83	NE, ENE and ESE	450	4·43	Cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.
"	17th	109·5	"	·394	80·3	82·8	7·5	75·3	78·5	·954	77·8	92	SE and SE by S	255	1·36	Cloudy, o, g, d, t, p.
"	18th	114·2	1·1	·546	83·3	85·9	9·8	76·1	79·8	·979	78·8	87	SE and SSE	145	0·14	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t.
"	19th	131·0	0·6	·625	82·3	85·6	6·6	79·0	79·0	·976	78·5	88	SE by S and ESE	80	0·60	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, d, t.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	Inches.	29·430
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	29·532
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	Hours.	22·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	94·3
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	°	83·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	84·2
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	21·2
The maximum temperature	...	...	96·5
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	Miles.	25
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	lbs.	11
The mean relative humidity	...	°	84
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	83
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th June 1886	...	Inches.	7·45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	3·93
The total fall from 1st January to 19th June 1886	...	...	19·19
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	17·22

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, t thunder, p passing temporary showers.

A. PEDLER

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 21st June 1886.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 13th to 19th June 1886.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1886		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
June	13th	87.1	97.0	16.0	81.0	82.0	1.026	80.0	80	.....
"	14th	87.7	98.0	16.8	81.2	80.9	.964	78.1	73	.....
"	15th	80.5	97.0	17.4	79.6	79.2	.981	78.7	91	0.37
"	16th	78.6	82.9	6.1	76.8	78.1	.957	77.9	98	3.66
"	17th	78.8	83.7	7.7	76.0	78.1	.951	77.8	97	2.92
"	18th	82.4	87.5	10.7	76.8	80.5	1.016	79.7	91	0.24
"	19th	81.4	86.2	6.9	79.3	79.8	.997	79.1	93	0.39

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 82.4
The extreme variation of temperature ... 22.0
The maximum temperature ... 98.0

The mean relative humidity ... 89
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th June 1886 ... 7.48

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 21st June 1886.

A. PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDUM.

DURING the week ending 5th June 1886, the returns of the principal Municipalities in Bengal disclosed the following particulars.

1. That births and deaths were registered in these Municipalities at the rates, respectively, of 14·8 and 20·2 per 1,000 of population as opposed to 17·4 and 22·1 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 29th May, indicating a considerable reduction in the registration of both events.

2. That these events were returned at the highest rates by the following Municipalities :—

<i>Births.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Gya	...	21·9	Beauleah	...	60·4
Serampore	...	21·6	Patna	...	37·6
Howrah	...	21·2	Comillah	...	34·7
			Bhagulporo	...	29·9

3. That the mortality from the specific death-causes mentioned in the table appended to this memorandum, compared with similar information for the preceding week, stood as follows :—

						Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
						5th June 1886.	29th May 1886.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	1·1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·2
Fever	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	10·3
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·6
Injury	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·5
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	6·4

The only noticeable fact revealed by the above figures is that the death-rates from fever and the maladies classed under the head of “ Other causes ” had diminished sensibly.

4. That referring to the diseases mentioned above, excluding small-pox and injury, the mortality from which was nowhere high, and fever and “ other causes ” which proved fatal only in Beauleah and Puri towns at the rates of 55·2 and 16·8 per 1,000 of their populations, respectively, cholera and bowel-complaints caused the highest mortality in the following Municipalities :—

<i>Cholera.</i>			<i>Bowel-complaints.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Patna	...	4·2	Comillah	...	15·4
Howrah	...	2·8	Patna	...	10·7
Suburbs of Calcutta	...	2·5			

5. That the death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* stand at the rates noted below :—

<i>According to Sex.</i>			<i>According to Class.</i>			<i>According to Age.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	...	21·2	Christians	...	21·7	Under 1 year	...	149·2
Females	...	19·0	Hindus	...	20·7	1 and under 5 years	...	43·7
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	126		Mahomedans	...	19·2	5 " 10 "	...	9·9
						10 " 15 "	...	8·1
						15 " 20 "	...	19·9
						20 " 30 "	...	11·7
						30 " 40 "	...	15·3
						40 " 50 "	...	16·2
						50 " 60 "	...	12·0
						60 years and upwards	...	36·2

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 21st June 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, -BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganjes, Bhagiruthi, Jellinghee, and Bahm upootra, for the month of May 1886.

RIVER GANGES.																	RIVER BHAGIRATH.		RIVER JELLINGHEE.		RIVER BRAHMAPOOTRA.	
Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Saitanunge.		Rampore Beaulah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghar.		Gowhatty.		
From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	
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18.	131.																					

D. B. HORN,
Under-Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

The 22nd June 1886.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of the Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 19th of June 1886.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.		Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.	
204	Rice and paddy	48,052	820	
6	Jute	6,900	114	
85	Firewood	35,950	518	
538	Other articles	1,43,520	2,153	
833	Total	2,34,422	3,609	

Statement of fluctuation of Goods Traffic on Dacca State Railway for the month of May 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Inwards, maunds.	Outwards, maunds.	Total maunds.
Food-grain	87	217	354
Firewood	100	450	850
Gunny-bags ... ..	.....	3	3
Jute ... ..	.....	180	180
Piece-goods	1,751	118	1,869
Railway materials	2,761	2,617	5,378
Sugar	11	12	23
Oil	98	98	196
Coal ... ..	.....	17	17
Wines	54	56	110
Rice	95	87	182
Provision ... ..	.....	531	531
Hardware	35	112	147
Shoes	2	.....	2
Hides	127	28	155
Spices	67	.....	67
Seeds ... ..	.....	28	28
Timber ... ..	.....	8	8
Salt	33	66	99
Lime	700	700	1,400
Miscellaneous	3,817	1,740	5,557
GRAND TOTAL	10,068	7,118	17,186

NOTE.—The Dacca State Railway was not opened through for goods traffic in May 1886, hence the comparative statement cannot be prepared.

F. C. ROGERS, Traffic Superintendent.

**Statement of Fluctuation of Goods Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway
for the month of April 1886.**

*Abstract of the principal commodities carried over the line during the month of April 1886, as
compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1885.*		1886.		Total in 1885.	Total in 1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Alc	2568	...	2626	...	2568	2626	58	.....
Food-grain	777 88	1,020 23	470 49	11,043 71	1,798 11	12,114 20	10,316 09	...
Ginger	...	958 32	62	60 32	958 32	600 24	352 08	...
Gunny-bags	31 77	248 78	97 01	182 80	280 55	280 11	44	...
Jute	...	2,717 92	55	818 31	2,717 92	818 88	1,899 04	...
Miscellaneous	2,443 56	580 19	2,608 63	513 29	3,026 55	3,133 81	127 26	...
Piece-goods	458 26	1 06	487 69	2 17	459 32	489 86	30 54	...
Railway material	2,078 88	139 13	4,077 62	60 64	2,208 01	4,138 26	1,930 25	...
Salt	2,216 60	50 85	2,281 81	...	2,267 45	2,281 85	24 40	...
Sugar	87 02	57	89 49	...	87 54	9 65	412	...
Seeds	72 85	1,005 25	39 01	872 41	1,078 10	411 62	...	666 68
Tobacco	...	114 99	...	172 06	114 99	172 06	57 07	...
Total	8,200 41	8,276 04	10,180 34	15,472 59	16,476 45	25,652 93	...	...

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

The total weight of traffic carried during the month under review was 25,652.93 tons against 16,476.45 tons lifted during the corresponding period last year; the net result being an increase of 9,176.48 tons or 55.69 per cent. The increases are principally made up under the heads of Food-grains, Miscellaneous, Piece-goods, Railway material, Salt and Tea, while the decreases have been caused by a falling off in Ginger, Jute, Seed and Tobacco.

INCREASES.

Alc ... 58 tons.
The increase, though small, shows that the demand for Sonada beer is increasing.
Food-grain ... 10,316.09 tons.
A brisk traffic in paddy and rice as usual accounts for this satisfactory result.
Miscellaneous ... 127.26 tons.
This is principally due to large consignments of garden machinery having been despatched to Tea districts.
Piece-goods ... 30.54 tons.
Markets in the interior are being stocked against the rains, and a corresponding falling off later on is expected.
Railway material ... 1,930.25 tons.
Increase is due to larger quantities of material for the Assam-Bihar State Railway and Loco. coal having been carried this month than in the corresponding period last year.
Salt ... 24.40 tons.
The explanation given against piece-goods applies to salt also.
Sugar ... 4.12 tons.
The month's working represents an increase of 4.78 per cent.
Tea ... 57.07 tons.
Crop due to early rainfall.

DECREASES.

Ginger ... 352.08 tons.
There was little doing in the Calcutta market in this staple during the month.
Jute ... 1,899.04 tons.
Calcutta market dull and transactions limited.
Seed ... 666.68 tons.
The market for all descriptions of seeds seems to be more or less dull.
Tobacco ... 396.69 tons.
1,067.42 tons of tobacco were carried during the month under notice against 1,463.91 in the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 27.08 per cent.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1886 on 1,515 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	243,807*	2,49,593 13 0*	31,00,826 0	7,47,762 15 0	22,351 5 0	19,19,617 15 0	65,371	141,217	206,588
Or per mile of railway ..	.....	164 11 8	.....	483 8 6	14 12 1	6,3 0 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ..	5,149,424	59,72,658 5 3	5,98,32,133 10	1,46,61,558 8 3	4,59,538 14 4	2,10,93,022 11 10	1,418,395	2,495,007	3,913,402
Total for 22 weeks ..	5,390,231	62,22,222 2 3	6,29,32,959 10	1,51,09,658 5 3	4,81,950 3 4	2,21,13,230 10 10	1,485,367	2,653,225	4,138,592
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	213,598	2,17,125 0 9	27,53,300 20	7,27,719 3 3	22,704 10 2	9,67,551 7 2	65,377	129,652	195,029
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	141 13 5	.....	482 1 6	15 0 8	640 15 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	5,141,770	61,47,542 5 8	5,88,93,514 0	1,52,67,513 15 2	5,91,628 12 0	2,16,13,685 0 10	1,523,746	2,669,721	4,193,467

* The increase in coaching traffic is due to marriage ceremonies and running of extra troop trains.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1,509½	9,67,551	641	1,515	10,18,618	673	1,509½	99,31,921	6,580	1,515	97,09,651	6,403	...	2,31,270

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1886 on 1,515 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings estimated.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight earned.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total
		RS. A. P.	MDS. S.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	270,558*	2,50,660 4 0*	20,65,220 20	7,02,856 0 0	22,680 9 0	9,85,207 6 0	64,018	136,460	200,478
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	171 6 3	.....	463 11 11	14 15 8	650 4 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	5,390,231	62,22,222 2 3	6,29,32,959 10	1,54,09,658 5 3	4,81,950 2 4	2,21,13,230 10 10	1,485,367	2,656,225	4,141,592
Total for 22 weeks	5,660,789	64,81,882 6 3	6,58,98,179 30	1,61,11,914 14 3	5,04,610 12 1	2,30,98,180 10 10	1,549,385	2,772,694	4,322,079
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	213,756	2,10,961 8 3	24,32,975 19	6,38,971 5 0	22,783 5 11	8,72,716 3 2	64,970	118,578	183,548
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	139 12 1	.....	423 4 10	15 1 6	578 2 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	5,355,626	63,58,503 13 11	6,13,26,483 10	1,59,06,483 4 2	5,21,412 1 11	2,27,89,401 4 0	1,588,725	2,779,209	4,367,934

* The increase in coaching traffic is due chiefly to the Dushohara bathing festival.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1,509½	8,72,716	578	1,515	9,85,207	650	1,509½	1,08,04,637	7,168	1,515	1,06,95,858	7,083	...	1,18,770

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1886 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	12,743	5,572 3 0	54,185 0	3,999 7 0	35 8 0	9,607 2 0	1,407	987	2,394
Or per mile of railway	223	97 6 8	947 20	69 14 9	0 9 11	167 15 4	...	...	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	285,065*	1,50,081 6 0*	11,28,062 0†	81,315 14 0†	1,079 1 9‡	2,35,326 5 9	36,594	18,043	54,637
Total for 22 weeks	297,808	1,56,503 9 0	11,82,547 0	85,315 5 0	1,114 9 9	2,41,933 7 9	38,001	19,030	57,031
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,993‡	4,500 12 5	59,442 10	4,263 3 0	37 14 9	8,901 14 2	1,488	1,110	2,600
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	175	78 11 0	1,059 10	74 8 6	0 10 7	153 11 1	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	273,689§	1,40,097 12 5	13,45,499 20	94,316 15 0	1,477 13 9	2,41,892 9 2	39,047	20,107	59,154

* Deducted number of passengers 2,034 and Rs. 333-0-0 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 1st May 1886.
† Ditto mds. 36,992-50 and " 345-0-0 ditto ditto
‡ Ditto " 51-6-4 ditto ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	8,802	154	57½	9,607	168	574	95,050	1,6-2	57½	1,00,534*	1,915	14,475	...

* Deducted Rs. 3,368 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from 1st April to week ended 1st May 1886.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1886, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	12,488	5,521 7 0	37,773 30	2,489 1 0	40 0 0	8,042 8 0	1,463	1,036	2,499
Or per mile of railway	218	96 8 6	660 20	43 6 1	0 11 2	140 9 11	...	...	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	297,808	1,50,503 9 0	11,32,517 0	85,315 5 0	1,114 9 9	2,41,933 7 9	38,001	19,030	57,031
Total for 22 weeks	310,296	1,62,025 0 0	12,40,320 0	87,197 6 0	1,154 0 0	2,40,874 15 9	40,464	20,068	60,532
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,760	4,303 4 8	67,143 0	4,251 5 0	79 19 0	7,620 3 8	1,607	1,050	2,747
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	171	75 5	1,111 0	50 7 10	1 6 3	133 3 6	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	289,436	1,49,097 1 1	11,12,643 0	97,548 4 0	1,557 7 9	2,49,512 12 10	37,744	22,157	59,901

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	8,802	154	57½	9,607	168	574	1,02,070	1,795	57½	1,12,578	2,058	14,800*	...

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1886 on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	3,612	620 0	22,239 30	913 1 0	73 0 0	1,506 9 0	213½	280	493½
Or per mile of railway ..	.....	51 11 4	.....	67 12 1	6 1 4	125 8 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ..	50,827*	10,248 4 6*	6,91,867 10*	12,508 4 0*	1,006 9 3½	21,853 1 0	1,911½	5,106	10,107½
Total for 22 weeks ..	68,439	10,868 12 6	7,14,107 0	13,411 5 0	1,079 9 3	25,339 10 5	5,155	5,386	10,541
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	2,487½	412 10 5	20,074 10	853 0 0	49 4 3	1,314 14 8	121	208	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	34 6 3	.....	71 1 4	4 1 8	109 9 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	53,862	9,214 1 0	4,70,551 20	14,482 2 0	1,357 1 3	25,253 4 3	3,315	4,437	7,752

* Added number of passengers 1,347 and Rs. 282-0-0 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 1st May 1886.
 † Ditto mds 3,692-10, and deducted „ 451-5-0 ditto ditto ditto.
 ‡ Ditto „ 161-15-0 ditto ditto ditto.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 5TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
12	Rs. 1,315	Rs. 110	12	Rs. 1,307	Rs. 126	12	Rs. 13,041	Rs. 1,087	12	Rs. 13,124*	Rs. 1,094	Rs. 83	.....

* Added Rs. 72 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from 1st April to week ending 1st May 1886.

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1886 on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	5,664	620 0 0	16,336 0	597 8 0	79 12 0	1,306 4 0	210½	283	493½
Or per mile of railway ..	.....	52 0 8	.....	49 12 8	6 10 4	108 13 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ..	63,439	10,868 12 6	7,14,107 0	13,411 5 0	1,079 9 3	25,339 10 5	5,155	5,446	10,601
Total for 23 weeks ..	67,103	11,497 12 6	7,30,443 0	14,008 13 0	1,159 5 3	26,965 14 9	5,564½	5,729	11,293½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	2,604½	436 3 8	12,625 0	401 1 0	98 14 0	936 3 2	137	192	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	36 5 8	.....	33 6 9	8 3 10	78 0 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	56,455½	9,650 4 8	4,83,476 20	14,883 3 0	1,655 15 9	26,189 7 7	3,452	4,629	8,081

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
12	Rs. 936	Rs. 78	12	Rs. 1,306	Rs. 109	12	Rs. 13,977	Rs. 1,165	12	Rs. 14,190	Rs. 1,203	Rs. 453	.....

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1886 on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,272	4,150 5 0	77,967 10	2,926 0 6	70 0 0	7,446 5 6	720½	1,426	2,146½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	59 7 11	.....	39 1 11	0 16 0	89 8 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	118,947*	93,825 12 0*	17,57,765 20†	76,779 15 6†	2,029 6 3‡	1,72,635 1 0	23,180½	23,673½	46,854
Total for 22 weeks ...	124,219	98,276 1 0	18,35,132 30	79,706 0 0	2,069 6 3	1,80,081 7 3	23,900½	25,090½	49,000
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,141	3,288 10 9	71,770 20	2,561 11 0	141 9 3	6,201 15 0	1,329	1,279	2,608
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	44 2 3	.....	38 0 7	1 14 5	84 7 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	125,231	1,05,739 6 0	19,35,246 10	87,951 4 3	3,035 12 3	1,90,926 0 6	24,219	29,343	53,562

* Deducted number of passengers 56 and Rs. 87-0-0 on account of difference between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 1st May 1886.
† Added mds. 1,22,011 and Rs. 2,191-6-0 ditto
‡ Deducted Rs. 267-0-3 ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	6,202	84	74½	7,446	100	74½	67,932	912	74½	73,273*	980	5,311	

* Added Rs. 990 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from 1st April to week ended 1st May 1886.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1886 on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,344	4,230 2 0	76,586 30	3,633 11 0	88 0 0	7,949 13 0	743	1,657	2,390
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	56 8 10	.....	48 9 3	1 2 5	106 4 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	124,219	98,276 1 0	18,35,132 30	79,706 0 0	2,069 6 3	1,80,081 7 3	23,900½	25,090½	49,000
Total for 23 weeks ...	129,563	1,02,506 3 0	19,11,710 20	83,339 11 0	2,155 6 8	1,84,031 4 3	24,543½	26,750½	51,300
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,451	3,644 3 3	80,781 29	3,744 14 0	122 9 0	7,511 10 0	1,379	1,181	2,560
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	48 14 8	.....	50 4 3	1 10 4	100 13 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	129,684	1,00,384 9 3	20,16,027 30	90,906 2 3	3,158 5 9	2,03,538 1 3	25,618	30,566	56,184

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 12TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	7,512	101	74½	7,950	106	74½	75,444	1,013	74½	81,223	1,086	5,770	.....

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1886 on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,867	3,051 15 0	6,820 10	276 2 0	10 0 0	4,238 1 0	921	47	968
Or per mile of railway	.....	177 9 10	.....	12 6 7	0 7 2	190 7 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	437,446*	1,16,570 11 0*	2,29,549 30†	7,924 12 0†	149 5 11‡	1,23,653 12 11	20,378	3,174	23,552
Total for 22 weeks ...	448,313	1,19,531 10 0	2,36,370 0	8,200 14 0	159 5 11	1,27,891 13 11	21,300	3,221	24,521
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,966‡	4,100 11 2	7,301 20	272 3 0	2 1 9	4,374 15 11	1,038	62	1,100
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	186 6 4	.....	12 6 0	0 1 6	198 13 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	465,724‡	1,25,692 7 4	4,38,942 20	9,587 1 0	143 6 6	1,35,422 14 10	23,957	6,783	30,740

* Added number of passengers 9,226 and deducted Rs. 49-0-0 on account of difference between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 1st May 1886.
† Deducted mds. 1,994-20 and " 165-10-0 ditto
‡ Added " 14-6 6 ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22	4,375	199	22½	4,238	190	22	55,611	2,528	22½	55,591*	2,493	.....	20

* Deducted Rs. 402 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from 1st April to week ending 1st May 1886.

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th June 1886 on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,176	6,069 10 0	5,974 30	224 7 0	10 0 0	6,308 1 0	921	47	968
Or per mile of railway	.....	272 12 4	.....	10 4 3	0 7 3	283 8 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	444,312	1,19,531 10 0	2,36,370 0	8,200 14 0	159 5 11	1,27,891 13 11	21,300	3,221	24,521
Total for 22 weeks ...	477,489	1,25,601 4 0	2,42,344 30	8,429 5 0	169 5 11	1,34,159 14 11	22,180	3,268	25,448
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	14,567‡	3,674 7 5	32,903 30	620 4 0	2 10 3	4,317 5 8	1,035	65	1,100
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	167 14 11	.....	28 3 1	0 1 11	196 3 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	480,292‡	1,29,386 14 9	4,71,848 10	10,207 5 0	146 0 0	1,30,740 4 6	24,962	6,848	31,810

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22	4,317	196	22½	6,308	284	22	59,928	2,724	22½	61,839	2,782	1,971	.....

CAWNPORE-KALPI RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1886 on 42 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,577	1,080 12 3	13,517 20	1,741 11 0	26 4 0	2,918 11 3	319	200	519
Or per mile of railway	...	25 11 9	...	41 7 6	0 10 0	67 13 3	.....	.....	..
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	19,400*	8,710 3 9*	1,37,203 3 4	13,110 0 34	179 11 02	21,909 15 0	2,314	2,543	4,058
Total for 9 weeks	21,977	9,791 0 0	1,50,721 10	14,851 11 3	205 15 0	24,848 10 3	2,733	2,811	5,544

* Added number of passengers is and Rs. 3 6-0 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 1st May 1886.
† Ditto mds. 5,163 and deducted 2,599-2-0 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
‡ Ditto 100-11-0 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5th JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 5th JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 5th JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	42	2,819	68	.....	.....	.....	42	24,840*	592	.....	.....

* Deducted Rs. 2,495 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from 1st April to week ended 1st May 1886.

CAWNPORE-KALPI RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1886 on 42 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	3,236	1,444 15 3	11,139 30	1,509 5 0	28 8 0	2,991 12 3	330	258	588
Or per mile of railway	...	34 6 6	...	35 14 7	0 10 10	70 15 11	.....	.....	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	21,977	9,791 0 0	1,50,721 10	14,851 11 3	205 15 0	24,848 10 3	2,733	2,811	5,544
Total for 10 weeks	25,213	11,235 15 3	1,61,851 0	16,360 0 3	234 7 0	27,830 6 6	3,063	3,063	6,126

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12th JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 12th JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1886 TO 12th JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	42	2,982	71	.....	.....	.....	42	27,831	663	.....	.....

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th May 1886 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,579	3,125 0 0	57,319 0	5,286 0 0	863 0 0	9,274 0 0	950	1,722	2,672
Or per mile of railway ...	111	36 0 0	667 0	62 0 0	10 0 0	108 0 0	11	20	31
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	189,904	55,113 0 0	1,87,622 0	28,221 0 0	4,914 0 0	88,278 0 0*	16,369	33,369	59,329
* Total for 22 weeks ...	199,573	58,238 0 0	2,44,960 0	33,507 0 0	5,807 0 0	97,552 0 0	17,919	35,091	53,091
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,203	579 14 8	1,18,265 0	1,865 15 4	29 0 0	2,405 14 0	272	1,422	1,694
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	429	57 15 10	11,827 0	180 9 6	2 9 0	240 9 4	27	142	169
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	108,545	15,419 5 4	25,37,337 0	27,148 5 2	464 11 0	43,332 5 6	5,788	25,481	31,799

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 24th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 30TH MAY 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 29TH MAY 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	2,406	241	86	9,274	108	10	17,678	196	86	42,259*	65	21,579	.....

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 24th April 1886.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June 1886 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	9,015	3,174 0 0	4,067 0	439 0 0	71 0 0	3,684 0 0	950	1,771	2,721
Or per mile of railway ...	115	37 0 0	58 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	43 0 0	11	21	32
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	190,573	58,238 0 0	2,44,960 0	33,507 0 0	5,807 0 0	97,552 0 0*	17,919	35,091	53,091
* Total for 23 weeks ...	200,498	61,416 0 0	2,49,927 0	33,946 0 0	5,978 0 0	1,01,240 0 0	18,860	36,862	55,722
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,634	639 6 7	1,53,858 0	1,701 3 0	18 7 0	2,359 0 7	272	1,519	1,791
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	563	63 15 1	15,396 0	170 1 11	1 13 6	235 14 6	27	153	179
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	114,179	16,058 11 11	25,91,295 0	29,140 8 2	483 2 0	45,691 6 1	6,060	27,500	33,560

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 24th April 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	2,459	236	86	3,698	43	10	20,037	200	86	45,943*	53	25,908	.....

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 24th April 1886.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th June 1886 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	9,351	3,084 0 0	3,834 0	545 0 0	71 0 0	3,700 0 0	972	3,055	4,927
Or per mile of railway	109	36 0 0	45 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	43 0 0	11	40	57
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	209,488	61,458 0 0	2,49,927 0	33,657 0 0	5,806 0 0	1,00,921 0 0*	18,860	30,802	55,722
Total for 24 weeks	218,839	64,542 0 0	2,53,761 0	34,202 0 0	5,877 0 0	1,04,621 0 0	19,832	40,817	60,649
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,127	614 13 6	1,44,276 0	1,569 1 0	22 1 0	2,205 15 6	272	1,552	1,724
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	443	61 7 0	14,428 0	166 14 6	2 3 4	220 9 7	27	162	170
Total to corresponding date of previous year	114,606	16,673 9 5	28,35,571 0	30,718 9 2	503 3 0	47,807 5 7	6,332	29,022	35,354

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 1st May 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
10	Rs. 2,206	Rs. 221	86	Rs. 3,700	Rs. 43	10	Rs. 22,243	Rs. 202	86	Rs. 49,326*	Rs. 62	Rs. 27,083	Rs. ...

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 1st May 1886.

KAUNIA AND DHURLLA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1886 on 37 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,054	717 0 0	2,507 0	120 0 0	902 0 0	1,739 0 0	259	259	518
Or per mile of railway	56	19 0 0	68 0	3 0 0	...	47 0 0	7	7	14
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	41,646	19,731 0 0	65,499 0	4,316 0 0	31,967 0 0	50,044 0 0*	5,772	5,792	11,564
Total for 24 weeks	46,710	20,448 0 0	68,116 0	4,436 0 0	32,969 0 0	51,783 0 0	6,031	6,051	12,082
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,270	923 0 0	1,508 0	211 0 0	1,382 0 0	2,516 0 0	259	259	518
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	34	25 0 0	41 0	6 0 0	...	31 0 0	7	7	14
Total to corresponding date of previous year	38,965	26,634 0 0	57,284 0	6,863 0 0	41,172 0 0	74,908 0 0	6,008	6,068	12,136

* Corrected by audited figures up to week ending 1st May 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Kaunia and Dhurlla State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
37	Rs. 2,516	Rs. 68	57	Rs. 1,739	Rs. 47	37	Rs. 30,242	Rs. 74	37	Rs. 21,581*	Rs. 53	Rs. ...	Rs. 8,661

* Corrected up to the latest possible date by actuals.

NALHATTI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th June 1886 on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	2,163½	827 12 10	5,768 30	373 6 0	0 2 0	1,212 4 10	509	254	763
per mile of railway	79	30 6 0	211 0	13 12 0	0 6 0	44 7 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	54,507½	21,658 3 2	1,74,672 10	13,108 10 0	431 14 0	35,098 11 2	10,834	5,516	10,350
Total for 22 weeks ...	56,761	22,386 0 0	1,80,429 0	13,181 0 0	431 0 0	36,311 0 0	11,343	5,770	17,113
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year ...	2,050	840 4 0	6,390 0	550 8 0	15 1 0	1,445 13 9	509	254	763
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	75	32 5 0	235 0	20 3 0	0 9 0	53 1 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of previous year ...	57,554½	23,456 12 5	81,741 30	7,783 5 0	780 5 6	32,000 6 11	11,436	5,637	17,113

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhatti State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 5TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1885.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
27½	1,446	53	27½	1,212	44	27½	13,387	491	27½	15,755	578	2,368	.....

NALHATTI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th June 1886 on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	3,279½	1,323 0 0	5,424 0	469 0 0	9 0 0	1,801 0 0	509	254	763
per mile of railway	120	48 9 0	199 0	17 3 0	0 5 0	66 1 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	56,761	22,386 0 0	1,80,429 0	13,484 0 0	441 0 0	36,311 0 0	11,343	5,770	17,113
Total for 23 weeks ...	60,040	23,709 0 0	1,85,857 0	13,953 0 0	450 0 0	38,112 0 0	11,853	6,024	17,876
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,077½	85 13 2	3,558 30	305 4 0	13 5 0	1,174 6 2	509	464	963
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	76	51 6 0	131 0	11 3 0	0 8 0	43 1 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of previous year ...	60,632	24,312 0 7	85,300 20	8,088 0 0	773 10 6	33,174 13 1	11,925	6,151	18,076

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhatti State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1885.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			
7½	1,174	43	27½	1,801	66	27½	13,387	491	27½	15,755	578	2,368	.....

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th June 1886 on 246 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week on 246 miles open	41,024½	14,328 8 5	1,65,395 10	16,446 13 4	3,235 3 11	34,010 9 8	5,210	5,205	10,475
Or per mile of railway	167	58 3 0	672 0	66 14 0	2 0 0	127 7 0*	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	788,567½	2,71,674 7 7	20,35,685 30	2,91,503 2 8	61,260 12 1	6,30,444 8 4	106,336	111,480	217,825
Total for 23 weeks	829,592	2,89,003 0 0	31,01,071 0	3,07,950 0 0	67,502 0 0	6,64,455 0 0	111,546	116,754	228,300
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 226 miles open	31,563½	9,062 14 9	1,09,540 30	10,847 12 0	3,741 11 6	23,652 6 3	4,236	5,152	9,388
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	140	40 2 0	485 0	48 0 0	5 3 0	93 5 0*	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	687,009½	2,49,369 9 8	25,75,755 0	2,96,002 0 3	79,457 9 4	6,24,829 0 3½	101,082	116,409	17,491

* Steam-boat earnings excluded in calculating "total earnings per mile of railway."

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhoot State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
226	23,652	105	246	31,011	126	226	3,03,681	1,344	246	3,31,556	1,360	30,875	.....

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1886 on 249 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,254	13,180 0 0	1,60,247 0	25,400 0 0	3,500 0 0	42,080 0 0	5,436	9,230	14,666
Or per mile of railway	81	53 0 0	644 0	102 0 0	14 0 0	135 0 0	22	37	59
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	433,579	3,37,432 0 0	40,08,009 0	6,70,841 0 0	1,09,399 0 0	11,17,672 0 0*	1,16,569	200,789	323,358
Total for 24 weeks	453,832	3,50,612 0 0	41,69,156 0	6,96,241 0 0	1,12,899 0 0	11,69,762 0 0	1,22,005	310,019	334,024
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,880	10,974 10 10	72,042 0	16,543 12 0	2,490 10 6	30,009 1 4	5,436	8,613	14,049
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	60	44 1 2	280 0	66 7 1	.....	110 8 3	22	34	56
Total to corresponding date of previous year	400,729	3,11,071 4 7	24,03,434 0	4,87,443 10 6	85,205 0 10	8,83,719 15 11	1,27,356	218,477	345,833

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 1st May 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH JUNE 1885.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1885.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1886 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886.	Total decrease in 1886.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
249	50,009	121	249	42,080	169	249	3,91,605	143	249	4,53,480*	177	91,875	.....

* Corrected by actuals up to week ending 1st May 1886.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th June 1886 on 234 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ..	107,771*	Rs. A. P. 44,433 0 0	MDS. S. 2,00,400 0	Rs. A. P. 35,235 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,104 0 0	Rs. A. P. 86,772 0 0	10,882	6,903	17,785
Or per mile of railway ..	461	190 0 0	1,118 0	151 0 0	.....	361 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ..	2,101,231	8,62,673 0 0	86,85,205 0	9,80,544 0 0	1,32,622 0 0	19,04,830 0 0†	238,558	209,079	448,637
Total for 23 weeks ..	2,209,002	9,07,106 0 0	89,45,905 0	10,31,779 0 0	1,33,726 0 0	20,81,611 0 0	249,540	215,982	465,522
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited)	101,983	34,002 0 0	1,94,371 0	31,002 0 0	5,746 0 0	70,750 0 0	11,284	7,034	18,320
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ..	438	146 0 0	824 0	133 0 0	.....	279 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	2,209,664	10,29,733 0 0	71,98,359 0	9,02,224 0 0	4,67,978 0 0	23,88,935 0 0	271,303	203,226	474,529

* Due to Dushohura bathing festival.

† Audited up to week ending 1st May 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH JUNE 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
233	Rs. 70,750	Rs. 304	234	Rs. 86,772	Rs. 371	233	Rs. 8,68,972	Rs. 3,729	234	Rs. 8,80,529*	Rs. 3,703	Rs. 11,557	Rs.

* Audited up to week ending 1st May 1886.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th June 1886 on 126 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ..	35,142*	Rs. A. P. 17,444 0 0	MDS. S. 20,921 0	Rs. A. P. 1,511 0 0	Rs. A. P. 29 0 0	Rs. A. P. 19,017 0 0	3,586	1,624	5,210
Or per mile of railway ..	279	139 0 0	166 0	12 0 0	.....	151 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ..	534,613	1,90,323 0 0	7,73,627 0	47,822 0 0	604 0 0	2,39,749 0 0†	81,751	35,938	117,689
Total for 23 weeks ..	571,055	2,07,767 0 0	7,94,548 0	49,360 0 0	633 0 0	2,57,760 0 0	85,397	37,562	122,959
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year (audited)	25,127	7,472 0 0	17,598 0	1,470 0 0	23 0 0	8,864 0 0	4,342	1,036	5,378
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ..	199	58 0 0	140 0	12 0 0	.....	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	548,781	2,01,661 0 0	5,02,680 0	39,563 0 0	801 0 0	2,42,025 0 0	98,017	24,832	122,849

* Increase due to Dushohura festival.

† Audited up to week ending 1st May 1886.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH JUNE 1886.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 13TH JUNE 1886.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 12TH JUNE 1886.			Total increase in 1886-87.	Total decrease in 1886-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
126	Rs. 8,864	Rs. 70	126	Rs. 19,017	Rs. 151	126	Rs. 1,04,710	Rs. 831	126	Rs. 1,10,412*	Rs. 918	Rs. 14,702	.....

* Audited up to week ending 1st May 1886.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

					Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 5th June 1886	...	...	...	...	9,497	0	0
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	9,673	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	176	0	0
Receipts from 1st January to 5th June 1886	...	...	...	...	1,92,098	0	0
From 1st January to 6th June 1885	...	...	...	...	1,71,961	0	0
Increase	...	...	...	...	20,737	0	0
					Miles.		
Miles open week ending 5th June 1886	...	...	...	...	50½		
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	50½		
					Rs. A. P.		
Receipts per mile open week ending 5th June 1886	...	...	...	...	187	2	2
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	190	9	10
Decrease	...	...	...	...	3	7	8

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Darjeeling, the 12th June 1886.

W. STEVENSON, Secretary.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2121A.

GENERAL.—*The 29th May 1886.*—In modification of the order dated the 1st instant, it is notified that Baboo Nadia Chand Dutt acted as Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, from the 1st January to the 4th April 1886, both days inclusive.

The 9th June 1886.—Baboo Okhoy Oommar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that district.

The 10th June 1886.—Mr. T. J. Mendes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, and Mr. H. H. Heard, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, are appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in their respective districts.

The 24th June 1886.—The services of Baboo Mohanund Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government.

Baboo Mohanund Gupta is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in Orissa.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Oolooberia, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Singbhoon, is allowed leave for six weeks under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 25th June 1886.—Mr. C. F. Marison, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, reported his departure from India, on leave, on the 15th May 1886.

Mr. W. H. Thomson, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagul-pore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Banka sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Shoshes Bhooshun Dutt, or until further orders.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, acted as Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, from the 12th April to the 7th May 1886, inclusive.

Mr. Horace A. Cockerell, c.s.i., Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th proximo.

Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sassegam, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th July next.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is appointed to have charge of that sub-division during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. J. Macpherson, or until further orders.

The 26th June 1886.—Mr. C. A. Kelly, District and Sessions Judge, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-two days, under the note to rule 2, section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Baboo Shoshee Bhusan Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Banka, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 29th June 1886.—Baboo Syama Kumud Mookerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Purneah.

Baboo Rajani Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Rungpore.

POLICE.—*The 12th May 1886.*—Mr. J. Lambert, c.i.e., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for six months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st June next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. G. Wilkins, District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Lambert, c.i.e., or until further orders.

The 25th June 1886.—Major H. M. Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is promoted to the first grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 16th April 1886, *vice* Colonel J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Wilkinson, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, is promoted to the first grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 3rd instant, *vice* Colonel H. E. Waller, retired, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

The 29th June 1886.—Mr. J. C. Veasey, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-two days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo.

Mr. O. S. Stack, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Police during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Veasey, or until further orders.

Mr. H. H. Gibs, District Superintendent of Police, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. O. S. Stack, or until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—*The 22nd June 1886.*—Baboo Raghunundun Sahoy, Special Sub-Registrar of Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Girwardhari Lal is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Raghunundun Sahoy, or until further orders.

OPIMUM.—*The 21st June 1886.*—Mr. O. O'Donnell, Probationary Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Ross, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th instant.

The 25th June 1886.—Mr. H. Hastings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Soetapore, on deputation, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th proximo.

Mr. C. M. Jerdon, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Aligurb, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th proximo.

Mr. G. R. Carter, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, on leave, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Aligurb, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. M. Jerdon, or until further orders.

SANITATION.—*The 24th June 1886.*—Dr. S. S. Lynch, Health Officer, Port of Calcutta, is allowed special leave for six months, under sections 46 and 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th instant.

MEDICAL.—*The 21st June 1886.*—Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien, Officiating Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed leave for twenty-eight days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 24th June 1886.—Surgeon-Major W. A. Gilligan, Civil Surgeon of Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd July 1886.

Mr. F. J. Murphy, Medical Officer, Sandheads, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138, rule 10, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*.

No. 221.—*The 15th June 1886.*—Mr. P. C. Lyon, c.s., Assistant Commissioner, Sibsagar, is transferred to the district of Darrang, and placed in charge of the Mangaldai sub-division.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

The 19th June 1886.—In the notification of the 7th August 1879, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, laying down rules for the Departmental Examinations of Forest Officers in Bengal, the following corrections are made:—

In paragraph 2, line 5, for the words "21st November 1874" substitute the words "21st March 1883."

In paragraph 3, line 2, for the words "Rules 17 and 18 of the Forest Department Code" substitute the words "section 49 of the Forest Department Code" (3rd edition).

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th June 1886.—In continuation of the notification dated the 15th instant, it is hereby notified that the following officers have passed in the subjects mentioned opposite their names by the Higher Standard at the Half-yearly Departmental Examination of Assistant Magistrates and others held in May 1886:—

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Mr. F. J. Monahan	...	...	...	Ooriya.
" A. E. Harward	Bengali and
				Accounts.
" C. G. H. Allen	Accounts.

POLICE OFFICER.

Mr. J. Cowie	Law.
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W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th June 1886.—The following officers having passed an examination in the Munda language in accordance with the rules laid down in Appendix V to the Departmental Examination Rules of the 21st March 1883 are authorized to draw the prescribed reward of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) each:—

Mr. T. G. Charles, District Superintendent of Police, Lohardugga.
Baboo Atal Behary Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gobindpore, Manbhoom.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

The 24th June 1886.—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. G. W. Strettell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, first grade, with effect from the 11th November 1885, the following promotions are made:—

Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade, *sub. pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 25th September 1884.

Mr. F. B. Manson, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade, is appointed to that grade, *sub. pro tem.*, with effect from 11th November 1885.

Mr. W. Johnston, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 11th November 1885.

The 24th June 1886.—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade, with effect from the 1st January 1886, the following promotions are made :—

Mr. F. B. Manson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade, *sub. pro. tem.*, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 11th November 1885.

Mr. C. A. G. Lillingston, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 1st January 1886.

Mr. R. L. Heinig, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, first grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 1st January 1886.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE following notification, issued by the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 164E—2-46, dated Simla, the 3rd June 1886.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Emigration).

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 16, sub-section (2) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the authority of the Protector of Emigrants for the Port of Calcutta shall extend to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, respectively.

O. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th June 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 65 of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam-vessels Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the following tidal waters to be inland waters for the purposes of the Act :—

1. The tidal waters of the River Hooghly north of a line drawn between Saugor Light-house and the south bank of the Hijli or Russulpore river.

2. The tidal waters of the rivers connecting the Hooghly with the Ganges.

3. The tidal waters of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Megna, with their navigable branches, and all creeks and channels connected with their mouths as far seaward as the visible banks extend.

4. The tidal waters of the Karnafuli river as far seaward as the Outer Bar Buoys.

5. The tidal waters of the Sungoo and Naaf rivers as far seaward as their visible banks extend, with the Mascal channel and its branches.

6. The tidal waters of the following rivers in Orissa :—

(1). The Matai river from its outfall into the Dhamra to the terminal lock of the Coast Canal at Charbattia.

(2). The Baitarni river from its junction with the Brahmini to Chandbally.

(3). The Brahmini river between the junction of the Matai and the terminal lock of the Gobri Extension Canal at Alva.

(4). The Hansooah creek between the Brahmini river and head of the Tantiapal creek.

(5). The Baburjore creek between the head of the Tantiapal creek and the Chota Brahmini river at Rahama.

(6). The Tantiapal creek between the Hansooah creek and the Baroni Mohan.

(7). The Baroni Mohan creek between the Hansooah creek and the False Point Harbour.

(8). The Soontce creek between the Tantiapal creek and the Jumboo river.

(9). The Bainchu creek between the junction of the Chota Brahmini river and the Baburjore creek at Rahama and the Jumboo river.

(10). The Jumboo river between the outfall of the Gundakia river and the harbour of False Point.

(11). The Gundakia river from its junction with the Jumboo river to the outfall lock of the Gobri Canal.

(12). False Point Harbour.

(13). The Ram Chunder Gulliah creek between the Jumboo river and the Bacood creek.

(14). The Bacood creek between the Mahanady river and False Point Harbour.

(15). The Cheeturtola or Noona river, from its junction with the Mahanady river to the outfall lock of the Kendrapara Canal at Marsaghai.

(16). The Mahanady river from the junction of the Bacood creek to Taldandah.

(17). The Burabulong river as far seaward as the bar with the tidal waters of the coast canals branching from it.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th June 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 44 of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam-vessels Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Port Officer of Calcutta to be the Officer to receive cancelled or suspended certificates of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th June 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 62 of Act VI of 1884 (the Inland Steam-vessels Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that Calcutta, Chittagong, Cuttack, Patna, Goalundo, Koostea and Khoolna shall be places for the trial of persons committing offences against the Act or the Rules made under it.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st June 1886.—The following official notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

H 1453.

BOARD OF TRADE (Harbour Department),

March 1886.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CAUTION TO SHIP-OWNERS AND SHIP-MASTERS.

Failure to give notice or to deliver up certificate of registry when a ship is actually or constructively lost or ceases to be British.

The attention of Masters and Owners is called to the provisions of section 53 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," which are as follows:—

"If any registered ship is either actually or constructively lost, taken by the enemy, burnt, or broken up, or if by reason of a transfer to any persons not qualified to be owners of British ships, or of any other matter or thing, any such ship as aforesaid ceases to be a British ship, every person who at the time of the occurrence of any of the aforesaid events own such ship or any share therein, shall, immediately upon obtaining knowledge of any such occurrence, if no notice thereof has already been given to the Registrar at the Port of Registry of such ship, give such notice to him, and he shall make an entry thereof in his register book; and except in cases where the certificate of registry is lost or destroyed, the Master of every such ship so circumstanced as aforesaid shall immediately, if such event occurs in port, but if the same occurs elsewhere, then within ten days after his arrival in port, deliver the certificate of registry of such ship to the Registrar, or, if there be no Registrar, to the British Consular Officer at such port, and such Registrar if he is not himself the Registrar of her Port of Registry, or such British Consular Officer, shall forthwith forward the certificate so delivered to him to the Registrar of the Port of Registry of the Ship, and every Owner and Master who, without reasonable cause, makes default in obeying the provisions of this section, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds."

And notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Board of Trade to institute proceedings for the recovery of the prescribed

Penalty of One Hundred Pounds

against any owner or part owner who fails to give the required notice to the Registrar of the Port of Registry of his ship, and against any Master who makes default in delivering up the certificate of registry to the Registrar or Consular Officer, as the case may be, in contravention of this Statutory requirement.

By order of the Board of Trade, this 25th day of March 1886.

T. H. FARRER,
Secretary.

C. GECIL TREVOR,
Asst. Secretary, Harbour Department.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th June 1886.—In supersession of the notifications of the Government of Bengal, dated the 18th August 1879 and 29th November 1881, it is hereby notified for general information that the limits of the Port of Calcutta, and of the navigable river and channels leading thereto, as fixed with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, shall, with effect from the 10th July 1886, be severally as described below.

Port boundaries.

The limits of the port shall be—

On the north.—A line drawn from the boundary pillar at the Cossipore Gun Foundry Ghât to a point on the opposite side at Ghosery.

On the south.—A line drawn from a masonry pillar placed at the mouth of the Budge-Budge khal to a pillar on the Howrah side of the river Hooghly bearing north-west of the first-named pillar.

So much of Tolly's Nullah as lies to the west of a line drawn across the Nullah, 25 feet to the west of Hastings' bridge.

The limits of the port include to the east and west so much of the river Hooghly and the shores thereof as are within 50 yards of high-water mark at spring-tides.

Port approaches. The limits of the navigable river and channels leading to the port shall be—

On the north.—The Port of Calcutta as above defined.

On the south.—A line drawn east and west from the Eastern Channel Floating Light-vessel. All parts of the navigable channels, called the Eastern and Western Channels, and of the river Hooghly, between the said limits and below high-water line at spring-tides.

N. B.—Within the above limits the port and the navigable river and channels leading to the port are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under the powers conferred upon them by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th April 1875, which vested them with the powers of Conservator of the Port, and by an order, dated the 29th November 1881, which vested them with the powers of Conservator of the navigable river and channels leading to the port.

2. Under the provisions of section 96 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, all the port dues and fees payable under the provisions of Chapter VI of Act XII of 1875 (the Indian Ports Act) shall, with the exception of hospital port dues and pilotage fees, be received by the said Commissioners with effect from the 1st November 1881.

PORT RULES.

(For the Port of Calcutta within the jurisdiction of the Port Commissioners.)

Under the provisions of Act XII of 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following revised rules to be observed within the Port of Calcutta with effect from the 10th July 1886:—

1. In these rules the word "daybreak" shall be held to mean half an hour before sunrise, and the word "dark" to mean half an hour after sunset.

2. No vessel of the burthen of 200 tons or upwards coming into the port shall proceed above the house of the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens (hereinafter called Garden House), or move from one place to another within the port above ^{the Pillar at Panchmarah} Garden House between sunset and day-break without the special permission of the Commissioners: provided that a vessel which has arrived above Garden House before sunset may at once proceed to a safe anchorage at any part of the port between Tolly's Nullah and Prinsep's Ghât.

3. Steam-tugs having no vessel in tow shall be permitted to enter the port after sunset at their own risk, but they shall not proceed above Chandpal Ghât. Steam-tugs shall be held liable for any damage which they may cause by moving at night.

4. No vessel of the burthen of 200 tons or upwards shall steam, sail, or be towed up on the flood or down on the ebb, within the port above Garden House, without the special permission of the Commissioners; and in cases where such permission is granted, the officers in charge shall be held strictly responsible for accidents which may occur in consequence of their taking the vessels up or down at a greater speed than is absolutely necessary in order to keep them under command; and in every case where such permission is granted, the speed of the vessel shall not exceed four miles an hour through the water.

5. No vessel shall steam, sail, or be towed up on the ebb or down on the flood, within the port above Garden House, at a speed greater than four miles an hour over the ground.

6. Vessels may at all times drop up or down the port above Garden House with their anchors on the ground. Vessels using their own steam power when dropping with the tide shall in no case proceed at a greater speed than is absolutely necessary in order to keep them under command.

* With reference to Port Rule No. 4, the following instruction for the guidance of Assistant Harbour Masters is published for general information:—Assistant Harbour Masters are forbidden, without a special order from the Harbour Master's office, to tow outward-bound vessels until they are below the Lower College Sand Buoy.

7. Vessels entering the port at neap tides during the freshets are permitted to proceed above Garden House at slack-water at a speed not exceeding four miles an hour over the ground.

8. River steamers and tug-steamers having no vessels in tow are permitted to move up on the flood or down on the ebb at their own risk, and at a speed sufficient to keep them under command; but in no case shall the speed within the port above Garden House exceed four miles an hour through the water.

9. All steam-launches, steam cargo boats, steam ferry-boats, and all other small vessels propelled by steam, plying within the limits of the port, shall have their steering gear so placed that the man steering can have a clear look-out ahead.

10. No steam-vessel of the character described in the preceding rule shall proceed at a greater rate of speed than four miles an hour when inside the moorings, and no such steam-vessel shall proceed at a greater rate of speed than four miles an hour anywhere within the port above Garden House after dark. Without the special permission of the Commissioners, no steamers carrying passengers shall be under weigh after dark between the limits of the landing-stages at Hastings on the south and Ahacretolah on the north.

11. Special permission may be given by the Commissioners to ferry-steamers to move in the port otherwise than is prescribed in these rules, due limitation being laid down as to place and hours of plying and speed in each case.

12. No vessel shall have on board, within the limits of the port, more than 25lb of gunpowder as defined in the Act, of which not more than 15lb shall be common gunpowder, with 12 rockets and 12 blue-lights. All powder and combustible ammunition which vessels are by this rule permitted to keep on board shall be stored in a copper magazine out of risk of fire and explosion.

NOTE.—In these rules—

"Petroleum declared dangerous" means petroleum which the master of a ship has declared under rule 12 to be dangerous petroleum.

"Certificated petroleum" means petroleum covered by a certificate granted at the port of shipment, of such description as the Local Government may, from time to time, by written order prescribe, and to the effect that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum.

"Uncertificated petroleum" means petroleum which the master of the ship has not declared under rule 12 to be dangerous petroleum, and which is not covered by certificate as aforesaid.

"Petroleum reported dangerous" means petroleum stated in a report, signed by the Chemical Examiner to Government and deposited in the office of the Port Commissioners, to be dangerous petroleum.

"Petroleum reported not dangerous" means petroleum stated in a report as aforesaid not to be dangerous petroleum.

13. The master of every ship bound for Calcutta and carrying petroleum shall, before reaching Budge-Budge, declare in writing to the pilot*—

- (a) what quantity of petroleum the ship is carrying;
- (b) whether any, and if so what, part of it is dangerous petroleum; and
- (c) whether any, and if so what, part of it is certificated petroleum.

When the master declares that any petroleum is certificated petroleum, he shall produce to the pilot the certificates covering the same.

14. A ship having on board more than 40 gallons of petroleum declared dangerous shall not proceed upwards beyond Budge-Budge; but such petroleum shall be landed at the petroleum wharf and shall be detained there pending the grant of an import license under section 4 of the Petroleum Act, or the orders of the Local Government for the disposal of the same.

15. A ship having on board more than 500 gallons of certificated petroleum, or more than 40 gallons of uncertificated petroleum, shall not proceed upwards beyond Budge-Budge; but such petroleum shall be landed at the petroleum wharf and detained there till the Chemical Examiner reports that it is not dangerous. This rule shall not apply to petroleum which is ordinarily used for lubricating or jute-batching purposes, and which has a flashing-point above 150° by Abel's test. On the master of a vessel producing a certificate that the petroleum which he has on board is all of this description, the ship may be brought up to the jetties and her cargo discharged in the ordinary manner, but the Commissioner of Police shall be entitled at any time to obtain samples of such petroleum for the purpose of having them tested.

16. A ship having on board only certificated petroleum, not exceeding 500 gallons, may proceed to any moorings in the Port of Calcutta, and there discharge the petroleum.

17. (1) When, under the provisions of rules 14 and 15, any petroleum has been landed at Budge-Budge, the Superintendent of the petroleum wharf shall, within as short a time as possible, not exceeding 48 hours from the time of the petroleum being landed, obtain samples of the petroleum so landed.

* The pilot should deliver this declaration to the Harbour Master or his assistant when the latter comes on board.

(2). Every different quality of petroleum shall be separately sampled, and when petroleum is certified to be of uniform quality, a sample shall be taken from not less than one case in every 10,000 cases.

(3). The Superintendent shall forthwith seal the receptacles containing the samples, and having labelled them with the name of the ship, the name of the consignee, and such other distinguishing marks as he shall deem necessary, shall forward them to the Chemical Examiner to Government.

(4). The Chemical Examiner having tested them shall, within 24 hours after the receipt of the samples, sign a report declaring that they are or are not dangerous petroleum (as the case may be), and shall forward that report to the office of the Port Commissioners, sending a copy of it at the same time to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

18. Petroleum which has not been reported under the last proceeding rule not to be dangerous petroleum shall not be removed from the wharf except in accordance with a license granted under section 4 of the Act, or under an order of the Local Government.

19. When the petroleum declared dangerous on board a ship amounts to more than 40 gallons, and is not covered by an import license granted under section 4 of the Act, and the master desires to proceed above Budge-Budge, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, grant to any person a license to possess that petroleum at such place for such time and subject to such undertaking by such person for the re-exportation of that petroleum at the expiration of that time as it thinks fit; and may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, permit that petroleum to be landed and delivered to that person in such manner and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.

20. Nothing in the foregoing rules applies to petroleum imported from the United Kingdom in iron drums, as part of a general cargo when the certified flashing point of such petroleum by Abel's test is above 80° Fahrenheit, provided that the quantity imported in any one ship does not exceed 2,000 gallons. A ship carrying only petroleum of this description may enter the port without any restriction, so far as the above rules are concerned, and discharge its cargo in the ordinary manner. The Commissioner of Police shall, however, be entitled at any time to obtain a sample of such petroleum for the purpose of having it tested.

21. Nothing in the foregoing rules applies to petroleum comprised in a ship's stores and manifested as such, provided it is not of unreasonably large amount. If any question arises as to whether any petroleum manifested as ship's stores is of an unreasonably large amount, the decision thereon of the Port Commissioners shall be final.

Transportation by boat.

22. When petroleum reported not dangerous is transported by boat within the port—

(1) it shall be transported only after sunrise and before sunset, and in quantities not exceeding 5,000 gallons in one boat;

(2) no smoking, fire, or light of any description shall be allowed in any boat during the time the petroleum is on board the boat.

23. The Harbour Master and his assistants shall not be interfered with in the execution of their duty. After a vessel is moored, she shall not be moved without the permission of the Harbour Master.

24. All vessels within the port shall take up such berths as may be appointed for them by the Commissioners or the Harbour Master, and shall move from one berth to another when ordered to do so; but this rule shall not apply to vessels when moving within the port between Budge-Budge and Garden House in charge of a pilot.

25. Vessels arriving in port with coal or other cargo likely to cause nuisance shall not proceed above Garden Reach moorings without special orders, and shall discharge their cargo from whichever side the Harbour Master may direct, and shall also adopt such measures as he may order for the abatement of the nuisance arising from the discharge.

Vessels in the stream to keep a clear hawse.

26. All vessels moored in the stream shall keep a clear hawse.

Moorings not to be occupied without Commissioners' permission.

27. No vessel shall use any of the moorings, whether fixed or swinging, without the permission of the Commissioners.

28. All vessels lying at swinging moorings shall during the freshets (15th June to 31st October.) in addition to their bower chain, have the end of a good hawser also fast to the ring of the moorings.

29. All applications to be hauled into or cast off from the moorings, or for any other assistance, shall be made either personally or by letter to the Harbour Master. Applications will, as far as possible, be complied with in order according to date of receipt.

30. All vessels on arrival in the port shall rig in their jib and driver booms, and shall keep them so rigged in until the pilot takes charge of the vessel for the purpose of taking her to sea. They shall also strike their yards and masts when ordered by the Commis-

sioners. Vessels proceeding to the jetties shall remove all boats and other projections likely to damage the jetties and cranes.

31. From the 1st day of May until the 30th day of June, and from the 1st day of October to the 15th day of November, all vessels in the port shall have their royal and top-gallant yards on deck, and mast-ropes rove in readiness to send the top-gallant masts down at short notice when required, that is, when the storm warning signal (*ball*) is displayed; and shall send down their top-sail yards and house top-masts when the storm signal (*drum*) is hoisted, or when ordered to do so by the Commissioners. Vessels about to leave the port may send their top-gallant yards aloft 24 hours before leaving the moorings. Vessels entering the port between the above dates, having top-gallant masts and yards aloft, may be placed in moorings, and the top-gallant yards of such vessels shall be sent down within 24 hours after they are moored.

32. On the occurrence of signs of an approaching cyclone, a black drum will be hoisted during daylight from the flagstaff on the roof of the Port Commissioners' Office, Koilah Ghât, another from the flagstaff opposite the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, and another at the petroleum wharf at Budge-Budge. During the night, under similar circumstances, two bright lights in a vertical line will be exhibited from the same flagstaffs. When these signals are displayed, masters of vessels shall immediately take every additional precaution in their power to make the vessels snug and secure; they shall stow their top-gallant masts on deck below the rails, and shall have awnings furled, and the lower and topsail yards counterbraced or pointed to the wind, if not struck. The cables shall be bent to both lower anchors when possible.

STORM SIGNALS.

	Day.	Night.
This signal means cyclone probable, look out, send down royal and top-gallant yards, rove mast ropes, furl awnings.	A black ball ...	Three lights in a vertical line.
This signal means cyclone approaching, carry out the instructions laid down in Port Rule No. 31.	A black drum ...	Two lights in a vertical line.

33. A free channel of not less than 200 yards in width shall be kept for ships moving up or down the river in the port, and also free passages to piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, dock, and moorings; and all vessels shall move when ordered to clear such channels or passages.

34. The river between the lower buoy of the College Sand and Metteabrooj Ghât shall be kept clear for turning inward or outward-bound vessels, and no vessels shall anchor within these limits. Between the College Sand and Tolly's Nullah vessels cannot anchor without infringing Port Rule 33. All vessels intending to anchor in Garden Reach shall be moored below Metteabrooj Ghât moorings in a clear swinging berth, as close to the south bank as the length and draught of the vessels will admit. Inward-bound vessels proceeding above Metteabrooj Ghât shall moor in the stream between Prinsep's Ghât and Tolly's Nullah, leaving the clear channel of 200 yards prescribed by Port Rule 33.

35. From Garden House to Fultah Reach on the river Hooghly a deep navigable channel, not less than 200 yards in width, shall always be left clear for the passage of sea-going vessels, and between the hours from daylight to dark no fisherman shall obstruct the same by mooring or casting a stake-net therein. At Sankrail, Peer Sarang, and below Budge-Budge, where the deep water channel lies close to the shore, land marks have been erected to define the channel to be left clear, and no fishing boats shall be moored, nor nets of any description cast, between the line indicated by these marks and the shore. Between the hours from daylight to dark no stake-net nor drift-net shall be cast by fishermen in any part of Garden Reach within port limits.

36. Vessels lying in the stream, or at the moorings, shall at all times have at least one anchor at the bow, with a cable bent and ranged ready to let go.

37. All vessels placed in the moorings on the ebb-tide shall during spring-tides, when bores are expected, have their best hawsers passed from each quarter pipe abaft the main-mast, and made fast to the stern moorings if possible; otherwise to their own chains close to the moorings, and have taut with sufficient strain to relieve the jerk on the chains and bitts when the bore comes up.

38. No vessel within the port above Garden House shall have any anchor or spar, or other substance likely to cause damage, projecting from her side.

39. All vessels anchored in the stream within the port shall exhibit between sunset and sunrise, when it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull of the vessel, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so

constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all round the horizon and at a distance of at least one mile. Vessels under weigh at night shall show the lights prescribed by the Board of Trade's Regulations.

10. All coasting vessels, cargo-boats, bhurs, budgerows, up-country boats, and passenger boats, when under weigh on the river after dark within the limits of the port, shall carry a white light in a lantern in the forepart of the vessel, where it can be distinctly seen; and all steam-vessels shall show, when under weigh, the lights prescribed by the Board of Trade's Regulations.

41. Steam-vessels occupying moorings shall not turn their screws or paddles without giving sufficient warning of their intention to do so to boats in the vicinity; they shall not put full power on when trying their engines in the moorings, nor shall any trial under steam be permitted so long as a vessel is lying at the jetties.

42. No person shall smoke or use naked lights of any description in the hold or between-decks of any vessel lying in the port, or in any dock within the port. Closed lanterns, burning candles or vegetable oil lights, secured by lock and key, and in charge of an officer of the vessel, shall alone be taken between-decks or into the hold.

43. Fires shall be permitted only in galleys or fire-places regularly constructed for the purpose; such fires to be kept alight only between daybreak and 9 P.M. Cooking fires shall not be allowed on board of vessels in dock.

44. All gunpowder shall be landed before a vessel is put into dock.

45. The proprietor of every dock shall keep on the premises a good fire-engine, with serviceable hose and fire-buckets ready for immediate use with a supply of water at hand.

46. With a view to the extinction of fires, all vessels in port shall be provided with three buckets for every hundred tons of registered measurement up to 600 tons, and two additional buckets for every hundred tons above 600, provided that the total number of buckets shall not be required to exceed 50 in any vessel. One-half of the number of such buckets shall be left constantly hanging up on the quarter-deck or other convenient place.

*47. When fire has broken out in any vessel, the officers in charge of all vessels in neighbouring moorings or anchorage shall furl their awnings, get their force-pumps ready for use, and prepare for shipping their cables and chains, seeing specially that the pins of the shackles can be immediately knocked out.

48. The riverbank being a place of public resort, masters of vessels in moorings shall have the forecastles and heads of their vessels screened in, so as to avoid indecent exposure.

49. No vessel shall lie at single anchor in the port unless a pilot or assistant harbour master is on board. No vessel shall leave the port shall hoist the blue-peter at the fore at least 24 hours before leaving the moorings, and shall keep it hoisted until the pilot takes charge of the vessel to take her to sea.

51. With the exceptions hereinafter noted, no vessel of or exceeding 200 tons burthen shall, without the special sanction of the Commissioners, move up or down the port through the ship opening of the Hooghly Bridge, except such vessel is propelled or towed by steam against the tide, and then only at such rate of speed, not exceeding four miles an hour over the ground, as is absolutely necessary to keep good steerage way. No river steamer shall pass through the opening with more than two vessels in tow.

Exceptions.—Tug and river steamers, when not towing or propelling other vessels, may drop through the bridge opening, under steam, head to tide.

River flats may be dropped or warped at slack water through the ship opening, or through the 60-foot opening.

52. No steam-vessel shall attempt to pass any other vessel proceeding in the same direction whilst between the pontoons of the Hooghly Bridge.

53. No steam-vessel shall have in tow more than two cargo-boats when proceeding through the bridge opening with the tide.

54. All steam-vessels, when passing through the bridge opening, shall sound their whistles as a warning to other vessels.

* For the better security of vessels against damage or loss by fire, a steam floating fire-engine has been provided, and is always kept under steam, ready to proceed at once to any place where her services may be required. The fire-engine station is at Fort Point, where the vessel is moored, and where a look-out is kept day and night. In case fire breaks out on board a vessel, notice should at once be sent to the fire-engine station.

Penalties.

55. Any person committing an infringement of any of the foregoing Port Rules shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by the Act.

Special rules for regulating the discharge and loading of gunpowder on ship-board.

56. All inward-bound vessels carrying gunpowder, the total quantity of which is in excess of 25lb, of which not more than 15lb shall be common gunpowder, with 12 rockets and 12 blue-lights, are prohibited from proceeding above Budge-Budge, and the master of any vessel lying within the port, or in the river above Budge-Budge, which shall have on board any gunpowder in excess of 15lb shall be liable to the penalty provided in section 34 of the said Act XII of 1875; provided that boats will be permitted to bring as far as Neemuck Mehal Ghât, under cover of a pass to be granted by the Commissioners, 50lb of gunpowder, the property of dealers and consignees.

57. All such gunpowder in excess of the prescribed quantity must be landed and deposited in the magazine at Moyapore.

Vessels not to enter port with excess powder on board.
Powder to be landed at magazine.
Magazine keeper to take charge.

58. The magazine-keeper will take charge of the gunpowder immediately on its being conveyed to the shore at Moyapore, and will deposit it in the magazine.

59. For the convenience of vessels having gunpowder on board, a properly constructed powder-boat will be always in attendance off the magazine for landing and shipping powder. No charge will be made for the use of the boat for landing ship's powder, but the responsibility of the keeper in respect of the powder will not commence until it is landed on the bank, and will cease as soon as it is shipped on board the boat. Every precaution will be taken to ensure the safety of the powder while in the boat, but the landing and shipping is at the risk of the vessel.

60. Vessels bringing consignments of trade or Government powder will be liable to pay landing charges for the use of the boat if the magazine boat is used, and should passing vessels require the use of the boat to put out or receive ship's powder, such vessels must be accommodated before the boat can be used to discharge powder or ammunition brought as cargo.

61. In order to avoid unnecessary detention, masters of vessels requiring the use of the powder-boat are required to hoist a flag at the fore-topmast head on coming in sight of the magazine, as a signal to the keeper to have boat and coolies in attendance.

62. Masters of vessels are required to mark the names of their respective vessels on the barrels and packages of gunpowder previously to their being landed, and, if not marked, they will not be received by the magazine boat.

Artificial lights prohibited.

63. Gunpowder shall not be landed or received into the magazine when artificial lights are required to be used.

64. The magazine-keeper shall give to the master, or other person making the deposit, a receipt for the number of packages, and he shall be accountable to such master or other person for the redelivery of such packages.

65. A native clerk will be always in attendance in the powder-boat, and will receive from the master the declaration required by section 30 of the Act, and grant the receipt specified in the foregoing rule.

66. If any vessel shall be prevented, by stress of weather, or by being in distress, from landing or depositing such gunpowder in excess of the quantity allowed as aforesaid, such vessel may be permitted to come up to the lower limits of the port, but shall not proceed above Metteabrooj Ghât, and the master of such vessel shall forthwith give notice to the Harbour Master of his having such gunpowder on board, and shall obey his directions relating to the same.

67. Masters of vessels outward-bound, who may require gunpowder for their outward voyage, shall not take gunpowder on board in any part of the river above Budge-Budge, with the exception of a quantity not exceeding 25lb, of which not more than 15lb shall be common gunpowder, with 12 rockets and 12 blue-lights.

68. Masters of vessels who have deposited ship's powder at the magazine should inform the Harbour Master of the date on which the vessel will pass the magazine outward-bound, and on receipt of this information orders will be forwarded to the keeper to place the powder in the boat, and send it off in such time as to avoid any detention of the outward-bound vessel. Before delivering the powder, the receipt granted by the magazine-keeper must be given up.

69. Delivery of powder into boats at the magazine for conveyance to Calcutta will only be granted upon orders issued from the office of the Port Commissioners.

Delivery from magazine into boats.

70. No boat containing powder shall be allowed to proceed above Neemuck Mehal Ghât. All powder shall be landed at Neemuck Mehal Ghât, and no powder shall be landed at any other ghât, except with the special permission of the Commissioners.

71. The two foregoing rules shall not apply to Government powder-boats, which will be allowed to enter the port and discharge their powder under the rules laid down by the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

72. No smoking and no fire or light of any description shall be permitted on board of any boat having gunpowder or combustible ammunition on board.

Place of landing powder from boats.

73. No powder shall be landed within the port at any time when artificial light is required to be used.

SPECIAL RULE.

74. The provisions of sections 38, 39, 40, and 41 of the Indian Ports Act XII of 1875 have been specially extended to the Port of Calcutta and the approaches thereto, under the provisions of section 3 of the Act.

Government powder exempted.

No lights or fire allowed on boats carrying powder.

Landing after dark prohibited

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th June 1886.—In modification of the notification dated the 18th August 1879, published at page 841, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare, under section 6, Act XII of 1875, that from the 10th July 1886 the southern boundary of the Port of Calcutta shall be a line drawn from a masonry pillar placed at the mouth of the Budge-Budge khali to a pillar on the Howrah side of the river Hooghly bearing north-west of the first-named pillar.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th June 1886.—In the exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 11 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby appoints, with effect from the 10th July 1886, the wharf and landing-stages situated on the east bank of the Port of Calcutta at Budge-Budge to be the place for the landing and shipping of petroleum. The wharf shall extend from the northern boundary of the premises of the Budge-Budge Jute Mills Company on the south to the Ferry Ghât at the village of Budge-Budge on the north.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 41.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

EAST COAST OF KATHIAWAR.

APPROACH TO BHAVNAGAR PORT.

Alteration in position of Bell Buoy.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 38, of the 24th June 1884, issued from this Department, the Political Agent of Káthiáwár has given notice that on the 15th of April 1886 the following alteration would be made in the position of the Bell Buoy, entrance to Bhavnagar Creek, Western side of the head of the Gulf of Cambay :—

This Buoy (formerly laid 1½ miles N. W. of the Bhavnagar light-house) will be moored to the Southern extreme of the 3-fathom point of the Rukh Bank about 1½ miles South of the light-house.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 17th June 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No 42.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

EAST COAST OF KATHIAWAR.

Bell Buoy off Gogha (Gogo) Port.

THE Political Agent of Káthiáwár has intimated that it is proposed to lay down a buoy to indicate the Perigee Rock, which lies in the fairway of the coasting craft to, and from Bhávnagar port, distant 2½ miles off the Port of Gogha (Gogo), Western side of the head of the Gulf of Cambay.

This *Bell Buoy*, surmounted with *globe* and *staff*, will be moored in five fathoms, 2¼ miles from the Port of Gogha, and 1½ cables outside the Perigee Rock.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,*Port Officer of Calcutta.*

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 17th June 1886.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 43.)

AFRICA—NORTH-EAST COAST.

GULF OF ADEN—SOUTH COAST.

PORT BERBERAH.

Intended alteration in light delayed.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 31, of the 26th May 1886, on it being no longer intended to maintain the light-house at Berberah, but that a well-found ordinary light, elevated 20 feet above the level of the sea, would be exhibited in lieu of the present light :—

Information has been received from Commander Rainier, H. M. S. *Kingfisher*, that the intended alteration in the light will probably not be made for some months, and possibly not till after the South-West monsoon or about the month of October 1886.

By direction of the Government of Bengal

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,*Port Officer of Calcutta.*

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 19th June 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 37).

INDIA—WEST COAST.

PORT OF KARWAR OR SADASHIVGAD.

(1) *Breaking adrift of the Kárwár Rock Buoy.*

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Kárwár, that the *red cask* buoy, temporarily marking the Kárwár rock (Gudsar Sunv), lying to the W. N. W. of Elephant Island, Kárwár or Sadáshivgad Harbour, has broken adrift.

(2) *Breaking adrift of the Oyster Rock Buoy.*

Also, that the buoy marking the rocky patch to the eastward of the Oyster Rock Light-house has broken adrift.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 8th June 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 38.)

INDIA—EAST COAST.

BAY OF BENGAL—MADRAS COAST.

PORT OF COCANADA OR CORINGA (KORANGI.)

Hope Island—Permanent light exhibited.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 19 of the 26th March 1886, issued from this Department, on the intended change of the light on Coringa (Koralgi), or Hope Island, southside of Cocanada Harbour, the Port Officer, Madras, has given further notice that, in place of the kerosine-lamp, the new permanent light was exhibited on the 22nd May 1886.

The light shows a *fixed white* light through an arc of 180°, or between the bearings of N. 20° E. and S. 20° W.; it is elevated 83 feet above high-water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is *dioptric*, or by lenses of the *fourth* order.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 39.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

INDIA—EAST COAST.

COROMANDEL COAST.

Floating Wreck South-East of Negapatam Roadstead.

THE Port Officer, Madras, reports that the native brig *Guny Amut* was abandoned in latitude 10° 23' N., longitude 81° 06' E. on the 23rd May 1886.

NOTE.—This floating wreck is drifting fast to the N. W. and vessels coasting up or down the Bay should keep a careful look-out, as it is possible that there may be other derelicts.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1886.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 40)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

MALABAR COAST.

NARRAKEL ROADSTEAD.

Position of Sunken Wreck.

MR. G. MACKERNES, Commanding the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Kilwa*, whilst on his voyage from Calcutta to Bombay, *via* Coast ports, discovered the British barque *Sir Henry Davelock*, which had been burnt on the 1st June 1886, sunk, in a position dangerous to shipping, in the Narrakel roadstead.

The wreck lies in about 5 fathoms, portions of the spars showing just above water sufficient to mark the spot, and he gives the following bearings:—

Narrakel flag-staff ...	...	...	...	E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.
Cochin light-house ...	...	...	...	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
The Cruz Milagre gap ...	...	...	...	S. E. by E.

The bearings are magnetic.

A buoy painted green has been placed two cables to westward of the wreck.

The Master-Attendant, Narrakel, directs vessels approaching the anchorage at night to bring the light to bear about E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. in 6 to 7 fathoms, and run in on that bearing and anchor in $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms of water.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, R.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 14th June 1886.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2122A.

The 22nd June 1886.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned gentlemen to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language—

Baboo Soshi Kumar Dutt, Special Deputy Collector, Mymensingh.

„ Tara Nath Bose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, ditto.

The 23rd June 1886.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr. J. French Mullen and Baboo Pran Kissen Das of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Comillah Bench, in the district of Tipperah.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Comillah Bench, in the district of Tipperah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Baboo Moti Lal Mukherjee.

Baboo Govinda Chandra Mukherjee.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Monmatha Kumar Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kishnagar, Nuddea, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The 24th June 1886.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 492 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Lieutenant-Governor appoints the Legal Remembrancer to be *ex-officio* Public Prosecutor in all cases before the High Court on its Appellate Side with the exception of such cases as come before it from Presidency or other Magistrates in Calcutta.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Sen, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bankoora, to be ordinarily stationed at Kotulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Upendra Chunder Ghosh, or until further orders.

Baboo Amar Chunder Mukerji, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Jamalpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Tara Charan Sen, or until further orders.

Baboo Jotendro Nath Gupta, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Kooshtea, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 25th June 1886.—Baboo Sree Nath Roy, Officiating Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Second Judge of that Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. Jones, or until further orders.

Mr. A. O. Acworth, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Third Judge of that Court, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Sree Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Mr. O. Beeby, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. O. Acworth, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

Baboo Hurri Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moonsheegunge, Dacca, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The following Honorary Magistrates, who are attached to the Independent Bench at the Sudder station of the district of Burdwan, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class:—

The Hon'ble Ban Behari Kapur.
Baboo Suttia Kinker Sen.

Baboo Nolinakhya Bose.
„ Gopal Chunder Sen.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class—

Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hajipore, Mozuferpore.
„ F. C. Harrison, ditto ditto ditto, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class—

Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpore,
„ H. E. Ransom, ditto ditto ditto, Rungpore.
„ F. S. Hamilton, ditto ditto ditto, Rajshahye.

The 26th June 1886.—Baboo Kisuri Lal Sen, B.L., is appointed temporarily to be an Additional Munsif in the district of Sarun, to be ordinarily stationed at Motihari.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIF.—*The 22nd June 1886.*—Baboo Purna Chandra Ray, Munsif of Purulia, in the district of Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd instant, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd June 1886.—The following rules for the registration of documents under the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII) of 1885, framed under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act (III) of 1877, are published for general information,

1. A document presented for registration under sections 12, 18, 85, and 175 shall be first examined with reference to registration rule 42, and next with reference to the particular section of the Tenancy Act under which it is presented.

2. In certifying its admissibility to registration, the registering officer shall quote registration rule 42, as well as the particular section of the Tenancy Act under which it is admitted. Thus: “Admissible under rule 42 also under section _____ of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII) of 1885. Correctly stamped under the Indian Stamp Act, Schedule _____, No. _____.”

3. When a sub-lease executed by a ryot purporting to create a term exceeding nine years is presented for registration, it shall be returned at once with a note to the following effect recorded on its back, viz, “Not admissible under sub-section 2, section 85 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII) of 1885.” The note shall be signed, sealed, and dated by the registering officer.

4. When a document is admitted to registration, the fees levied shall be noted below the certificate of admissibility in the following manner, viz:—

				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Fees paid A	...	...	..	1	0	0			
Ditto R	...	...	...	1	4	0			
							2	4	0
Landlord's fee	...	...	...	2	0	0			
Process fee (in court-fee stamps)	...	...	...	0	12	0			
							2	12	0
			Total				5	0	0

(Sd.)

Sub-Registrar.

5. The document shall be entered in the Registration Fee-book No. 1 in order of presentation in the same manner as any other document presented under the Indian Registration Act. The registration fee shall be credited in column 7 with the necessary details, and included in the total of other registration fees

Note.—The fee-book, which is now in use, is called the Registration Fee-book, and the new fee-book is called the Tenancy Act Fee-book.

for credit to Government.

6. Fees for processes shall be paid in court-fee stamps, which shall be affixed to the notices, and cancelled by the registering officers in the manner prescribed in section 30 of the Court-Fees Act, i.e., by punching out the figure-head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamps untouched. The pieces punched out shall be immediately destroyed.

7. The landlords' fees and the process fees shall be shown separately in a new fee-book (hereinafter called the Tenancy Act Fee-book.)*

* Tenancy Act Fee-book prescribed in paragraph 7 of the rules.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number of notice.	Serial number of document in Registration Fee-book.	Date of presentation.	From whom received.	Nature of document.	Annual rent.	Landlord's fee.	Process fees in court-fee stamps.	Number and date of chalan remitting the landlord's fees to the treasury.	Date of sending notices.	Serial number of copy sent under section 176.	Signature of the registering officer.	REMARKS.

8. Column 1 of the Tenancy Act Fee-book should be filled up on the presentation of the document, whether the particular notice is ready or not. The number in that fee-book should be transferred to the notice when it is ready. Columns 2 to 8 should also be filled up immediately on the presentation of the document. Columns 9 and 10 should be filled up on the respective dates on which the landlord's fees are sent to the treasury, and the notices to the Collector or the sub-divisional officer, as the case may be. Column 11 should be filled up on receipt of the fees for copy under section 176. The registering officer should affix his initials to each entry in column 12 of the Tenancy Act Fee-book.

9. On the completion of the registration of documents relating to the transfer of the tenures under section 12, or ryoti holdings at fixed rates under section 18, notices shall be prepared in duplicate in the form specified in Schedule I of the Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd December 1885; and they shall be forwarded to the Collector or the sub-divisional officer, as the case may be, under a covering letter to the following effect:—

No.

Dated

To—The

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herein the notices under section 12, Act VIII of 1885, in the prescribed form, and to state that I have, on _____, remitted the landlord's fees to the treasury. The details of the landlord's fees and process fees realized on account of these notices are shown below:—

Number of notice.	Landlord's fee.			Process fee.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
56	1	5	0
57	3	12	6
58	5	4	9
Total	10	6	3

I have, &c.,

Seal.

Sub-Registrar of

10. The amount of landlord's fee and the process fees shall be entered in the printed receipt for the document granted under section 52 of the Registration Act.

11. An application under section 176 for notification of incumbrances to the landlords may be made either verbally or in writing; and when made in writing it shall bear a court-fee stamp of annas eight. It shall be accompanied by the fee for the copy under articles G and H of the schedule of fees under the Registration Act, as well as by the amount of process fees. A receipt for the amounts thus taken shall be granted in the form (with necessary alterations) of receipts prescribed under section 52 of the Registration Act.

12. An entry shall at the same time be made in the Registration Fee-book and the fees credited to the Registration Department. The process fee shall be accounted for in the Tenancy Act Fee-book as directed in paragraph 7 of these rules.

13. The copy of the instrument under section 176 shall be forwarded to the Collector or the sub-divisional officer, as the case may be, with a covering letter to the following effect :—

No.

Dated

To—The

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the copy herein enclosed, and to request that it may be served on A B, resident of _____, as required by section 176, Act VIII of 1885. Court-fee stamps for process fee of Rs. _____ are affixed to the copy.

I have, &c.,

Sub-Registrar of

A notice in the form prescribed in the rules under the Tenancy Act, referred to in paragraph 9, is not required in transmitting a copy to the Collector or the sub-divisional officer under section 176. The stamps received under that section are to be treated in the same manner as directed in Rule 6, *supra*.

14 A separate chalan shall be prepared for the landlord's fee credited in the Tenancy Act Fee-book. For this purpose the details shall be entered on the reverse of the chalan. These shall be as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number of chalan.	Number of notice.	NAME OF DEPOSITOR.	Name of the person to whom payable.	AMOUNT.
				Rs. A. P.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, under section 10 of Act I (B.C.) of 1869 (an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals), and under section 3 of Act III (B.C.) of 1869 (an Act to enable police officers to arrest without warrant persons guilty of cruelty to animals), the Lieutenant-Governor extends the provisions of both those Acts to the town of Nasirabad, in the district of Mymensingh, with effect from the 15th July 1886.

For the purposes of both the said Acts, the boundaries of the town shall be the same as those fixed for municipal purposes.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd June 1886.—It is hereby notified that, in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 432 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Lieutenant-Governor has, in accordance with the request of His Highness the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah, appointed Baboo Sasi Bhusan Sen to be an Agent of His Highness.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th June 1886.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrars of the places mentioned against their names, with effect from the 15th proximo, from which date the Sub-divisional Officers will cease to be in charge of the sub-registry offices at those stations :—

Munshi Mohammad Naqui Khan
Said Wakilluddin Ahmed ...
Baboo Kaliprossunno Banerjee

,, Okhoy Kumar Ghose ...

... Gopalgunge, in Sarun.
... Natore, in Rajshahye.
... Rajmehal, in the Southal Pergunnahs,
on probation for six months.
... Godda, in the Southal Pergunnahs,
on probation for six months.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th June 1886.—The thana at Pakri-Burwan, in the Newadah sub-division of the district of Gya, was established in 1873, with jurisdiction over the villages mentioned in the list below, transferred from thana Newadah. The boundaries of the thana not being then notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Lieutenant-Governor now declares the local limits of thana Pakri-Burwan and the revised boundaries of thana Newadah in modification of the boundaries defined by the notification dated the 10th June 1865, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem.

The Lieutenant-Governor also declares that the Newadah sub-division now consists of thanas Newadah, Rajauli, and Pakri-Burwan, instead of the two mentioned in the notification dated the 10th June 1865.

BOUNDARIES OF THANA PAKRI-BURWAN.

On the north, east, and south.—The boundary of the district which, from the village of Khukri-Mudehpur on the north, runs eastward along the limits of villages Khukri-Mudehpur, Chuk-Mukdampur, Khukri-Mudehpur for the second time, and Derhgaon; thence southward along the limits of the following villages, viz., Derhgaon, Bailer-Unaie or Mohanundpur, Birnawan-Bhowar, Chuk-Susbhunah, Chuk-Birnawan, Birnawan-Bhowar for the second time, Sobhadeeh, Hutheeri, Aheepore, Rahis-Zuhoorpur, Govindpur Ukandah, Talunpoora, Pakri-Burwan, Justh, Dhurhura, Justh for the second time, Bilkhoondah, Panduria, Rewar, Dhumoul-Boozoorg, Shamdeo, Nijaie, Arjoonar, Toorkbun, Panduria for the second time, Jumreea, Chukhour-Nawabad, Goolneemuth Goolnee, Sansee, Khundsaree, Khaira, Kootubchuk, Khaira for the second time, Chihotea, Durauwan-Nugawan, Burwan, and Kowakol-khas; thence westward along the limits of the following villages, viz. Kowakol-khas, Sookhdooria, Kowakol-khas for the second time, Mujhola, Gokhacen, Rajpoora, Dhunawan-Gungour, and Puchkhurra.

On the west.—The boundaries of the following villages, viz. Puchkhurra, Ukowna or Pultoochuk, Dhunawan-Gungour, Teladhee, Chedown, Deora-Pukureea, Erooree, Buleeeri, Boozoorg, Doomranwan, Mehdeepur, Behta, Ruhooa, Hoondrahi, Poksee, Muhespur-Kisowree, Bullearee, Lodcepur Jafra, Deodha Chutturwar, Burhowna Khoord, Thalpoosh, Koondanpur, Birnawan Bhowar, Uprauwan, Pojh, Bhowanipur, Pallee, Bhowanipur for the second time, Pojh for the second time, and Khukree-Mudehpur to the boundary of the district.

REVISED BOUNDARIES OF THANA NEWADAH.

On the north.—The boundary of the district which, from the village of Hunreea on the west, runs eastward along the boundaries of the following villages, viz., Hunreea, Fuldo, Chooramun-Fuldo, Dourha Ageh, Mudhoobun, Zumeen-Muttunageh, Mirzapur-Pukuria-Gaz, Khurant, Chuk-Zukee, Chumurdeeha, Nowrungpore-Koombhee, Sour-U-tee, Dowlupur Khyra or Moorgea Chuk, Budrawan, Paingree-Goinra, Muheea Kharij Juma, Paingree-Goinra for the second time, Kootree, Naromoorar, Khirbhajna, Koocheegaon, Kandeh Maie Jumin Mukudnee, Soolheepur, Aimah Soolheepur, Soolheepur for the second time, Kandeh Maie Jumin Mukudnee for the second time, Bhenreea, Roostumpur Futahabad, Mohundabad Chukwuh Islamabad Luchmipur, Ufsund Jafurpur, Dureeapur Purbuttee, Nehparah, Bazidpur Nchpura, Sugawan, Muhruthoo, Hybutpur or Dewanbiga, Rewarah-Jugdeespur, and Chundee Nawanwan.

On the East.—The western boundary of thana Pakri Burwan as above described from the village of Chundee Nawanwan on the north to the north-east corner of village Buhpooree Mujoorahi on the south; thence the boundary of the district which runs southward along the boundaries of the following villages, viz., Buhpooree Mujoorahi, Gobindpur, Baratan Uzrugbeh Hurnarainpur, Hurnarainpur, Bishoonpur Nizamut, Madhopur, Puthra, and Ektura.

On the South.—The boundaries of the following villages, viz. Ektura, Ekumba, Jypur-Bursonce, Tinsissea, Bishoonpur, Tilbudro, Lossinganee, Sirkutta, Quazi-Kulunth, Puseea Kulan, Munaince Goolgoon, Ramdeo, Kendwa, Manpur, Dadpur, Supta Beeguha, Dhobguttee, Ooreya, Putrung, Paharpur Beekhunpur, Shahzadpur-Gowasa, Derhgaon, Khunawan, Dureeapur, Gobindpur or Kanoongo, Unkree Pandey, Mohiuddinpur Kopin, Dhungaon, Russolpur, Nadgurha, Chuk Nadgurha, Nadgurha for the second time, Aitbarpur Mujhwa, and Toongee Huseinpur on the Dadhar Nuddee.

On the West.—The boundary of the Newadah sub-division which runs along the boundaries of the following villages, viz., Toongee Huseinpur, Lutour Furreedpur, Bilaroh, Dowlatpur-Hudsa, Bhudsoonee, Hudsa Akteyarpur, Sulempur Hudsa, Hudsa Akteyarpur for the second time, Suchowlee, Saeedpur Pukurea, Pukurea, Dureeapur Achwa, Beekoo, Peshee, and Hunreea to the boundary of the district.

NOTE.—In the above description the villages named as situated on the boundaries of the thanas are included in the limits of the thanas to which reference is made.

List of Villages transferred from Thana Newadah to Thana Pakri-Burwan.

No.	Name of village.	Thakbust No.	Name of pergunnah.	No.	Name of village.	Thakbust No.	Name of pergunnah.
1	Hoondrahee ...		Sumaie.		Pundurcea ...		Roh.
	Poksee ...		Ditto.		Bilkhoonda ...		Do.
	Maheshpur ...		Ditto.		Kuchna ...		Do.
	Derhgaon ...		Ditto.		Dutraul ...		Do.
5	Chuk Abdool Khulil ...		Ditto.	70	Rewar ...		Do.
	Khukri Mudelpur ...		Ditto.		Ruleeeri BooZoorg ...		Do.
	Chak Mukhdoompur ...		Ditto.		Mehdcepur ...		Do.
	Pallee ...		Ditto.		Behta ...		Do.
	Doomranwan ...		Ditto.		Ruhooa ...		Do.
10	Bailer Unaie or Moha- nundpur ...		Ditto.	75	Palee ...		Do.
	Chuk Russool ...		Ditto.		Rostumpur Sutawa ...		Do.
	Pojh ...		Ditto.		Jeoree ...		Do.
	Dhotah ...		Ditto.		Ursuneea ...		Do.
	Mudhepur ...		Ditto.	80	Bhelwa or Mudwa ...		Do.
15	Bhowanipur Bhutta ...		Ditto.		Semureea ...		Do.
	Chuk Susbhunah ...		Ditto.		Koondelhta ...		Do.
	Birnawan Bhowar ...		Ditto.		Kupsundee ...		Do.
	Chuk Birnawan ...		Ditto.		Usanwan ...		Do.
	Uprauwan ...		Ditto.		Bodhowlee ...		Do.
20	Koondunpur ...		Ditto.	85	Erooree ...		Do.
	Burhowna Khoord ...		Ditto.		Mundra ...		Do.
	Thalpush ...		Ditto.		Roopcejullo ...		Do.
	Gobindpur Ukandah ...		Ditto.		Ukowna ...		Do.
	Aheeahpur ...		Ditto.	90	Julpahair ...		Do.
25	Sobhadech ...		Ditto.		Doomreekulcanpur ...		Do.
	Hutheeri ...		Ditto.		Chahul Mohogain ...		Do.
	Mukdoompur Dola ...		Ditto.		Teerwa Chuhul ...		Do.
	Jumeega ...		Ditto.		Leelo ...		Do.
	Durauwan Nuganwan ...		Ditto.		Luchmeepur ...		Do.
30	Dheodha Chutturwar ...		Ditto.	95	Sendoara ...		Do.
	Kisowri ...		Ditto.		Kuhla ...		Do.
	Bulwa Chak ...		Ditto.		Khurant ...		Do.
	Udehpoorah ...		Ditto.		Subda ...		Do.
	Bazidpur Bhenria ...		Ditto.		Hussunpur ...		Do.
35	Lodcepur Jafra ...		Ditto.	100	Sundhana ...		Do.
	Chak Bulliari ...		Ditto.		Kusmura ...		Do.
	Meghipur ...		Ditto.		Deora Pukureea ...		Do.
	Mukudmi Aimah ...		Ditto.		Bishoonpur ...		Do.
	Bulliari ...		Ditto.	105	Ukhureea ...		Do.
	Bulliari ...		Ditto.		Bookar ...		Do.
40	Njaie ...		Ditto.		Bara Ijra ...		Do.
	Shamdeo ...		Ditto.		Soondree ...		Do.
	Urjoonar ...		Ditto.		Phuraihda ...		Do.
	Toorkhun ...		Ditto.		Phooldeeh ...		Do.
	Dhumoul BooZoorg ...		Ditto.	110	Pandey Gungour ...		Do.
45	Rewar ...		Ditto.		Putoree ...		Do.
	Dhurhurra ...		Ditto.		Jogna ...		Do.
	Rahis Zuhoorpur ...		Ditto.		Roopow ...		Do.
	Pukree Burwan ...		Ditto.		Deonag ...		Do.
	Burdeeha ...		Ditto.	115	Muhoolec ...		Do.
50	Bhugwanpur Khanpura ...		Ditto.		Chedown ...		Do.
	Shaikhpoorwa ...		Ditto.		Suleakoortheea ...		Do.
	Talunpoora ...		Nurhut.		Kutnee ...		Do.
	Justh ...		Ditto.		Mujhola ...		Do.
	Sookhoodeora ...		Roh.	120	Kewali Dondubut ...		Do.
55	Kowakol ...		Do.		Nuwadech ...		Do.
	Burwan ...		Do.		Gokhaeen ...		Do.
	Chihoottea ...		Do.		Churwul ...		Do.
	Chhuwail Kudhur ...		Do.		Rajpoora ...		Do.
	Uzrukbeh Julpahair ...		Do.	125	Dhunawan Gungour ...		Do.
60	Khaira ...		Do.		Teladhe ...		Do.
	Kootub Chak ...		Do.		Ubdalpur Sadik ...		Do.
	Khundsaree ...		Do.		Puchkhurra ...		Do.
	Sansee ...		Do.		Ukowna or Pultoochak ...		Do.
	Chukhour Nowabad ...		Do.	130	Munsagur ...		Do.
65	Goolneemuth Goolnee...		Do.	131	Rampur Khoord ...		Do.

NOTE.—In the above list the names given are those of the villages as demarcated and surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department and as shown on their maps and records.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT—RAILWAY.

The 29th June 1886.

No. 245.—Leave.—Mr. J. C. Mills, Assistant Engineer, first grade, Assam-Bihar State Railway, is granted three months' language leave, with effect from the 1st July next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

RAILWAY

The 29th June 1886.

No. 246.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Beliaghata Road overbridge of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Shibtollah, pergunnah Dihee Panchannogram, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 cottahs and 15 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Beliaghata Road; east by land belonging to Shamason Nasa Begum; south by Shibtollah Lane; and on the west by Shibtollah Lane and Beliaghata Road, is required within the village of Shibtollah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 247.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a goods shed and siding at Nazra, in the village of Beraookrah, pergunnah Mooragatcha, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 13 bigahs 7 cottahs and 5 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Southern Section; east and south by land belonging to zemindar Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee; and on the west by Oostee khal, is required within the aforesaid village of Beraookrah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 29th June 1886.

No. 248.—Notification.—The following notifications of the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information:—

No. 161, dated the 18th June 1886.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1198G, dated 17th June 1886, replacing the services of Mr. A. R. Becher, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Mr. Becher is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 163, dated the 22nd June 1886.—Baboo Baroda Prosada Bosu, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is permanently transferred from Bengal to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways. This cancels those portions of the Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 129 and 130, dated 14th May 1886, which relate to Baboo Krishna Chuander Bandopadhyay.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 29th June 1886.

No. 249.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the diversion of road No. 33 (pergunnah Sultanpore), from Mongra Ghât to Okhwa, in the villages of Nya Tola, Chainpore, and Mahalgawn, pergunnah Sultanpore, included in towji No. 8, pergunnah Haveli, zillah Purneah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 111 beegahs 8 cottahs and 10 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north and south by the mal lands of Nya Tola, Milik Shaik Amir Ali, and Milik Mohamed Ali, the mal lands of Chainpore, Milik Juggulal, Milik Biku and Chamru, and Milik Nathu Shah, the mal lands of Chainpore, Milik Akbarali, and the mal lands of Mahalgawn, Milik Borjo Sahu, Milik Pearylal Mozamdar, and Milik Beni Sahu, on the east by the mal lands of mouzah Okhwa, pergunnah Sultanpore, and on the west by the mal lands of Nya Tola, pergunnah Sultanpore, is required within the aforesaid villages of Nya Tola, Chainpore, and Mahalgawn, pergunnah Sultanpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 29th June 1886.

No. 250.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Munsif's katcherry at Kandi, zillah Murshedabad, pergunnah Futasinh, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Old Munsif's Court-house compound; on the south by the road to Jamua; on the east by the Parookhaly Nallah; and on the west by the paddy-field and compound of the Deputy Magistrate's Court-house, is required.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 25th June 1886.

No. 241.—*Appointment.*—Mr. R. B. Buckley, Executive Engineer, first grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government in this Department, *vice* Major A. D. McArthur, R.E., transferred to Orissa.

No. 242.—Mr. A. E. Behrmann, Executive Engineer, third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, during the absence of Mr. R. B. Buckley, or until further orders.

No. 213.—*Transfer.*—Mr. J. H. Toogood, Executive Engineer, second grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Mahanuddy to the Calcutta Workshop Division.

No. 244.—*Appointment.*—Mr. G. W. Faulkner is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Mahanuddy Division.

J. M. McNEILE, Col., R.E.,

Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

List of Students who passed the Final or Second Deploma Examination of the undermentioned Medical Schools in 1886, arranged in Order of Merit:—

Campbell Medical School.

- 1 Satishchandra Bose.
- 2 Beharilal Chattopadhyay.
- 3 Josadakumar Dutt.
- 4 Umacharan Chattopadhyay.
- 5 Dinonath Mozumdar.
- 6 Shashibhusan Singh.
- 7 Abinashchandra Baks.
- 8 Krishnadhup Mukhopadhyay.
- 9 Raticanta Mozumdar.
- 10 Barodakanta Kur.
- 11 Gopallal Bhattacharya.
- 12 Sekhurchandra Samanta.
- 13 Hemchandra Roy.
- 14 Akhoykomul Bhattacharyya.
- 15 Shamacharan Mukhopadhyay.
- 16 Rakhachandra Putt.
- 17 Gungahari Bandopadhyay.
- 18 Ramkanye Mukhopadhyay.
- 19 Khistranath Biswas.
- 20 Dancesali Jondar.
- 21 Sarodaprasad Chunder.
- 22 Upendronath Dey.
- 23 Abinashchunder Ghose.
- 24 Asutose Mukhopadhyay.
- 25 Haridas Chowdhuri.
- 26 Girindralall Sircar.
- 27 Baradaprasad Bandopadhyay.
- 28 Sreekrishna Dutt.
- 29 Ramdas Roy.
- 30 Purnachandra Mukhopadhyay.
- 31 Ramnath Mukhopadhyay.
- 32 Purnachandra Ghose.
- 33 Chandrasekhar Borua.
- 34 Bankabehari Nundy.
- 35 Akhoykumar Sen.
- 36 Moheshchandra Pal.
- 37 Shibnath Ghose.
- 38 Nityagopal Chatterjee.
- 39 Basantakumar Roy.
- 40 Modhusudan Ghose.
- 41 Krishnakisore Acharya.
- 42 Krishnanath Shah.
- 43 Nabagopal Dutt.
- 44 Anathbandhu Mukerjee.
- 45 Rajanikanta Kurmakar.
- 46 Gopalchandra Das.

Cuttack Medical School.

- 1 Kritibas Ghose.
- 2 Aghorenath Bose.
- 3 Samsunder Singh.
- 4 Henry Singh.
- 5 Sapsar Panda.
- 6 Preonath Chand.
- 7 Antacharan Das.
- 8 Bisnanath Putnaik.

Temple Medical School, Bankipore.

- 1 Mahabec Persad.
- 2 Farceduddin.
- 3 Pertapchander Mandel.

Temple Medical School, Bankipore—concluded.

- 4 Shaik Abdul Wahab.
- 5 Raheem Buksh.
- 6 Hemgopal Goswami.
- 7 Fazlur Rahman.
- 8 Beshundas Ghose.
- 9 Fazeelat Hossain.
- 10 Harendrachandra Gangoli.
- 11 Mahomed Kazim.
- 12 Mehdi Hossain.
- 13 Abdul Gani.
- 14 Kabecruddin.
- 15 Umeshchandra Das.
- 16 Malik Abdul Hossain.
- 17 Rakhaldas Mozumdar.
- 18 Syed Torab Ali.
- 19 Mahomed Abdul Huq.
- 20 Habibul Rahman.
- 21 Kevu Mutulla.
- 22 Abdullah Khan.
- 23 Abdul Shakoar.
- 24 Mahomed Mohin.
- 25 Ramroop Lal.

Dacca Medical School.

- 1 Lalitchandra Bysack.
- 2 Chandrakumar Bhattacharjee.
- 3 Atalbehari Banerji.
- 4 Kaminikumar Sen.
- 5 Jagadananda Chakravarti.
- 6 Rajpratap Barua.
- 7 Jagatchandra Chakravarti.
- 8 Gopalchandra Sanyal.
- 9 Nishikanta Das.
- 10 Shamacharan Topadar.
- 11 Nilkantha Chatterjee.
- 12 Haricharan Chatterjee.
- 13 Bykantachandra Sen.
- 14 Asseruddin Mandal.
- 15 Purnachandra Adhicary.
- 16 Mamohun Mukerjee.
- 17 Jadunath Adhicary.
- 18 Hemchandra Dey.
- 19 Anathbandhu Mukerjee.
- 20 Radhanath Pal.
- 21 Besseshur Banerjee.
- 22 Rashmohun Bhattacharjee.
- 23 Rajkumar Sil.
- 24 Jasinuddin Kaji.
- 25 Kristaprosad Sen.
- 26 Ambiencharan Chatterjee.
- 27 Kumadnikantha Chakravarti.
- 28 Rasickchandra Gupta.
- 29 Moheshchandra Bhadra.
- 30 Mahomed Ali.
- 31 Annodaprosad Sen.
- 32 Akhoykumar Bhattacharjee.
- 33 Akhoykumar Chakravarti.
- 34 Banomali Ghose.
- 35 Mahimachandra Chatterjee.
- 36 Kaminikumar Das.
- 37 Koylashchandra Das.

O. H. TAWNEY,

Officiating Director of Public Instruction

The 28th June 1886.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS.

1886.

NAME OF SCHOLAR.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
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First Grade.

Kiranchandra De	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution.
J. Platel	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College.
Sasibhushan Bandyopadhyay	Dacca Pogose School	Dacca College.
Pramathanath Mukhopadhyay	Halishahar English School	Hooghly College.
Bipinbihari De	Utterpara Government School	Metropolitan Institution.
Kunjabihari Biswas	Metropolitan Institution	Ditto.
R. D'silva	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College.
Satyaprasanno Mukhopadhyay	Beerbhoom Zillah School	General Assembly's Institution.
Jogindranath Mukhopadhyay	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.	Presidency College.
Gokulnath Sen	Hooghly Collegiate School	Hooghly College.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Second Grade.

Phakirchand Ghosal	Bagnan H. E. School	Metropolitan Institution.
Harendranath Bandyopadhyay	Hooghly Collegiate School	Presidency College.
Gokulchandra Mandal	Ditto ditto	Hooghly College.
Khagendranath Chattopadhyay	Utterpara Government School	Presidency College.
Brajendrakumar De	Town School, Midnapore	Ditto.
Jogindranath Ray	Bali Rivers Thompson School	Metropolitan Institution.

Third Grade.

Dewanbandra Ray	Hooghly Branch School	Hooghly College.
Surendranath Chattopadhyay	Howrah Zillah School	Free Church Institution.
Bidhubhushan Das	Midnapore Collegiate School	Midnapore College.
Asutosh Basu	Hooghly Collegiate School	Hooghly College.
Matlal Chandra	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Abinashchandra Mitra	Jirat Chandrakona H. E. School	Midnapore College.
Jogindranath Sarkar	Searsale H. E. School	City College.
Saratchandra Mitra	Surodiprosad Institution, Chakdigi.	Burdwan Raj College.
Amarendrachandra Mitra	Beerbhoom Zillah School	Metropolitan Institution.
Bipinbihari Bandyopadhyay	Bankoorah Zillah School	Patna College.
Biharilal Santra	Howrah Zillah School	Free Church Institution.
Nulmony Mukhopadhyay	Kuchhiakole Radhabulluv Institution.	Burdwan Raj College.

TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

Second Grade.

Banamali Chakravarti	City Collegiate School	City College.
Mahimnath Bhattacharyya	Hindu School	Presidency College.
Nagendranath Datta	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution.
Prabodhprakas Sengupta	New Indian School	Presidency College.
Manmathanath Ghosh	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution.

Third Grade.

Sasisekhar Bandyopadhyay	Metropolitan Institution	Metropolitan Institution.
C. H. West	La Martinière College	La Martinière College.
Amritlal Chakravarti	Albert Collegiate School	Albert College.
Haribhushan De	Hindu School	Metropolitan Institution.
J. E. Friend Pereira	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College.
Atulchandra Chandra	Hindu School	Presidency College.
Asutosh Bhattacharyya	Sanskrit Collegiate School	Sanskrit College.
A. Datta	St. Xavier's College	St. Xavier's College.
Amritlal Chattopadhyay	Hindu School	Presidency College.
Mahatapchandra Sen	Oriental Seminary	St. Xavier's College.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Second Grade.

Gopalchandra Ghosh	Naral School	General Assembly's Institution.
Purnachandra Das	Saintour Municipal School	Presidency College.
Sureschandra Bhattacharyya	Harinavi A. S. School	Metropolitan Institution.
Surendranarayan Chaudhuri	Naral H. E. School	Ditto.
Bipindrakumar Raychaudhuri	Baripore H. E. School	Presidency College.
Charuchandra Mukhopadhyay	Barisa H. E. School	Metropolitan Institution.
Manamohan Chattopadhyay	Nimta H. E. School	Presidency College.

NAME OF SCHOLAR.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
<i>Third Grade.</i>		
Jogindranath Mukhopadhyay ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowani-pore.	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipore.
Bilasechandra Sen ...	Kalia H. E. School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basantakumar Bhattacharyya ...	Baraset Government School ...	St. Xavier's College.
Abhaycharan Raha ...	Khoolna Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Baradaprasanna Ghosh ...	Taki Government School ...	Ditto.
Sureschandra Basu ...	South Suburban School, Bhowani-pore.	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Gopalchandra Gungopadhyay ...	Santipore Municipal School ...	Presidency College.
Manaranjandas Gupta ...	Kalia H. E. School ...	Engineering College, Howrah.
Baninath Ray ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School ...	Krishnaghore College.
Bholanath Dube ...	Kandi School ...	Berhampore College.
Rakhailchandra Pramanik ...	Santipore Municipal School ...	Presidency College.
Umeshchandra Ghosh ...	Khoolna Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Hemantakumar Maitra ...	Berhampore Collegiate School ...	Rajshahye College.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.		
<i>Second Grade.</i>		
Jyotindramohan Bagchi ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School ...	Rajshahye College.
Debendranath Sen ...	Dinagore Zillah School ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Jagadballabh Biswas ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School ...	Rajshahye College.
J. Power ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Dargeling ...	St. Xavier's College.
Rakhaldas Sen ...	Dinagore Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Saradakanta Sarkar ...	Rungpore Zillah School ...	Rajshahye College.
<i>Third Grade.</i>		
Chandranath Tulukdar ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School ...	Rajshahye College.
Satyabhushan Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Nakulchandra Sarkar ...	Pubna Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Akshaykumar Sen ...	Dinagore Zillah School ...	Dacca College.
Manaranjan Ray ...	Maharani Surnamaye's School, Utpore.	Berhampore College.
Ramkanta Bhattacharyya ...	Rungpore Zillah School ...	Rajshahye College.
Saradanath Khan ...	Bogra Zillah School ...	City College.
Aasaf Khan ...	Rungpore Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Kulimohan Gupta ...	Jalpigum Zillah School ...	Dacca College.
Kamudnath Ray ...	Pubna Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
DACCA DIVISION.		
<i>Second Grade.</i>		
Atulchandra Datta ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
Girishchandra Nag ...	Graham School, Tangail ...	City College.
Jyotindramohan Sinha ...	Furzedpore Zillah School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chintabaran Chakravarti ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
Bhubaniprasad Niyogi ...	Donogh H. E. School, Jamalpore.	Presidency College.
Haricharan Basu ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
THIRD DIVISION.		
Raimohan Das ...	Dacca National School ...	Dacca College.
Nisikanta Gangopadhyay ...	Mymensingh Zillah School ...	Ditto.
Satishchandra Mukhopadhyay ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Ditto.
Mahimchandra Chakravarti ...	Mymensingh Zillah School ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Jagadechandra Nundi ...	Dacca Collegiate School ...	Dacca College.
Afsaruddin Mahommed ...	Burrisal Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
Prasannakumar Ghose ...	Ditto ditto ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sasikumar Niyogi ...	Furzedpore Zillah School ...	Dacca College.
Hemkumar Niyogi ...	Ditto ditto ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Krishnanath Chaklader ...	Mymensingh Zillah School ...	Patna College.
Gangeschandra Chakravarti ...	Santosh Jahabi School ...	Presidency College.
Lasantakumar Sen ...	Burrisal Zillah School ...	Rajshahye College.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.		
<i>Second Grade.</i>		
Syamacharan Sen ...	Commilla Zillah School ...	Chittagong College.
Nabendrakisor Ray ...	Noakholly Zillah School ...	Presidency College.
<i>Third Grade.</i>		
Asitchandra Chaudhuri ...	Commilla Zillah School ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Annadacharan Sen ...	Chittagong Collegiate School ...	Chittagong College.
Rajanikanta Sen ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Pratapchandra Chakravarti ...	Commilla Zillah School ...	Dacca College.
Pranrishma Sen ...	Noakholly Zillah School ...	St. Xavier's College.
Girishchandra Das ...	Ditto ditto ...	Dacca College.

NAME OF SCHOLAR.	School from which he comes.	College in which the scholarship is to be made tenable.
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PATNA DIVISION.

Second Grade.

Girjabhushan Mukhopadhyay.	Patna Collegiate School	Patna College.
Satyendranath Dutt	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Raghunath Sinha	Arrah Zillah School	Ditto.
Harbans Sahay	Patna Collegiate School	Ditto.
Gopaljee Sahay	Arrah Zillah School	Ditto.
Sripati Misra	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

Third Grade.

Mahomed Abid	Arrah Zillah School	Patna College.
Shahabuddin	Tikari H. E. School	Ditto.
Kamalacharan	Patna Collegiate School	Ditto.
Bhubaneswar	Durbhanga Raj School	Ditto.
Mohamed Esa	Patna Collegiate School.	Ditto.
Seik Mahomed Abdool Majid	Chaprah Zillah School	Ditto.
Surjadeva Narayan	Mozufferpore Mukherji's Semi-nary.	Ditto.
Janaki Sahay	Gya Zillah School	Ditto.
Krishnadeva Narayan	Mozufferpore Zillah School	Ditto.
Jayamungal Prosad	Chuprah Zillah School	Ditto.
Sivpratap Narayan	Arrah Zillah School	Ditto.
Barhamanarayan Kumar	Motihari Zillah School	Ditto.

BHAGLPORE DIVISION.

Second Grade.

Matilal Ray	Jamulpore H. E. School	Patna College.
Bhabataran Mukhopadhyay	Bhagulpore Zillah School	Ditto.
Jaygopal Gangopadhyay	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Ramanimohan Gangopadhyay	Purneah Zillah School	Patna College.
Rajanikanta Sen	Maldah Zillah School	Hooghly College.
Ali Hassan	Bhagulpore Zillah School	Patna College.
Bhupendranath Majumdar	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Dwijadas Sinha	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Ramdayal Adhikari*	Dumka Zillah School	Ditto.
Mohitkumar Chattopadhyay	Jamulpore H. E. School	Ditto.
Baidyanath Ray*	Dumka Zillah School	Ditto.
Brajendranath Ray*	Moughyr Zillah School	Ditto.

CHUTIA-NAGPORE DIVISION.

Second Grade.

Madanmohan Chaudhury	Purulia Zillah School	Metropolitan Institution.
Mahechandra Ghosh	Hazaribagh Zillah School	City College.

Third Grade.

Nimaichandra Bhattacharyya	Ranchi Zillah School	Burdwan Raj College.
Kedarnath Thacoor	Pandra H. E. School	Ditto.
Brajmohan Tripathi	Ranchi Zillah School	Midnapore College.
Trithichandra Baksi	Pandra H. E. School	Presidency College.
Charuchandra Mukhopadhyay	Ranchi Zillah School	Metropolitan Institution.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Second Grade.

Phanindramohan Chattopadhyay	Ravenshaw Collegiate School	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Jaynarayan Chaudhuri	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.
Daityariprosad Sunkhua	Balasore Zillah School	Ditto ditto.
Chakradhar Das	Ravenshaw Collegiate School	Ditto ditto.

Third Grade.

Karunasindhu Sinha	Lakshannath H. E. School	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
E. C. Xavier	Ravenshaw Collegiate School	Ditto ditto.
Harakrishna Mahanti	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.
Syamacharan Mitra	Pyarimohan Academy, Cuttack	Ditto ditto.
Mirza Mahomed Nazir	Bhadrack H. E. School	Ditto ditto.
Banamali Patnaik	Poorer Zillah School	Ditto ditto.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FEMALES.

First Grade.

Helen Fox	Doveton Institution	Doveton College.
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Second Grade.

Ruth Cartland	Doveton Institution	Doveton College.
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* Provided they have read continuously for at least nine months counting from date of examination in the school from which they appeared.

DARJEELING,
The 26th June 1886.

C. H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

List of Candidates who have obtained Middle English, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary Scholarships in the Rajshahye Circle for the year 1886.

MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Dinagapore.</i>			<i>Rajshahye—concluded.</i>		
1	Upendrachandra Bandyopadhyay	... Mahadehpur.	2	Tarakbrahma Mukhopadhyay	... Sarda.
2	Indranarayan Sarkar	... Sujapur.	<i>Rungpore.</i>		
<i>Pubna.</i>			1	Jaminikanta Mukhopadhyay	Nilphamari.
1	Mahimehendra Kunda	... Bharenga.	2	Krishnakumar Joardar	... Mahiganja.
2	Purnachandra Mandal	... Pakuria.	3	Madhusudan Bhaumik	... Gopalpur.
3	Kshirachandra Niyogi	... Serajganja, Baniya-pati.	4	Dayalchandra Das	... Dinhatta.
4	Nagendranath Maitra	... Pukhuripar.	<i>Darjveling.</i>		
<i>Rajshahye.</i>			1	Abdul Hamid	... Darjeeling Zilla School.
1	Saradakanta Chattopadhyay	Bauleah, Loknath.			

MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Bogra.</i>			<i>Pubna—concluded.</i>		
1	Saratchandra Ray	... Bogra Model.	5	Chandrasekhar Saha	... Saydabad.
2	Bholanath Chaudhuri	... Champapur.	6	Biharilal Sarkar	... Sahazadpur.
3	Abdul Hakim Miya	... Dupchanchia.	7	Trailokyanath Dutta	... Talat.
<i>Dinagapore.</i>			8	Kailashchandra Sarkar	... Ethal, Basantapur.
1	Mahmududdin	... Dinagapore Model.	9	Gadadhar Das	... Santhia.
2	Dwarkanath Ghosh	... Ditto.	10	Banamali Saha	... Rajapur.
3	Avinaschandra Bandyopadhyay	... Churaman.	<i>Rajshahye.</i>		
4	Hamirulla Sarkar	... Josae.	1	Kisorimohan Maitra	... Bauleah Pares Narayan.
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>			2	Harendranarayan Kunda	... Haghariya.
1	Ashutosh Maitra	... Jalpaiguri Zilla.	3	Nalinikanta Goswami	... Ditto.
2	Hekmatulla	... Zemidarpara.	4	Esrauddin Sarkar	... Sarda.
<i>Pubna.</i>			<i>Rungpore.</i>		
1	Nandadulal Saha	... Pubna M. V.	1	Rajendrakumar Basu	... Gaibandha.
2	Mohinimohan Basu	... Sagarkandi.	2	Jogendrachandra Baksi	... Ditto.
3	Maheschandra Kunda	... Dhobadaha.	3	Mazaruddin Muhammad	... Mogalhat.
4	Jadunath Niyogi	... Saydabad.	4	Kamakhyacharan Das	... Chandkhana.
			5	Jenetulla Muhammad	... Dinhatta.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

<i>Bogra.</i>			<i>Pubna—concluded.</i>		
1	Gosaidas Saha	... Dhunat.	3	Bijoygovinda Talapatra	... Parkhola.
2	Amanatulla Sarkar	... Nungola.	4	Abdul Rahman Sarkar	... Baradhul.
3	Ainuddin Fakir	... Shakerkhola.	5	Bhagavanchandra Chakravarti	... Ullapara.
<i>Darjeeling.</i>			<i>Rajshahye.</i>		
1	Saradaprasad Das	... Hasquar.	1	Jogendranarayan Biswas	... Madnagar.
<i>Dinagapore.</i>			2	Rahmuddin Sardar	... Saul.
1	Rukminikanta Chakravarti	... Kharibari.	3	Kailashchandra Halder	... Panchupur.
2	Dwarkanath Ghosh	... Bhelie.	4	Harischandra Sarkar	... Khujipur.
3	Anadinath Sinha	... Kamrua.	5	Sasibhushan Sarkar	... Ganakihara.
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>			6	Ramchand Sarkar	... Hainsuari.
1	Hosenulla Mahommed	... Jalpaiguri Model.	<i>Rungpore.</i>		
2	Mazarulla Nasya	... Dhavalsati.	1	Anangamohan Das	... Lalchandpur.
3	Asivuddin Muhammad	... Guagram.	2	Tamjuddin Muhammad	... Madanmohan.
<i>Pubna.</i>			3	Kasiruddin	... Sovangauja.
1	Kedarnath Nandi	... Pundariya.	4	Rabilochan Saha	... Mustafapur.
2	Srimati Mihir Kumari Mazumdar	... Serajganj Girls.	5	Rahimuddin Sarkar	... Kanchipara.
			6	Saharuddin	... Barnibari.
			7	Karimuddin	... Tarabanda.

G. BELLETT,

Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle.

The 4th June 1886.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 21st June 1886.—Baboo Raj Kumar Roy, Head Master of the Pubna Zillah School (class V), is appointed to officiate as Second Master of the Bhagulpore Zillah School, *vice* Baboo Sura Nath Chatterjea, transferred.

Baboo Sura Nath Chatterjea, Head Master of the Purneah Zillah School and now Officiating Second Master of the Bhagulpore Zillah School (class V), is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the Pubna Zillah School, *vice* Baboo Raj Kumar Roy, transferred.

The 22nd June 1886.—Baboo Braja Lal Mukherjea, M.A., Senior Student Assistant in the Laboratory of the Presidency College, is appointed substantive *pro tempore* to class V, and temporarily to be Lecturer in the Krishnaghur Collège, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment, *vice* Baboo Dehendra Nath Mukherjea, M.A., on leave.

The 23rd June 1886.—Baboo Phanibhusan Basu, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Moorshedabad (temporarily substantive in class V), was on leave of absence for one month under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Madhu Sudan Sinha, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nudda (class VI), acted as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Moorshedabad, and in class V, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Phanibhusan Basu, M.A.

The 24th June 1886.—Baboo Bhubaneswar Gupta, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bogra, (class VI), is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 31st May 1886.

Baboo Kali Charan Chakravarti, second clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bogra, and to act in class VI, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhubaneswar Gupta.

ERRATA.

The 26th June 1886.—In the orders of the 7th June 1886, published at pages 762 and 763, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, appointing Baboo Kanai Lal Sen, Fifth Master of the Hindu School (class VI), to act in class V from the 15th March to the 6th May 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Mr. E. Cleghorn, on leave, for "Baboo Kanai Lal Sen" read "Baboo Kanai Lal Som;" and in the above orders appointing Baboo Adhar Chandra Mukherjea, sixth assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction (class VI), to act in class V from the 28th March to the 2nd April 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Nobin Chandra Ghosh, promoted, and Baboo Kali Kumar Ganguli, ninth assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction (temporarily substantive in class VII) to act in class VI from the 28th March to 2nd April 1886, both days inclusive, *vice* Baboo Adhar Chandra Mukerjea, for "from the 25th March to the 2nd April 1886" read "from the 28th March to the 2nd May 1886" in both cases.

C. H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 4202.—*The 22nd June 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Protap Chunder Ker, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have medical charge of the sub-division and dispensary at Jungipore, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Bejoy Gobind Chowdry, removed.

No. 4234.—*The 21th June 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Mohendro Lal Bose is allowed leave for six months under section 134, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him in Medical Department Notification No. 5751, dated 21st July 1885.

No. 4260.—*The 25th June 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Doyal Chunder Shome, Teacher of Midwifery, Campbell Medical School, Scaldah, who was granted two months' leave in Medical Department Notification No. 2563, dated 17th April 1886, was permitted to return to duty on the forenoon of the 21st instant.

No. 4262.—*The 25th June 1886.*—Assistant Surgeon Zahiruddin, Teacher of Surgery, Campbell Medical School, Scaldah, who was granted two months' leave in Medical Department Notification No. 2645, dated 19th April 1886, was permitted to return to duty on the forenoon of the 21st instant.

A. J. COWIE,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

Sheriff's Office, the 9th June 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1886 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 12th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

GEORGE YULE, Sheriff.

শরিক আকিস সন ১৮৮৬ সাল তারিখ ৯ই জুন।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে শ্রবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হুগের অধীন শহর কালকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের জৌদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তা জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৬ সালের ১২ই জুলাই সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেলিয়ামের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আগল আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৬ সালের চতুর্থ জুলাই সোমবার বসিবেন এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে জৌদারী মিছিল করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদ্দম করে ইতি।

জর্জ ইউল

শরিক।

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Magoorah, Jhenidah, and Narail will, during the month of July 1886, sit in those Courts on the dates mentioned below—

Jhenidah Small Cause Court	...	From 1st to 12th July 1886.
Magoorah Small Cause Court	...	From 13th to 16th and from 24th to 27th July 1886.
Narail Small Cause Court	...	From 17th to 23rd and from 28th to 31st July 1886.

Travelling, Sundays, and holidays excepted.

MOHENDRA NATH BOSE, *Judge.*

NARAIL SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 22nd June 1886.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 764B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Wednesday, the 4th August 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz.:—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	Chests.
Do. do. at the Ghazepore Factory	...	2,350
	...	2,150
Total	...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th August 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 9th August 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 19th August 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Thursday, 2nd September 1886	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd " "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November " "	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December " "	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	9,400	8,600	18,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., Fort William, the 29th June 1886.

No. 652B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 5th July 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz.—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	Chests. 2,350
Ditto at the Ghazee-pore Factory	...	...	2,150
Total	...	...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th July 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th July 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th July 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazee-pore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazee-pore Factory, about chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th August 1886	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November „	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December „	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total	11,750	10,750	22,500

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 1st June 1886.

NOTIFICATION BY THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL.

STOCK CERTIFICATES.

As it does not appear to be generally known that Government Promissory Notes can be readily converted into Stock Certificates and re-converted into Promissory Notes at the option of the holders, and that Stock Certificate-holders enjoy certain special advantages, the attention of holders of Government Securities is drawn to the following particulars:—

1. Government Promissory Notes can be converted into Stock Certificates and re-converted into Promissory Notes at any time at the option of the holder.

2. The holders of Stock Certificates are not required to present them in person or by agent when the interest becomes due. On application made, interest will be paid to Stock Certificate-holders by warrants on any Government Treasury, which warrants will be sent by post, on the day the interest falls due, to the Stock Certificate-holders direct, or through the Treasury Officer, as they may desire.

3. Stock Certificates are not negotiable by endorsement, and are consequently of no value in the hands of a wrongful holder, and the risks arising from the possession of, or repeated transmission of, negotiable Securities, are thereby avoided.

4. In the event of the loss of a Stock Certificate by theft, fire, &c., a fresh Certificate will issue on satisfactory evidence of loss.

NOTE.—Further particulars can be obtained on reference to the Public Debt Offices, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, are republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 19th June 1886.

No. 513F.—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr. G. Greig, Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade, in charge of the Central Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the date on which Mr. Greig may avail himself of the leave in question :—

* * * * *

Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Bengal—to officiate in the 2nd grade of Conservators.

* * * * *

The 24th June 1886.

No. 534F.—Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Bengal, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Deputy Conservators during the absence on privilege leave for two months and twenty days of Mr. W. R. J. Brereton, Deputy Conservator of the 1st grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 20th June 1886, or the subsequent date on which Mr. Brereton may avail himself of the leave in question.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CODEN.

The 25th June 1886.

No. 1602.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 42.

Section 88.

Add the following under rule (e) to this section :—

“All officers in the Punjab transferred before the 1st July 1886, to service under District Boards constituted under Act XX of 1883.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for general information.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th June 1886.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 413.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Second Grade Assistant Apothecary C. J. Maher, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2121A.

GENERAL.—*The 29th May 1886.*—In modification of the order dated the 1st instant, it is notified that Baboo Nadia Chand Dutt acted as Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, from the 1st January to the 4th April 1886, both days inclusive.

The 9th June 1886.—Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoorna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that district.

The 10th June 1886.—Mr. T. J. Mendes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, and Mr. H. H. Heard, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, are appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in their respective districts.

The 24th June 1886.—The services of Baboo Mohanund Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government.

Baboo Mohanund Gupta is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in Orissa.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Oolooberiah, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Singhbhum, is allowed leave for six weeks under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 25th June 1886.—Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, reported his departure from India, on leave, on the 15th May 1886.

Mr. W. H. Thomson, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagul-pore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Banka sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Dutt, or until further orders.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, acted as Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoon, from the 12th April to the 7th May 1886, inclusive.

Mr. Horace A. Cockerell, c.s.i., Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th proximo.

Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th July next.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, is appointed to have charge of that sub-division during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. J. Macpherson, or until further orders.

The 26th June 1886.—Mr. C. A. Kelly, District and Sessions Judge, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-two days, under the note to rule 2, section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Baboo Shoshee Bhusan Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Banka, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 29th June 1886.—Baboo Syama Kumud Mookerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Purneah.

Baboo Rajani Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pr transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Rungpore.

POLICE.—*The 12th May 1886.*—Mr. J. Lambert, c.i.e., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for six months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st June next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. G. Wilkins, District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Lambert, c.i.e., or until further orders.

The 25th June 1886.—Major H. M. Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is promoted to the first grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 16th April 1886, *vice* Colonel J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Wilkinson, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, is promoted to the first grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 3rd instant, *vice* Colonel H. E. Waller, retired, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

The 29th June 1886.—Mr. J. C. Veasey, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-two days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo.

Mr. O. S. Stack, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Police during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Veasey, or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Giles, District Superintendent of Police, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. O. S. Stack, or until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—*The 22nd June 1886.*—Baboo Raghunundun Sahoy, Special Sub-Registrar of Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Girwardhari Lal is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Raghunundun Sahoy, or until further orders.

OPIMUM.—*The 21st June 1886.*—Mr. O. O'Donnell, Probationary Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Ross, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th instant.

The 25th June 1886.—Mr. H. Hastings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Sectapore, on deputation, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th proximo.

Mr. C. M. Jerdon, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Aligurh, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th proximo.

Mr. G. R. Carter, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, on leave, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Aligurh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. M. Jerdon, or until further orders.

SANITATION.—*The 24th June 1886.*—Dr. S. S. Lynch, Health Officer, Port of Calcutta, is allowed special leave for six months, under sections 46 and 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th instant.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886.

PART IB.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th June 1886.—The following draft rules under section 138 (i) of the Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885 are published for general information. They will be taken into consideration on the 1st August 1886.

Rules for keeping accounts of District Funds under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885.

GENERAL.

1. All the accounts and registers prescribed in these rules shall be maintained in English. All books of account and registers shall be substantially bound and paged before being brought into use, and no accounts shall be prepared on loose sheets of paper, or in loosely bound volumes.

2. All corrections and alterations in accounts shall be neatly made in red ink, and attested by the initials of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman. Similarly, all alterations and corrections in a voucher shall be attested by the payee. Erasures shall on no account be permitted in registers, statements, vouchers, or accounts of any description.

WORKS.

3. All works shall be divided into two classes, *original* and *repairs*—

(1) *Repairs* shall include all operations required to maintain works in proper condition.

(2) *Original works* shall comprise all works which do not come under the classification of repairs.

4. A separate estimate shall be sanctioned for every entry under the heads of "original works" and "repairs" in the annual estimate of income and expenditure.

5. No expenditure shall be incurred on any works until estimates have been sanctioned by competent authority, and the necessary funds have been formally allotted for their execution.

6. Except in case of emergency, or to prevent damage or loss, no work shall be put in hand until an estimate for carrying it out has been sanctioned by competent authority.

7. A revised estimate shall be prepared immediately there is reason to anticipate that an estimate will be exceeded by more than 10 per cent. of its total amount, or where considerable alterations of the original estimate are desired, and it shall be submitted for the approval of the authorities whose sanction would be necessary if it were an original estimate. If a work for which a revised estimate is required cannot be stopped, pending approval to the revised estimate, the approving authorities shall be at once informed of the changes proposed, and their consent shall be obtained to the continuance of the work: if this is refused, the work must be stopped.

8. A supplementary estimate shall be prepared when the additional work required is in excess of Rs. 600, or of 5 per cent. of the original estimate.

9. The cost of every survey or preliminary operation other than those which can be carried out by the paid district establishment shall be considered to be a "work," and shall be covered by a sanctioned estimate, and a specific assignment of funds.

10. On the completion of any work, a completion report shall be submitted by the District Engineer to the Chairman; and any deviation from the design and estimate that may have been made during the construction of the work must be fully explained in it: when the completion report relates to a work which requires the approval of the Inspector of Local Works or higher authority, the Chairman shall send it to the Commissioner of the Division through the Inspector of Local Works. The Commissioner shall either return it to the Chairman for record, or take such further action as he may consider necessary.

RATES OF WORK.

11. In order to secure proper rates it is necessary that measurements of work done should be fully and carefully made, and District and Local Boards shall take care that this is done.

12. It is of great importance that there should be some relation between the district and provincial rates of works. The Provincial Superintending or Executive Engineer will accordingly furnish District and Local Boards with rates of such provincial works as are executed in the district, and the District Board should furnish the Superintending Engineer with a list of the District Engineer's rates, and with any variations therein that are made from time to time. Both the Divisional Commissioner and the Inspector of Local Works should pay particular attention to this subject, in order that only the lowest rate for which work can be efficiently done may prevail in either the district or division.

BUDGET ESTIMATE.

13. The Collector shall, at such date as the District Board shall fix, prepare and transmit to the District Board a statement showing the estimated balance of the District Road Cess Fund (supposing the cess to be levied at the rate fixed by the District Board for the current cess year under section 46 of the Act), which will be available for transfer to the credit of the District Fund during the financial year next ensuing.

14. A budget estimate in Form No. I, showing the probable receipts and expenditure of the District Fund during the ensuing financial year, shall be prepared by the Finance Committee, constituted under section 55 of the Act, and laid before the Board at a meeting to be held not later than the 1st of February of each year.

The estimate shall set forth the estimated revenue and expenditure under major and minor heads of account only, and it shall be accompanied by a schedule in Form No. II, in which shall be entered the full details of the estimated revenue and expenditure, working up to the totals shown under the different minor heads of account in Form No. I.

15. In the schedule of receipts full details should invariably be furnished of the estimated revenue from rents of serais and staging bungalows, fees and forfeitures and miscellaneous.

16. As regards expenditure, the schedule should give the details of all establishment and contingent charges, specifying the rate and amount of salary to be drawn by each class of employé.

17. The estimated outlay for the year on *each* original work and repair shall be distinctly shown, and in the case of original works the total estimated cost for the whole work, and the total estimated outlay on each work up to the close of the current year shall also be given.

18. The distinguishing numbers of the roads and works shall always be stated, and no allotment shall be made for any work not included in the district list of roads and works.

19. Tools and plant should also be detailed, distinction being made between new supplies, repairs, and carriage.

20. The detailed estimates of works and repairs approved by the District Board, and, if necessary, by higher authority, shall be attached to the budget estimate.

21. In framing estimates care should be taken to estimate for the retention of a reasonable working balance of cash in hand at the close of the year. The amount may usually be placed at *one quarter's road cess kist* for each District Board.

22. Each District Board shall forward to each Local Board subordinate to it an extract of so much of the budget, as sanctioned, as shall be necessary to convey full information of the works, services, &c., to be executed or maintained by such Local Board.

23. No change shall be made in the major or minor account headings prescribed by Government, and the same account headings shall be used in all accounts and returns prepared or issued by District Boards.

The minor heads of account may be sub-divided in the Cash Abstract registers as may be found convenient, but all returns, &c., shall be compiled by totals of minor heads.

24. In preparing the budget estimate attention shall be given to the following point:—

- (a) What is expected to be paid (under proper sanction) during the year shall be provided for, not the liability falling due within the year.
- (b) For fixed charges the detailed estimates shall show the full amount of the sanctioned scale: when it is found by experience that a saving will arise from any causes, a lump deduction may be made.
- (c) The number of employes shall be carefully stated in the detailed estimates, and checked; the rate of pay shall be stated, wherever possible, in order to admit of verification of the column of charge.

25. The pay of mallees attached to inspection bungalows may be estimated for under the head of "Repairs."

TRANSACTIONS WITH TREASURY.

26. The District Fund shall be lodged with the Collector of the district, who shall keep a separate account thereof.

27. The Collector of the district shall in like manner keep a separate account of the funds placed at the disposal of Local Boards.

28. District and Local Boards shall not appropriate towards expenditure any moneys received by them, but shall immediately send them intact to be credited in the treasury.

29. All money paid into a treasury to credit of the District Fund shall be accompanied by a challan in Form No. III, bearing the signature or initials of the Chairman, or of some other officer duly authorized to act on his behalf. This challan should show clearly the nature of the remittance, and should name the person through whom the payment is made.

30. All moneys remitted to the treasury by District Boards, and all payments made by the treasury by cheques or otherwise on account of the District Board, shall be entered in a pass-book; the pass-book shall remain in the custody of the Vice-Chairman of the District Board, and it shall be sent to the treasury with every remittance, and also on the last working day of every month. On receipt of the pass-book by the treasury officials the entry of the remittance made (if any) shall be initialled by the treasury officer, and then the charge side shall be written up to date, and the book returned at once to the office of the District Board.

The pass-book will be supplied by the treasury. It is not a District Fund account book, but is simply a copy of the account kept in the treasury of the money paid into the credit of, and taken out by, the District Board, and must therefore always be written up *only by the Government Treasury Department*, by whom the original account is kept.

31. No entries or marks may, under any circumstances, be made in the pass-book by any one connected with the District Board's office.

32. At the close of each month the balance in the pass-book shall be struck, the amount written in words, and signed by the treasury officer.

33. The account of each Local Board will be posted by the Sub-Divisional Officer concerned in a separate pass-book, in which will be credited only the amount placed at the disposal of the Local Board from time to time by the District Board (*see* Rule 92).

34. Moneys paid into sub-divisional treasuries on account of the District Fund are not to be credited in the sub-divisional pass-book of the Local Board; but, when they are incorporated in the sudder treasury account, they will be entered in the sudder pass-book. Local Boards should report all such receipts to the District Board, so that the latter may watch for the credits in their pass-book.

35. When a grant-in-aid has been sanctioned by Government, it should be drawn from the treasury upon a bill signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Board, and with the bill should be forwarded a copy of the order of Government sanctioning the grant-in-aid: the amount should at once be credited to the account of the District Board, no money passing out of the treasury.

36. Whenever a District Board is authorized by the Government to receive advances from the treasury, it will be permitted to overdraw its account at the treasury to the amount of the authorized advance, and special instructions on the subject will be issued from the office of the Accountant-General on each occasion.

37. The amount of the balance of the District Road Cess Fund to be transferred to the credit of the District Fund will be entered in the pass-book at the close of each month. A separate intimation of the amount so transferred will be at the same time forwarded by the Collector to the Chairman of the District Board.

38. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall examine the pass-book from time to time, and see that all receipts and payments are duly entered therein: any alterations or corrections which he thinks should be made in the pass-book can only be made by the treasury officer at his instance, and, of course, not unless they are in accordance with fact and with the treasury accounts. No signature or acknowledgment of correctness will be taken from the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, but he will be understood to accept the pass-book as correct, unless he makes any specific objection to an entry or takes measures to have it corrected.

39. The treasury officer shall supply the Chairman, immediately after the close of each month's accounts, with a balance certificate in the following form:—

Abstract of District Fund Account for the month of

in the Treasury of

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Balance brought forward from last month ...				4. Debited in cash account of this month ...			
2. Credited in cash account of this month ...				5. Other debits, as per Accountant-General's No. , dated ...			
3. Other credits as per Accountant-General's No. , dated ...				6. Balance at end of month			
GRAND TOTAL ...				GRAND TOTAL ...			

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

40. All payments on account of the District Fund shall be made by the Collector out of the said fund upon cheques signed by the Vice-Chairman for sums not exceeding one hundred rupees. When the Vice-Chairman is absent, or is from any cause incapacitated from signing, the Chairman shall sign such cheques on behalf of the Vice-Chairman.

41. Cheques for sums exceeding one hundred rupees shall be signed both by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman; when the Vice-Chairman is absent, or from any cause incapacitated from signing, such cheques shall be signed

by any *ex-officio* member of the Committee other than the Chairman, on behalf of such Vice-Chairman.

If the Chairman be absent or unable to sign cheques in conjunction with the Vice-Chairman, he may delegate this duty to some member of the Board other than the Vice-Chairman.

42. Cheque-books will be supplied to Chairmen of District and Local Boards by the officers in charge of Government treasuries and sub-treasuries.

43. On receipt of a cheque-book from the treasury, the Vice-Chairman shall count the cheques therein contained, and the cheque-book shall remain in his custody.

44. No cheques shall be signed unless required for immediate delivery to the person to whom the money is to be paid.

45. Every cheque shall be drawn in English in favour of the person to whom the money is actually due. Payments shall not be made to any other person except on production of a written authority from the creditor to receive it on his behalf. This rule does not apply in the case of a cheque issued for a sum of money distributable as pay or wages among a number of District Fund employes, or in recoupment of the imprest.

46. The amount of every cheque shall be written in words as well as in figures, both on the cheque itself and on the counterfoil, and the counterfoil shall be initialled by the person or persons who sign the cheque. The word "only" shall always be inserted after the amount written in words in the body of the cheque.

47. Every cheque drawn for a sum in excess of Rs. 20 shall bear a receipt stamp of the value of one anna, and such receipt stamp shall be affixed before the cheque is signed.

48. When a signed cheque is cancelled, it shall be stamped "cancelled" by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman. The cancelled cheque shall be destroyed as soon as the accounts for the month in which the cheque was drawn have been audited. The amount of the cancelled cheque shall be entered as a receipt on the debtor side of the cash-book (Form No. IV) and shall be treated as a refund (*see* Rule 73).

49. Petty payments of Rs. 20 and under from the Committee's Office may be made out of an imprest to be granted to the Vice-Chairman. The imprest may be recouped at any time, and hence need not exceed Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 in amount.

50. It will usually be found necessary to grant an imprest to the District Engineer also. The amount of this imprest will vary in each district in accordance with the difficulty of communication between the spot where works are being carried out and the office of the District Board, but it shall in no case exceed Rs. 1,000. No large payments shall ordinarily be made by the District Engineer out of his imprest. Such payments shall, except under unusual circumstances, be made by cheques upon bills and certificates countersigned by the District Engineer.

51. The amount of each imprest, subject to the limit imposed in the preceding section, shall be determined by the District Board.

The Vice-Chairman or other officer to whom an imprest is granted will be held personally responsible for the safe custody of such portion of the imprest as is at any time unexpended.

VOUCHERS.

52. Every bill or other claim for payment from the District Fund shall be presented in the first instance to the Accountant, who will check and examine it, and if it be found correct and in order, will submit it for orders to the Chairman or Vice-Chairman. If payment of the bill so presented is to be made, an order for the payment shall be endorsed on the document, that is to say, on the bill presented by the person who prefers the claim. The order for payment shall run as follows:—"Pay Rupees or (Rs.)," the amount being written in words as well as in figures, and the order shall be signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

53. If the bill is to be liquidated out of the imprest, the Vice-Chairman shall, before signing the payment order, see the bill stamped with the words

"Paid in cash," in conspicuous type, and shall then make it over to the Accountant for payment. If the bill is to be liquidated by issue of a cheque, it shall be made over to the Accountant, and shall be stamped (both in original and duplicate, *see* Rule 111) with the words "Paid by cheque No. " in conspicuous type.

54. In the former case the amount shall be entered as a debit in the separate Petty Imprest Account to be kept by the Accountant, and in the latter case, *as soon as the cheque is signed*, in the appropriate column of the District Fund Cash-Book Form No. IV (*see* Rule 65).

55. Every payment made, either in cash or by cheque, shall be covered by a receipt, stamped if necessary, signed by the person to whom the money is due, and to whom it has actually been paid. A receipt signed by another person for the creditor, or with a stamp, is invalid.

56. The pay of the District Fund establishment shall be drawn on Public Works Department Bill Form No. 39, and every District Fund employé on the permanent establishment shall give a receipt in the Acquittance Roll in Public Works Department Form No. 37, for the sum paid to him.

57. Under section 33, proviso (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, the aggregate salaries and allowances, in any one financial year, of the establishment employed by any District Board for the purpose of heading (D), Public Works, of Part III of the Act, shall not, without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, exceed 20 per centum on the total amount available for expenditure by such Board upon public works during the financial year.

58. In calculating the percentage the salaries of *all* establishments (permanent or temporary) employed by the District and Local Boards for the execution of public works shall be taken into account.

59. One bill, whether for establishment or other charges, shall ordinarily only contain details of charges to be taken against one of the budget heads in the cash abstract register of expenditure Form No. VI and in the register of monthly expenditure Form No. VIII (*see* Rule 76). If, however, it be convenient that a bill be presented which contains charges against more than one such head, the Accountant shall enface in red ink on the bill itself, above the payment order, the details of the apportionment of the charges. These details shall be also shown in the "Head in cash abstract" column of the cash-book.

60. All bills and vouchers that have been paid shall be numbered consecutively for the year in order of payment, and shall be pasted in a guard-book.

Sub-vouchers for payment made out of the imprest, however, shall be filed separately, and shall be attached to the periodical account to be submitted when the imprest is recouped (*see* rule 67).

CASH-BOOK.

61. The District Fund cash-book shall be maintained in Form No. IV. The receipt entries in this book will be made direct from the pass-book in regard to amounts credited direct to the Fund by the Collector of the District (*see* Rule 37). In regard to other receipts, the cash-book shall be posted as soon as any money is received in the District Board's office, irrespective of the fact as to whether the money is immediately remitted to the treasury or not.

No money collected by District Board officials shall be remitted direct to the treasury, but only through the District Board's office.

62. Expenditure will be entered in the cash-book, day by day, as cheques are signed.

63. As entries are made in the cash-book, the head of receipt or expenditure on account of which the entry is made shall be posted very briefly in the column provided for the purpose.

64. The cash-book shall be closed and balanced monthly, and shall be signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman at the close of the month in token of the correctness of all the entries made therein. In the event of any cheques issued during a month remaining uncashed by the treasury at the close of the month, there will necessarily be a difference between the balance brought out in the cash-book and that of the treasury pass-book, and of the certificate issued

by the treasury officer under Rule 39. This difference shall be explained by a note in the last page of the cash-book for the month in the following manner:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance as per cash-book ...	...	.....		5,047	15	6
Add cheques uncashed—						
No. 4, dated 10th April 1886 ...	50	0	0			
„ 23 „ 21st „ „ ...	40	0	0			
				90	0	0
Balance as per pass-book ...	...	.....		5,137	15	6

IMPRESTS.

65. The amount of all imprests will be charged off at once in the cash-book as soon as cheques are granted, and will be debited to the head “Advances” and posted into the advance ledger Form No. IX (*see* Rule 77). The advances will remain at the personal debit of the officers to whom the imprests have been granted until they are repaid.

66. Whenever it becomes necessary to recoup an imprest, the Accountant shall copy out the details of the charges in the counterfoil of the form, make an abstract in red ink of the different heads of account to which the charges are to be taken, and submit the account itself, supported by the sub-vouchers, for the signature of the District Engineer or Vice-Chairman as the case may be. The sub-vouchers shall in all cases be passed by the District Engineer or Vice-Chairman previous to payment.

67. The District Engineer's imprest account shall be scrutinized by the Vice-Chairman, and if found correct and in order, the latter shall pass the account and issue a cheque for the amount of the same. The cheque in recoupment of the imprest shall be drawn in favour of the District Engineer, and the abstract of the charges alluded to above shall be copied into the “Head in cash abstract” column of the cash-book.

No entry will, of course, be made in the advance ledger, or on the receipt side of the cash-book when an imprest is recouped.

CASH ABSTRACT REGISTERS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

68. All the entries on the receipt side of the cash-book (Form No. IV) shall be posted direct from the cash-book into the cash abstract register of receipts, Form No. V, and all the entries on the payment side of the cash-book shall be posted into the cash abstract register of expenditure (Form No. VI).

The cash abstract registers shall be posted as frequently as may be convenient, but in no case later than ten days after the close of the month to which the accounts relate.

69. Each item of receipt or payment appearing in the cash-book shall be posted separately into the cash abstract registers. Thus if there be two or three payments on the same day on account of the same head of expenditure, there will similarly be two or three entries under the same head in the cash abstract register, *i.e.*, the *separate items* appearing in the cash-book, and not the *totals* of the daily receipts or expenditure for each head, shall be posted into the cash abstract registers.

70. The columns of the cash abstract registers shall be totalled every month, and the totals of the different heads of receipt and expenditure must necessarily be equal to the totals of receipts and payments in the cash-book.

ADJUSTMENTS.

71. At the foot of each month's account in the cash abstract registers of receipts and expenditure (Forms Nos. V and VI) two lines are left blank for the purpose of entering therein, and bringing upon the books of the District Fund, the adjustments made during the month.

72. Adjustments are transactions which have to be recorded in the monthly and annual accounts of the District Fund, but which are not actual cash transactions, and which therefore do not in all cases appear in the District Fund cash-book.

73. Adjustment are of four kinds—

- (1) The transfer from one head to another of items of receipt or expenditure wrongly classified in the first instance in the cash abstract registers.
- (2) The transfer of a sum of money from the head "Advances" to a head of expenditure for work done by a contractor or other person, the said contractor having originally been granted an advance to enable him to carry out the work.
- (3) Refunds of revenue received or of expenditure incurred during the current year of account.
- (4) The debit to a head of expenditure by credit to "Deposits received" of a sum of money due on a contractor's bill, but not paid, being retained as a security deposit for the due execution of future works.

74. In case (1) the adjustment shall be made by entering the amount in the line for "Adjustments by addition" in the column for the head to which the amount is to be added, and again in red ink in the line for "Adjustments by deduction" in the column for the head from which the amount is to be deducted. Both entries will be made on the cash abstract register of receipts if the amount is to be transferred from one head of revenue to another, and both will be made in the cash abstract register of expenditure if the amount is to be transferred from one head of expenditure to another.

In case (2) the adjustment shall be made by entering the amount in the line for "Adjustments by addition" in the column of the cash abstract register of expenditure for the head to which charges on account of the particular work executed are to be taken, and in the cash abstract register of receipts in the line for "Adjustments by addition" under the head "Advances recovered." A corresponding entry must of course be made on the receipt or credit side of the advance ledger (Form No. IX) of the person by whom the work was executed, and to whom the amount adjusted was originally advanced.

In case (3) the adjustment shall be made by entering the amount in the line "Adjustments by deduction" in the column of the cash abstract register of receipts or expenditure for the head to which the amount refunded was originally credited or debited and in the cash abstract register of expenditure or receipts in the line for "Adjustments by deduction" in the column for "Refunds."

This procedure, however, shall not be followed when the refund made during the month is on account of revenue received during a previous year of account. In this case the amount refunded will remain at the debit of the head "Refunds," and no adjustment shall be made.

In every case of refund of revenue a note of the refund shall be made against the original entry of receipt in the cash-book or other register, so as to guard against a second refund of the same amount being accidentally made.

In case (4) the adjustment shall be made by entering the amount in the cash abstract register of expenditure in the line for "Adjustments by addition" in the column for the head to which the balance of the charges of the bill from which the deduction has been made has been taken, and in the cash abstract register of receipts in the line for "Adjustments by addition" under "Deposits received."

75. Adjustments made by deduction in the cash abstract registers shall always be exhibited in red ink.

REGISTERS OF MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

76. These registers will be in Forms Nos. VII and VIII. Form No. VII (Receipts) will be posted, month by month, from the cash abstract book of receipts, and the quarterly and annual total will give the figures for the quarterly and annual statement required to be prepared under section 54 of the Act.

The report shall contain full details as to the total sum of money misappropriated, the method in which the embezzlement was effected, the absence of any rules by which the fraud was facilitated, and the steps taken to punish the offender.

REGISTER OF SECURITY DEPOSITS OTHER THAN CASH.

83. Security deposited in *cash* shall be credited at once in the cash-book of the District Fund to the head "Deposits received," and paid into the treasury like revenue. All other forms of security, such as Government paper, Savings Bank balances deposited under the rules in the Postal Guide, bonds for landed property, and the like, shall be recorded in a register in Form No. XI. When the security is surrendered, the depositor shall give a receipt in the column provided for the purpose.

ABSTRACT OF ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS.

84. At the close of every month abstract accounts shall be prepared of the advances made and adjusted, and of the deposits received and refunded during the month, and the balances remaining unadjusted.

85. The abstract of advances shall be prepared in Form No. XII, and the abstract of Deposits in Form No. XIII. In the column for remarks reference shall be given to the number of the bill upon which the whole or a portion of an advance has been adjusted (*see* Rule 78), or from which any sum has been deducted on account of security deposit (*see* Rule 81).

SERVICE BOOKS.

86. As, under section 35 of Act III of 1885, the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, it is within the competence of District Boards, subject to the approval of Government, to make rules regulating the grant of pensions and gratuities out of the District Fund, it is advisable, whenever such rules shall have been made and approved, that District Fund employes be required to keep up Service Books.

87. The opening page of the Service Book should be divided for entries in the following form :—

- (1) Name.
- (2) Race.
- (3) Residence.
- (4) Father's name and residence.
- (5) Date of birth by Christian era, as nearly as can be ascertained.
- (6) Exact height by measurement.
- (7) Personal marks of identification.
- (8) Signature of officer.
- (9) Signature of Vice-Chairman.

The entries in this page should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

The remaining pages should be divided for entries in the following form :—

- (1) Name of appointment.
- (2) Whether substantive or acting.
- (3) If acting, state the substantive appointment.
- (4) Pay.
- (5) Acting allowance.
- (6) Date of appointment.
- (7) Signature of officer.
- (8) Reference to any recorded punishment or censure, or reward or praise of the officer.
- (9) Signature of Vice-Chairman.
- (10) Date of termination of appointment.
- (11) Reason of termination (such as promotion, dismissal, &c.)
- (12) Signature of Vice-Chairman.

All the headings in the Service Book should be printed both in English and in the vernacular.

88. Service books should be maintained by every District Fund officer or servant in permanent employ. Every appointment, leave of every description (except casual), every period of suspension from employment, and every other breach of service should be noted in them, the date of the beginning and end of every employment or absence being certified at the time by the signature of the Vice-Chairman. The Service Book should be a contemporary record in minute detail of a person's official career.

The Service Books should be kept in the custody of the Vice-Chairman.

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF DISTRICT POUNDS.

RENT OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS, LANDS, CANALS, &c.

89. Separate registers shall be opened to show the details of each source from which periodical District Fund revenue is derived, for which there is a fixed monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annual demand.

The registers shall have columns to show—(1) serial number; (2) name or number of pound, building, plot of land, &c.; (3) term of lease; (4) name of lessee; (5) amount of monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annual rent; (6) number of bill; (7) initials of Vice-Chairman; (8) date of payment; (9) remarks, together with columns for any other particulars, which the special circumstances of the case may render necessary.

90. Whenever the number of buildings, land, &c., is large, it will be necessary to prepare a periodical abstract of opening balance, demand, realizations and closing balance, so that the Vice-Chairman may be enabled to exercise an efficient check over the outstanding dues.

ESTABLISHMENT SANCTION REGISTER.

91. In order that an efficient check may be maintained on the salaries drawn every month by District Fund employes, an establishment sanction register shall be maintained in Form No. XIV, separate pages being allotted to each class of establishment. In this register shall be entered details of every change in the scale of establishment employed by the District Fund, together with a reference to the resolution of the District Board in which the necessary sanction was granted.

LOCAL BOARD'S ACCOUNTS.

92. Funds shall be obtained by a Local Board in the following manner:—

An intimation shall be sent to the sub-treasury, near which the Local Board is situated, of the assignment or allotment made to it by the District Board, and the Local Board shall be allowed to draw cheques upon that sub-treasury up to the limit of the allotment for the year.

Each Local Board shall keep an account of its transactions with the treasury in a cash-book in Form No. IV. On the receipt side of the cash-book shall be posted the amount of the assignment granted by the District Board, and on the payment side shall be posted details of the cheques drawn by the Local Board against that assignment. The cash-book shall be closed and balanced monthly and signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Local Board, and, as soon as possible after the close of each month, the Vice-Chairman shall forward to the Chairman of the District Board a duly authenticated copy of his cash-book, supported by the original vouchers, so far as are obtainable.

The Local Board's transactions, as exhibited on the payment side of the copy of their cash-book, will be scrutinized and passed by the Vice-Chairman of the District Board, and, if found correct, will be at once incorporated into the cash-book and other accounts of the District Board.

93. In the generality of cases exact accounts and vouchers will not easily be obtainable from zemindars, indigo and tea planters, and headmen of villages to whom moneys have been advanced for repairs to village roads. In such cases the money will ordinarily be advanced on receipt of a statement of the proposed works, and the estimated cost of doing them, and, instead of accounts, certificates shall be demanded from the persons to whom money

has been advanced, that it has actually been expended on the purposes for which it was given. A register shall be kept up in District and Local Boards' offices to exhibit what advances have been authorized, and it shall have columns to show the date of advance, the name of the person to whom the advance has been made, the name of the work or roads on which the money was to be spent, and the date of the certificate of completion of the work, together with columns for such other particulars as may be found necessary.

94. District and Local Boards shall arrange to have a certain percentage of such works inspected after completion; such inspection being carried out, not by a low-paid official, who might do harm, but by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or by some responsible member of the Board.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

95. Travelling allowances may be granted to officers, paid from the District Fund, at rates not in excess of those allowed to officers of equivalent position in the service of Government.

MONTHLY ACCOUNTS FOR THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

96. At the close of every month a monthly abstract of receipts and charges, extracted by totals of minor heads from the registers of monthly receipts and expenditure (Forms Nos. VII and VIII) shall be prepared by the District Board in Form No. XV. The memorandum on the first page A of the Form showing the balance of the Fund, will simply be a repetition of the memorandum as explained in Rule 64 in connection with the cash-book, reconciling the balance of the cash-book with the balance of the pass-book.

The account shall be despatched to the Accountant-General, Bengal, not later than the 25th of the month following that for which the accounts are due.

The Accountant-General will prepare a quarterly statement of the receipts and expenditure of each District Fund for publication in the Gazette.

AUDIT.

97. The Finance Committee appointed under section 55 of the Act shall audit the accounts before they are submitted to the Accountant-General, and shall certify the result and the correctness of the account as audited by them. The certificate shall be given in Form No. XV.

98. District Fund Accounts shall be periodically examined by the Examiner of Local Accounts in Bengal and his assistants. The Examiner of Local Accounts will see that the accounts are kept up according to the prescribed system and in the authorized forms, and that a due check is maintained against any possible fraud or other irregularity.

The reports of such examinations shall be forwarded by the Accountant-General, Bengal, to the Chairmen of the District Funds, showing in what respect, if any, the accounts are found to be deficient or defective, and the Chairmen shall without delay have such deficiencies or defects rectified. Copies of the reports shall, if the Accountant-General thinks necessary, be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Division and to the Collectors of the Districts concerned.

DISTRICT ENGINEER'S ACCOUNTS.

99. As the District Engineer is always located at the station where the District Board's office is situated, it is unnecessary for him to have a separate cash chest, and consequently it is not necessary for him to keep a separate disburser's cash-book, or to render disburser's accounts. His duties in respect to payment will, as far as possible, be confined to passing certificates and bills for payment, at the District Board's office, to the persons to whom money is actually due.

100. Imprest cash-books shall be kept in Public Works Department Form No. 3. If necessary, the District Engineer may be permitted to give a small sub-imprest to any subordinate for the disbursement of contingent charges to be recouped from his own imprest.

District Engineers shall invariably obtain the consent of the Chairman of the District Board before making any of their servants sub-imprest-holders.

101. All expenditure disbursed by the District Engineer and his subordinates should be met, as far as possible, from the imprest; any miscellaneous receipts, such as the sale proceeds of materials or produce, fines or refunds, realized by the Engineer or his subordinates, should not be allowed to accumulate, but should be remitted, as soon as received, to the District Board's office, and should not be passed through the imprest cash-book. Such remittances should be entered with the necessary details in a challan-book under the initials of the District Engineer, and this book, with the cash, should be sent by the District Engineer to the District Board's office to be receipted and returned to him.

102. Works should be carried out, as far as possible, either by contract or by piece-work. Such work should be paid for on certificates in Department Public Works Form No. 14 for contract work, or No. 15½ for piece-work.

103. If daily labour is employed, muster-rolls should be kept and filed with the subordinate in charge, to be inspected by the District Engineer. Sircars, pēons, chowkidars, and other petty establishment specially employed for particular works, though charged as daily-labourers, should be paid monthly on acquittance rolls.

104. All materials purchased should be vouched by bills or purchase lists (Public Works Department Forms Nos. 18 and 19).

105. The expenditure on each work should be brought together in a day-book (Department Public Works Form No. 6D, half sheet, would appear most suitable). The day-book should show the expenditure on the work, the quantity of work done, and the rate of work on each item. The expenditure should be posted from details contained in the vouchers as passed by the District Engineer.

A reference should be given on the day-book to the number of page in the register of works.

106. Duly authorized establishment charges should be brought forward in monthly bills, which should, when practicable, be paid directly from the District Board's office, proper receipts or acquittance rolls, Public Works Department Form No. 37, being taken from the recipients.

107. It must be borne in mind that there is no such suspense head as "Stock" provided for in the District Fund accounts. The manufacture and keeping of "Stock" should be avoided whenever it is possible to purchase good material as it is required; and as the works paid for from the District Fund will be chiefly road work, any materials required must necessarily be for some particular road, and should therefore be charged as "material at site" against the estimate for the work. In exceptional cases, if material cannot be charged as at "site," the value must be charged in the account of "advances," a sub-head being opened for each description of material.

108. Road metal should be accounted for as in the Public Works Department (Form No. 33).

109. Measurement and note books (Public Works Department Forms Nos. 1M and 2M) should be kept by the District Engineers and their subordinates. As the measurement book is the basis of all accounts of quantities, whether of work done by piece-work, petty contract or contract, the entries therein should be carefully made from the official note-books of sub-divisional officers and their assistants. From the measurement book, all quantities should be clearly traceable into the accounts, and it should show clearly the progressive measurement, i.e., the total quantities executed up to date on account of each work. The measurement book should, as a rule, accompany the sub-divisional officer's bills, and it should be carefully compared with the latter, and also with the details in the sanctioned estimate. Any differences due to errors, excess quantities, unauthorised items of works, should be at once enquired into, and the District Engineer should initial the measurement book in token of its having been checked and examined up to date, and that it is a complete record of each kind of work done, for which certificates have been granted.

When note or measurement books are issued, the name of the subordinate to whom issued and the date should be noted on the book, and attested by the

signature of the District Engineer. A list of all books issued should be kept in the District Engineer's office in view to their being promptly recalled and filed when done with.

110. The documents and accounts to be submitted by the District Engineer to the District Board's office will be as below detailed :—

- (a) Duplicate of imprest cash-book, with vouchers, submitted from time to time, as recoupment is required, or at not longer intervals than once a month, even if the imprest is not fully exhausted, in order that the disbursers' payments may be brought into the accounts of the month during which they have been made.
- (b) Certificates or bills for work executed, or materials supplied after being duly checked and certified to for payment.
- (c) Bills for all establishments duly certified to for payment.
- (d) A day-book for each work and repair in progress during the month.
- (e) A schedule or list of the day-books showing the amount of each.

111. All bills and certificates should be prepared and signed in duplicate. In the case of those to be paid in the District Board's office, the original, after being certified to as correct by the Engineer, should be returned to the payee for presentation at the District Board's office for payment, the duplicate being sent by the Engineer direct to the District Board's office by way of advice. After payment the original should be filed in the District Board's office as a voucher for the payment, and the duplicate should be returned receipted to the District Engineer for his guidance in respect to further certificates, but no payment should be made on these bills and certificates unless supported by an acknowledgment by the officer or subordinate concerned that the work has been efficiently done, or the supplies received, as the case may be.

112. The books to be kept in the District Engineer's office, besides the imprest cash-book, will be—

Register of bills passed.	Register of road metal.
Register of works.	Account of advances.
Register of tools and plant.	Account of deposits.

113. In the register of bills passed should be entered all bills and certificates received in the office, as well as the details of imprest accounts sent by sub-imprestholders for recoupment. The book should be ruled in columns to show—1st, date of receipt; 2nd, number of bill; 3rd, for what work or service; 4th, name of payee; 5th, amount of bill as presented; 6th, amount of bill as passed for payment; 7th, date of return of original bill to payee; 8th, date of receipt of duplicate from the District Board's Office after payment; 9th, number of the day-book in which the charge is included.

114. The register of works should be in Public Works Department Form No. 25. This document should be considered the next most important record to the cash-book, and care taken that it is posted with perfect accuracy and that the entries for each work are strictly in accordance with the sanctioned estimate. In addition to entering the item of work, each sub-head in the abstract estimate should be numbered, and the corresponding numbers entered in the register, thus—No. 1, excavation; No. 2, earthwork; No. 3, soling, &c.

It often happens that expenditure is incurred on items of work not provided in the sanctioned estimate, and in such cases the amounts should be separately shown in the work register, and not charged off against any other sub-head on which there may be a saving.

In the case of original works and repairs, no item of estimate under Rs. 200 should be separately detailed in the register of works, and no work or repair estimated to cost less than Rs. 2,500 should be accounted for by sub-heads, except in certain exceptional cases where the District Engineer may desire it.

When a work is completed, a double line in red ink should be ruled below the last entry, and the following note made:—"Work completed and completion report forwarded to the Chairman with No. _____, dated _____."

115. The registers for tools and plant and for road metal (Forms Nos. 30 and 33) should be kept similarly to those of the Public Works Department, that is to say, the expenditure on tools and plant should be entered in the register in the same manner as works and repairs. Each item, whatever may be the amount, should be shown in detail, and at the end of every half-year account should be taken by a responsible officer, who should certify the fact in the body of the register, any difference in balance at the end of the half-year between the figures of the columns "As per this return" and "Actual as counted" being fully explained.

116. It should be observed that advances for district road works are treated differently from "advances to contractors" in the Public Works accounts: in the Public Works accounts such advances are charged to works direct; in the District Fund accounts all advances are charged to the separate suspense account of "Advances," which account is credited with value of work done, supplies received, or labour performed, as the case may be. The account of deposits is similar to the account in use in the Public Works Department.

117. As all advances to contractors and others should be made from the District Board's office, and all deposits should be paid direct into that Office, the accounts of advances and deposits to be kept in the District Engineer's office are but memoranda for the guidance of the District Engineer in issuing certificates for payment. The accounts may be kept in the Public Works Form No. 29, appendix T, a separate folio being opened for each account, which should be balanced monthly.

118. District Engineers shall submit their accounts so as to reach Vice-Chairmen not later than the 10th of the month following that to which the accounts relate.

119. The offices of District Engineers will be periodically inspected by the Inspector of Local Works, who will report to the Magistrate of the District and to the Commissioner of the Division whether, in the execution of works and in the keeping, preparation, and submission of accounts, District Engineers conform to all the rules laid down for their guidance.

R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

